THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,251. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A HALF A SEAT IS BETTER THAN NONE. FRIDAY night, Third avenue car. Please send address to C. H. D., box 152 Astoria, L. I.

ANY INFORMATION OF JOHN LYONS WILL BE thankfully received by his sister, Bessy Lyons, 128 East Thirty-first street, New York.

HENRY O'NEILL, BORN IN PARISH OF KILGLASS, county Roscommon, Ireland; left Manchester, England, in May, 1854. Last heard from in connection with his friend, William McKiernan, in neighborhood of New York. Information respecting him will be thankfully received by EDWD. A. BOYD, 79 Murray street, New York.

IF J. McC., WHO LEFT ENGLAND ON THE 25TH February and arrived at Portland on the 11th March, 1869, will send his address to his family he will hear of something to his advantage.

LUCY H. HORTON IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED to send her address to her old friend, W. S. A., Boston, Mass.

MRS. H. H. S****Y.—CAN YOU COME TO "BIGOT'S Restaurant" Monday at two o'clock? If not please send note to me at the Metropolitan Hotel. Am very anxious about the bond.

PAULINE.—AM I TO SEE YOU ANY MORE? Received your letter a month since, but you did not keep appointment; write and explain. P.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN WHOLE life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A. HYNARDS.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIanos, Baggage, &c., 302 West Fourteenth and 78 and 80 Bank street. Furniture packed, shipped or moved in city or country. Responsible for breakage. Money advanced.

A1.— : : : : : : :

Dr. KIMBELL, corner Bowery and Canal street, is curing everybody's Ingrowing Nails, Bunions and Corns.

A.—TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.
Barry's Tricopherous for the hair—Contains no sediment.
Barry's Tricopherous for the hair—Requires no shaking.
Barry's Tricopherous for the hair—Is purely vegetable.
Barry's Tricopherous for the hair—Is delightfully perfumed and will positively remove every particle of dandruff.
Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York.

A.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, planofortes, baggage; families moved, city or country; furniture boxed; money advanced. A. & C. BURNHAM, 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 107—Saturday Morning, March 5, 1870.
58, 54, 2, 20, 25, 55, 63, 10, 56, 73, 43, 25, 66.
Distribution No. 108—Saturday Evening, March 5, 1870.
48, 14, 51, 40, 10, 44, 60, 34, 24, 27, 17, 50, 58.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 231—MARCH 5, 1870.
55, 53, 62, 21, 25, 61, 41, 54, 55, 44, 29, 57, 50.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 232—MARCH 5, 1870.
73, 71, 21, 46, 29, 64, 2, 57, 7, 6, 53, 67, 54.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 207—MARCH 5, 1870.
75, 6, 71, 49, 73, 69, 67, 72, 27, 54, 76, 8, 17.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 208—MARCH 5, 1870.
48, 70, 76, 67, 57, 34, 29, 58, 32, 50, 26, 45, 74.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, 32 Chambers street, New York, Jan. 8, 1870.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York for the year 1870 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
W. H. KING,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE OCEAN SEAMEN'S Benevolent Association of New York are hereby notified to attend a special meeting this (Monday) evening, at 7½ P. M., at their reading room, 20 Beach street.
JOSEPH McDONALD, President.
JOSEPH MULQUEEN, Secretary.

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED AT THE SUMMIT HOtel, corner of Canal street and Bowery. For sums of one dollar or less change will be made in coin.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES
for Central, West and Mount Vernon, Wakefield and Washingtonville, will be received on Wednesday, March 9, from 5 till 9 P. M., corner Grand and Elizabeth streets, for the last time. CHARLES J. BOCK, Receiver.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSES WHO WISH TO REDUCE expenses.—I want for wife and self five Rooms, unfurnished, for housekeeping, in a first class house and neighborhood, not above Twenty-third street, at a moderate rent; will lease for three years if desired; best reference given and required. Address R. R. F., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, THREE OR FOUR furnished Rooms and Kitchen in a private house; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, H. L., box 879 Post office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL LITTLE HOUSE, WITH SIX or eight rooms, gas and water, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, and Fortieth and Sixtieth streets. Address R. R., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, ON THE FIRST OR SECOND story, suitable for office accommodations; location between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address Dr. A. B. C., College Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL HOUSE, OR Part of a house, unfurnished, for gentleman, wife and child; must be in a good situation. Address, with full particulars, up to Monday at 2 P. M., 697 Seventh avenue.

WANTED TO LEASE—FROM 1ST OF ENSUING MAY, by a dentist commencing practice in the city, suitable Rooms, for a period of three or four years; location and appointments must be of the best. Address, by mail, OFFICE WANTED, care of L. L. White, 769 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—A STORE, WITH TWO OR three lofts, on Broadway, for five or ten years, for a first class furniture manufacturing business, with plenty show on the street; have to be low rent; west side preferred. Address, stating rent and locality, A. A. FURNITURE, station A, Spring street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.—5,000 CANARY BIRDS ARrived here to-day from Europe; also English Sparrows. 43 Chatham street, New York, and 116 Fulton street, Brooklyn. S. F. MORRIS.

LIVE QUAILS—AT CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER'S Bird Store, 55 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

PER STEAMER WESER—A LARGE LOT OF CANAries and other European Singing Birds, at
CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER'S,
55 Chatham st., between North William and Chambers sts.

PIPING BULLFINCHES AT CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER'S Bird Store, 55 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers a splendid dress blanket, valued at $25, to be run for on Tuesday, March 8, 1870, quarter mile heats, carrying 116 pounds; free for all horses; three or more to make a field. The following entries have already been made:—T. O'Brien's b. m. Irish Maid, Wm. Smith's g. g. Taylor, S. Nott's b. m. ——, J. Higgins' g. g. Eagle. Entries to close at the club house, opposite the Course, by 2 P. M. on day of race. Horses to start at 2½ P. M. N. B.—If stormy, the first fair day.
L. S. SAMMIS.

$7,000.—TO RENT OR LEASE, FASHION Course, or for sale, with all the improvements. For further information apply to D. C. GRINNELL, on the premises, or to H. COLTON, 110 East Thirty-fifth st.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—

SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1862, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.

This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.

Said will be exchanged for a fast and improving young trotting horse.

For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER, at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S Private Salesroom, and Carriage and Harness Repository.

Important Facts—We sell entirely on commission and for cash, consequently have no Stock of our own bought at high prices.

The dull trade of the last six months has embarrassed manufacturers and others, and we are receiving and advancing money on their goods, and selling them often at less than actual cost of manufacture, this is why we can and do undersell all other dealers. We have several good, reliable build, leather top Buggies, at $140 to $160; very fine ones at $225 to $250; light Rockaways, $125. Jagger and Depot Wagons, $100 to $140, &c., also Harness. Harness.

A large consignment from first class city house of fine hand made new Stock, below cost of manufacture.

Lower prices this week than have been known since 1861. All our goods warranted as represented at 58 Liberty street.

John M. Tufts, Jr., salesman. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 27 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

HORSE AUCTION MART, 112 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.

Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 27 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

A.—SPEED, SPEED.—FOR POSITIVE AND PEREMPtory sale, one of the finest gentleman's Roadsters in the city; bay, 15 hands, 8 years old; sired by Ethan Allen, out of a Blackhawk mare; was bought by the present owner from the gentleman who raised him, when 5 years old, for $1,600, showing 2.41; he has improved very rapidly in speed, and can now show 2:35 on any good track or beat 2:40 to road wagon, and for good qualities, style, action and fine appearance as a trotting horse has no equal on the road or track; is warranted sound, kind and reliable; the property of a gentleman about to leave the city. Will be positively sold without reserve at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, on Wednesday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, and can now be seen and examined at the Mart any day previous to sale. For full particulars inquire of BARKER & HAMLIN.

A GENTLEMAN'S PRIVATE COACH TEAM, FOR THE Park or road, for sale, on account of owner going this month to Europe; mahogany bays, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; for beauty, style and action cannot be surpassed; very gentle and warranted in every respect; will be shown by the owner on Tuesday morning, between 10 and 12, in harness, at street; dealers and coachmen need not apply. [illegible] can be seen by inquiring for F. P. EARLE, at the office of Earle's Hotel.

AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire Stock of the old established Livery Stable 255 Spring street, between Hudson and Varick streets, consisting in part of Horses, Coaches, Rockaways, Wagons, Harness and everything appertaining to a first class livery stable. For particulars see Tuesday's and Wednesday's Herald.

A SECOND HAND SHIFTING FRONT QUARTER Coach, lined blue, at half price; also a Brett, in good running order, at $225, at 460 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

A COUPE, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, LANDAUS, patent circular Clarence front; four and six seat Carriages, own manufacture, unsurpassed. Sell; 5 per cent less than Broadway stores. BALL, Fourth and Broadway.

AT MOSEMAN'S HARNESS WAREROOMS, 118 CHAMbers street, the largest variety of Harness, of all grades of any house in New York; no exception. Single, $8 to $150; double, $15 to $500 per set. Harness for ploughing, farming, teaming, trucking, carting, expressing, railroads, contractors, ice companies, livery stables, hotels, breweries, business, road, coach and pleasure use.
W. C. & C. M. MOSEMAN,
Manufacturers for the trade.

A SECOND HAND COACH, SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, top and no top Buggies. Large assortment new Carriages and Harness. Now is the time to buy cheap, at TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A.—1 WOOD BROS., $150; 1 DUBOIS, $175. ROAD Wagons, little used; 1 Rockaway, good order, $125; 1 no top Buggy, $80, good order; Coaches, Clarences, Bretts, Cabriolets, Phaetons (Park, Pony and Doctor's), Jagger and Express Wagons, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c., at GRAY'S Empire City Repository, 20, 22, 24, 25 Wooster st.

A.—TEN HORSES, 15 TO 16 HANDS, 6 TO 8 YEARS old; have been used in the city for all purposes; will be sold very low to close them out, at 222 Mercer street, near Amity.

A BAY CANADIAN PONY, FIVE YEARS OLD, LONG, flowing mane and tail and stylish driver; also heavy, chunky bay Horse, 16 hands, suitable for cart, truck or express. 242 West Fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

A.—TWO CLARENCES FOR LIVERY USE, FOR SALE by BREWSTER, of Twenty-fifth street.

A HANDSOME PIANO BOX ROAD WAGON, MADE by Parker, nearly new, weighs 190 pounds; cost last summer $325; will sell now for $200. 139 East Sixteenth street.

A FINE FARM MARE; TENDER FORWARD. ONE good work Horse. Both cheap. Also the best family family Pony in the city; five years; very gentle. 468 Pearl st.

BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, HAS FOR sale an elegant assortment of Landaus, Clarences, Landaulets and Coupes.

COACHES.—FIVE SECOND HAND COACHES, several open Barouches and Depot Wagons, Grocers' and Business Wagons for sale cheap, at WITT'S manufactory and stables, Nevins street, corner of Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

DEMAREST & WOODRUFF
are offering a most attractive stock of light four and six seat
Park Phaetons.
A large variety of new designs of light
Coupe and six seat Rockaways,
Cabriolets, Victories, Dog Carts, Pony Phaetons, Buggies, &c.
Also an elegant stock of
Clarences,
Landaus, Coupes, Landaulets, &c.,
from the celebrated factory of H. Killam & Co., New Haven, which we are offering at 20 per cent below prices of New York makers. We invite all to call and examine our stock and compare prices at our new warerooms, 628 Broadway, New York.

FOUR SIX SEAT AND COUPE ROCKAWAYS, PARK and Pony Phaetons, Britzkas, Victorias, Buggies, Road Wagons, Harness, on hand and to order.
HICKS, 22 Barclay street.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD WORK HORSES, SOUND and kind, 8 years old; suitable for carts or express; sold cheap, for want of use. 279 Ninth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—8 SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, from five to seven years old, fit for any kind of business; warranted sound and kind; must be sold, as the owner has no use for them; price $50 upwards. Call at 282 Second street, between avenues B and C, in the rear.

FOR SALE—50 HORSES, JUST FROM THE WEST, from 5 to 8 years old. Among them are three nice teams, suitable for all kinds of work. Prices from $100 to $300. A good trial given. 94 and 96 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD; ALSO one brown Horse, fit for cart, truck, express or any business; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 541 Canal st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, IN GOOD SITUATION, now doing good business with ample room and stalls for increased trade, with lease on stable for four years. Stock consists of nine Horses, five Coaches, Light Wagons, Harness, &c. The whole will be sold for $4,000; possession immediate. Sold as owner is going to the country into other business. Address H. B., box 194 Herald office.

FOR SALE—COUPE, WITH CIRCULAR GLASS FRONT, speaking tube, Pole and Shafts; very pretty modern style; will be sold very reasonable. Apply at UNDERHILL'S stables, 52 Lafayette place.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER, SUITable for a grocer or baker. Apply until sold at 207 Washington street, New York.

GREAT BARGAINS.—130 GOOD SUBSTANTIAL BUSIness Buggies at $150.
DEMAREST & WOODRUFF, 628 Broadway, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—NEW and second hand Harness, Saddles, &c.: Military Clothing, Wool and Rubber Blankets, Rubber Overcoats, Wagon and Horse Covers, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park place and 71 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST ARRIVED THIS MORNING—A FRESH LOT OF superior heavy work Horses, from the West, suitable for all purposes; also a cheap Truck. 19 Vestry street.

LANDAU—FIRST CLASS; USED THREE MONTHS; price $1,500; property of a gentleman going to Europe. At Bradley's, No. 8 East Thirty-first street.

SECOND HAND THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, Brett, Dog Cart, two turnout seat Buggies, top Buggy, and all in good order.
DEMAREST & WOODRUFF, 628 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—BRICK STABLE ON REAR OF 29 BOND street, entrance from Bleecker street; stalls for four horses, carriage room, &c. J. G. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near the Bowery.

TWO CHEAP WORK HORSES FOR SALE—AT EGbertson & Mott's stable, 119 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD second hand Brewster Top Wagon, little used, for sale cheap, can hear of a buyer by addressing EDWIN MILLARD, 168 South street, up stairs.

15 FINE HORSES FOR SALE—FROM THE WEST; some fine single Horses; also some fine pairs. Apply at 46 Wooster street.

$100.—BUCKSKIN MARE, 16 HANDS; BAY MARE, 15 hands; can trot in three minutes or money returned; $125; both 7 years; sound and kind. 229 West Thirty-first street.

$120.—BAY MARE, WITH FOAL, 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; $220—Team Mares, 15 hands, 6 and 7 years old; to be sold for want of use. 73 Vandam street.

$125.—TEAM MARES; LARGE TEAM DAPPLE grays, 6 and 8 years, $325; large bay, $85; express wagon, Harness, $75. 734 Washington street, corner of Bank, in grocery, for two days.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

SELLING OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE.

Lots of Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Rich Roman Plaid Ribbons, 15c., 20c., 25c.
Rich Satin Ribbons, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Sash Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 85c.
Rich Roman Striped Ribbons, 25c.
Pearl Edge Trimming Ribbons, 50c. piece.
Cord Edge Ribbons, 50c., 60c., 65c. piece.
Roman Ties, 25c. to 85c.

AT KINZEY'S, BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.

Marseilles Trimmings, 15c. to 25c. piece.
Silk Trimmings, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece.
Silk Fringes, 25c., 50c. piece.
Silk Gimps, 25c., 50c., 60c. piece.
Black Silk Velvets, 25c. piece.
Colored Silk Velvets, 10c., 25c. piece.
Wide Silk Velvets, 50c. piece, worth $1 50.
Wide Silk Velvets, 75c. piece, worth $2.
Wide Silk Velvets, $1 piece, worth $3 50.
Satins and Velvets closing out.

GOODS FOR CURRENCY AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

Best Sewing Silks, 1c. spool.
Best Sewing Silks, 1c. skein.
Best Machine Silk, 50 yard spools, 5c.
Best Machine Silk, 100 yard spools, 10c.
Best Linen Thread, 9c. doz. hanks.
Best 200 yard Spool Cottons, 5c. spool.
Fine Linen Braids, 6c. doz. pieces.
Real Swan Bill Hooks and Eyes, 2c. card.
Best Diamond Pointed Pins, 4c. paper.
Best Needles, patent wrappers, 5c. paper.
Assorted colors Skirt Braids, 5c. piece.
Fine Alpaca Braids, 36-yard pieces, 40c.
Wide Alpaca Braids, 36-yard pieces, 55c.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

English Tooth Brushes, ivory handles, 10c.
Fine Pearl Shirt Buttons, 50c., 75. for 12 dozen.
Best Crochet Cottons, 5c. spool.
Best Zephyr Worsteds, 10c. ounce.
Best French Working Cottons, 1c.
Invisible Hair Nets, 2c., 5c., 9c., 12c., 20c.
Pearl and Fancy Sleeve Buttons, 10c. pair.
Jet Sets, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c.
Fancy Gilt Sets, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
Rubber, ivory and steel Crochet Needles, 3c.
Fancy Gilt Buttons, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. dozen.
Fancy Jet and Steel Buttons, 5c. dozen.
Fancy Cloak and Dress Buttons, 5c. dozen.
Fancy Bracelets, 5c. pair.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. GOODS AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

Hamburg Edgings, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
Worked Insertions, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
Worked Double Bands, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c.
Fine Dimity Double Bands, 15c.
Cashes and other Rufflings, 25c. piece.
Valenciennes Laces, 25c. for 12 yards.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c.
Lots of Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 8c., 11c., 15c., 25c.
Gents' Handkerchiefs, 12c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 40c., 50c., 75c., 85c.
Lots of Misses' Kid Gloves, 40c.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 50c., 75c. pair.
Alexandre Kid Gloves, all colors, 95c.
Lots of Hosiery cheap.

WILL REMOVE ABOUT APRIL 1 TO NEXT BLOCK ABOVE.

A.—LEGRAIN'S DRY GOODS STORE IS NOW AT 955 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS.

FANCY GOODS.
CALHOUN, ROBBINS & CO.,
410 Broadway,
have this day marked prices on their goods to correspond with the decline in gold.

FRENCH FLOWERS, BY THE SPRAY OR THE YARD, branched to order; the finest imported. Also handsome Bonnets and English Round Hats.
C. DE LACY, 889½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

SPRING TRADE.
Opening Straw Goods,
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries and
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods,
Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods,
Books and Stationery, &c.,
at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—MORITZ DINKENSPIEL will commence on Monday, March 7, 1870, to give his customers silver coins in exchange instead of fractional currency. 787 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES, AT GOLDSMITH'S College, Booth's Building, daily at 11 and 4 o'clock. A good handwriting taught in ten lessons and success guaranteed. Separate parlors for private instruction. Terms $5; reduced from $10. The ladies of New York and Brooklyn are invited to visit this, the most beautiful college in the city.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
The reputed Penman of America.

AT THOMPSON'S.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 25 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY, private instruction, day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English branches. Ladies' department. Terms moderate.

AN EDUCATED GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS ENGlish, French and Spanish wishes to give lessons to any number of persons in exchange for his board. Address Mr. CASACO, station E.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849, 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, taught privately day and evening; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50; ladies qualified to keep books and correspond.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS FOR LADIES, CORner Broadway and Eighteenth street, over Aitken & Miller's.—A first class school in penmanship for ladies. Messrs. DOLBEAR devote their entire time and attention to the pupils, and guarantee every student success. Ladies are invited to call.

EXCHANGE.—FRENCH, LATIN, GREEK, CRAYON drawing, water color, for English lessons; American young lady preferred; references. Address A. CONSTANTIN, Herald office.

ELOCUTION.—READING LESSONS FOR PRIVATE amusement or public use, by a teacher of standing and experience. Address ELOCUTION, Herald office.

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, FOR young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 37 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for furnishing the city of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the city of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870, the blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:—
Width, 3½ to 4½ in.
Length, 6 to 8 in.
Depth, 7 to 8 in.

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing city of Boston with stone paving blocks."

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
GEO. O. CARPENTER,
Chairman Committee on Paving.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CORRUGATED IRON.—WANTED, ABOUT 2,000 FEET good second hand Corrugated Iron, for building purposes. Address, giving particulars, E. F. CULLIN, box 57 Greenpoint Post office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND HYDRAULIC PRESS, with a power of 100 to 200 tons. Any party having one to dispose of will please address H. B., box 573 Post office, stating where the press may be seen.

FINANCIAL.

AIR LINE BONDS.

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the First Mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.

The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation and from the United States income tax.

The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent, and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are coupon or registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
12 Wall street, New York.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND TO LOAN, in the States of New York and New Jersey. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—A.—MONEY IN BANK WITHOUT BONUS, FOR first class New York Loans; also annuity for first and second city Mortgages, at fair rates; also money for Westchester and New Jersey.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

ANDERSON & CO., 83 LIBERTY STREET.—CASH TO loan immediately on property in New York, New Jersey, &c., also desirable city Lots to exchange for improved property on favorable terms.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—ANY PERSON WISHING TO dispose of membership will please address box 79 Post office, stating price.

TEN PER CENT BONUS.—$55,000 WANTED, ONE-HALF for building purposes: property now worth $75,000. Address INVERLOCHY, Herald office.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid, less government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

$16,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, ON bond and mortgage on Real Estate in this city for three or five years.
JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in one or more sums, on improved property in this city. Apply to M. M. MILDEBERGER, 89 Carmine st.

$44,000. TRUST MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND and mortgage on improved property. Owners only send descriptions to box 5,898 Post office.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage; also $75,000 to buy First and Second Mortgages. Money in one week after approval. Apply to G. SAWARD, 232 Broadway, room No. 3.

$155,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON NEW York property; first and second Mortgages wanted immediately for cash.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit. First and Second Mortgages purchased. Money immediately.
S. IRELAND, 231 Broadway.

$300,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved city Real Estate. No bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 166 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS IMproved Property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey; first bond and mortgage; to principals only.
E. H. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$820,000 TRUST FUNDS—TO BUY MORTGAGES and to loan on property in New York and Brooklyn, without delay.
P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET, ROOM NO. 3—THE HIGHEST prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., and liberal advances made on the same.
A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds.

AT 1,270 BROADWAY, [illegible] bought, at 77 and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on Personal Property of every description and same bought and sold. WILLIAM A. GLOVER.

A.—$75,000.—WE LOAN ON AND BUY DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Personal Property, &c., &c., at their utmost value. The same for sale cheap. American Banking and Loan office. Private parlor for ladies. C. D. FAVOR & CO., 954 Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S Theatre, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, DRY GOODS and merchandise generally. Cash advances made on diamonds, laces and property of every description. Same taken on commission at owner's limits for auction or private sale. Engagements made for household sales, to take place before or after May 1, by A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, 427 Broadway, corner Howard.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Laces, Shawls, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 till 5 o'clock. JOSEPH & HERTS.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

BARGE OR SCOW WANTED TO CHARTER OR PURchase. Apply at pier 33 East river.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT HULL, LIGHT DRAUGHT, suitable for barge. Inquire at the dry dock office, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—NEW SCHOONER A. G. LAWSON; carries 120 tons or 95,000 bricks on 7 feet; also four Sloops and three Schooners.
B. BENNETT, 394 West street.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR INFORmation which may lead to the recovery of Goods stolen from the store of Yougat & Perkins, 953 Broadway. Address Captain J. J. KELSO, 300 Mulberry street, where a description may be obtained.

DOG LOST—A YELLOW ESQUIMAUX SLUT. ANY information will be gladly received and reward paid for her return to H. E. AMOORE, 72 Pine street.

FOUND—ON FEB. 25, IN JERSEY CITY, A LARGE Newfoundland Dog. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. 18 Golden street, Jersey City.

LEFT IN A CARRIAGE, COMING FROM THE LIEderkranz Ball, on Thursday night, February 24, a Black Astrakhan Coat, lined with gray and white fur. The finder will be suitably rewarded by applying to R. H. J., at the District Attorney's office.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, THE 3D INST., IN SIXTH avenue, near Fourteenth street, a small Scotch Terrier Slut, with long hair. The finder will receive $20 reward on leaving her at 45 West Thirty-sixth street.

LOST—IN THE LADIES' ROOM OF THE HUDSON River Railroad depot, three Rings—garnet, emerald, set in pearls and hair, mounted with gold, and marked "Lizzie." The finder of the above will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 99 Murray street.

REWARDS.

$20 REWARD.—TAKEN, SUPPOSED BY MISTAKE, an Overcoat from off a stall in Tompkin's Market. Whoever will return the same to Mr. Eagleton, 174 Second avenue, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:—
Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,335, 82,336, 82,367, 82,368, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 39,383.
Three of £300 each, dated July 13, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated August 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 65,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 3, 1869, Nos. 25,513, 16,836, 31,871, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,149.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,681.
Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor:—
Russia, Wednesday, March 9. | Tripoli, Thursday, March 24.
Marathon, Thursday, March 10. | China, Wednesday, March 30.
Samaria, Wednesday, Mar 16. | Liberia, Thursday, March 31.
Palmyra, Thursday, March 17. | Java, Wednesday, April 6.
Nemesis, Wednesday, March 23 | Tarifa, Thursday, April 7.
Rates of Passage
by the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First Cabin.........$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.............................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.........$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steamers of this line leave pier No. 3 North river fortnightly direct to London.
PARAGUAY............Dixon............March 12, at noon.
Rates of passage—In Cabins, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, in currency; Steerage tickets from London or Havre, $40, in currency.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. For passage apply at 55 Broadway. For freight apply at 54 South street. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN, DERRY, GLASGOW AND Liverpool, carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA..........Green..........March 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO........Williams.......March 16, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, March 5.
PEREIRE, Duchesne, Saturday, March 19.
LAFAYETTE, Roussan, Saturday, April 2.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, April 16.
Rates of passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax)
Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Saturday, March 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
ERIN, Webster, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $70; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $34 currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
INDIA..........March 12 | AUSTRALIA..........April 2
CAMBRIA........March 19 | COLUMBIA..........April 9
ANGLIA.........March 26 | EUROPA............April 16
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepayed certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
WESER..........................Saturday, March 19,
passengers to [illegible] horse power, Capt. G. Wenke.
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton [illegible]
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..$120 gold
Second Cabin..72 gold
Steerage..35 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—THE GENERAL Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne..................Saturday, March 19
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..................Saturday, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.............Saturday, April 16
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie................Saturday, April 30
Rates of Passage, payable in gold (including wine):—To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; Second cabin, $75. To Paris (including railway ticket), $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
Carrying the United States Mail,
Direct to Havre and Bremen,
Copenhagen and Stettin.
The splendid first class sidewheel steamer RISING STAR, 3,016 tons register, Captain ——, will leave pier 43 North river Thursday, March 24.
Rates of passage—First cabin, $90; second, $60; steerage, $30, gold. By taking this route travellers for the Continent avoid the discomforts of crossing the channel. For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, 103 Pearl street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL, DERRY AND Glasgow, every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA.....................................Wednesday, March 9.
FRANCE......................................Saturday, March 12.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner Rector street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, March 12, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $90 and $70; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $34 currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
MARATHON sails....................................Thursday, March 10
PALMYRA sails.......................................Thursday, March 17
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's iron Mail Steamship
HOLSATIA
Captain H. Ehlers, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, March 8, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, payable in United States gold coin.
The SILESIA, to follow on March 15.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through line to
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco,
First class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $50.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on a Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
March 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Maury; connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for Henry Chauncey received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—SOUTHERN LINE—The steamer LODONA, Captain W. R. Hovey, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, March 12.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam..................March 10
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..................March 17
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. Greene, via Nassau......March 24
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..................Saturday, March 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..................Saturday, April 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers,
sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamer ARIADNE, Captain Eldridge, at pier No. 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, March 12, or sooner if full.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY.........................On Saturday, March 5
SHERMAN.................................On Saturday, March 12
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS..........On Saturday, March 12
SHERMAN...........................On Wednesday, March 16
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERICK BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Saturday, March 12, from pier 29 North river. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—The New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
on Tuesday, March 8, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The New York and South Carolina Steamship Company's steamer SOUTH CAROLINA will follow and sail on Thursday, March 10.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
26 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WILDER'S PATENT Salamander Fireproof Safes, now selling at reduced prices, at No. 43 Cortlandt street, next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

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AS I AM AT OTHER BUSINESS AND CANNOT ATtend to it, I will sell one of the best wholesale and retail Distilleries in New York. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

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CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE for sale cheap, as the owner has other business. Apply at 27 South street.

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FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES and Lease of a first class Grocery and Liquor Store. Apply at the store of JAS. A. POWELL, Main street, Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y., or of ARCHER & BRO., 171 West street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IRON SAFES, OFFICE PARTITION, Show Cases, Refrigerator for sample room, Gas Chandeliers and Fixtures, Office Furniture, walnut Counter, 12 drawers; Soda Water Apparatus, Pianos, &c., &c., left on commission, at private sale, by A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, corner Howard street.

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FOR SALE—STOCK, TOOLS AND FIXTURES OF A country Tin and Stove Store, 40 miles from New York city. Advertiser can be seen at RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.'S, 234 Water street, on March 8, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, with long Lease, cheap rent, splendid Fixtures; all in good order. Inquire at 250 First avenue (lager bier saloon.)

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OR Lease and Fixtures without stock, of an old established Fancy Goods Store, with gents' furnishing goods and ladies' undergarments, hoop skirts, corsets and hosiery. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at 181 Grand street.

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O. C. QUIRK, 19 Dey street.

FOR SALE—WITH LEASE, FIXTURES AND FURNIture, a small Hotel and Restaurant, No. 4 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, near South ferry; 23 nicely furnished rooms, bar, lunch counter and ladies' saloon, all for $3,000 cash. C. H. WHEELOCK.

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FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, established thirty-five years; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply on the premises, 454 Grand street, after 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—THE OLD ESTABlishment under the Park theatre, with Stock, Fixtures and Lease; everything first class; now doing a good business. Apply on premises, 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

GREAT RESTAURANT FOR SALE—EXTENDING from New street to Broadway; first floor; two years' Lease; only $3,800 per annum; this is one of the best opportunities ever offered, being nearly opposite the Stock Exchange and Gold Room. Apply to H. G. DEXTER, No. 9 Broad street.

VERY CHEAP.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS man.—A Liquor, Ale and Lager Beer Saloon, 521 East Fourteenth street, next door to the horse car depot; well located for a restaurant.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Prospects of the General Election Next Tuesday.

A Row, Riot and Rumpus in the Democratic Camp—The Party Sold Out to the Labor Reformers by the State Committee—Sharp Letter from the Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate and a Scathing Rebuke from Another Prominent Party Leader — The Situation as Viewed from the Labor Reform Standpoint.

CONCORD, N. H., March 5, 1870.

The State election will take place here on Tuesday, and in some respects the result will be awaited with as much interest as that of the famous campaign between Harriman and Sinclair two years since. Then, however, the contest was narrowed to one between the republicans and democrats; and now there are divisions in both these parties growing out of the labor and temperance movements. The latter element amounts to little more than a cypher, but the labor reformers promise to be the overthrow of the democracy. At a late meeting of the Democratic State Committee it was decided to recommend the party to boot from the regular nominations either Convention and support the labor reform candidates, thus virtually selling out the entire party. The reason for this singular action is, it is claimed, personal ill-feeling towards General Bedel, the democratic candidate for Governor; but the Committee deny any such motive.

The old party adherents are highly indignant at the course of their committee, and some sharp letters have emanated from them. Among others General Bedel, the gubernatorial candidate, has stated his grievances in a letter to Mr. Butterfield, chairman of the Democratic Committee, in which he says:—

> I have not been blind to the fact that certain individuals were bent upon ruining my prospects. If ruin is to be the order of the day, my fate will be upon them. No act of mine shall be wanting in kindness to the party in that direction. Let what will come I mean always to be true to principle and to the interests of my State and country. I seek not, I sought not to influence the action of the committee. With them rests the responsibility of the step you allude to. If such a measure has been harmoniously acted upon by them, and they have only deferred to propitiate the resentment of the Convention, putting their sentiment and united efforts," &c., may they not as readily repudiate every plank in the platform? There is a terrible responsibility here, and those must be braver men than I am to assume it without the most mature and well digested consideration. I have not been consulted in any way whatever in the premises, and, perhaps it is not thought of any importance as to how I view the matter; nevertheless I was reluctant to accept the position in which I have been placed. One thing I do object to, and that is being surrounded by professed friends. Your political experience is so much superior to mine, and I am frank to say that I feel bound in all doubtful or perplexing matters to accept your advice as to your course or that of any other man.
>
> Mine will be as it has been, straightforward, and unswerving in a determination not to do aught to injure the good of the cause. No personal emotion shall ever be permitted to swerve my course to one side or the other of what I deem to be right in the eyes of God and man. As a public journalist your position is a difficult one, I will admit; but the idea of a party of thirty-five thousand in the state of New Hampshire falling out to a party of "great expectations" seems to me such an. But perhaps some prefer suicide to awaiting a natural death. Follow the dictates of your own judgment, irrespective of my interests or personal feelings in the matter.

William G. Sturoc, of Sunapee, in a letter to Mr. Butterfield, further represents the feelings of the disaffected democracy as follows:—

SUNAPEE, March 2, 1870.

TO WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, ESQ.:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have received from the secretary of the Democratic State Committee the package of democratic votes for this town, accompanied by another bundle containing tickets wherein the name of Samuel Flint is substituted for that of our regular gubernatorial nominee, John Bedel. By the man I received a long letter of instruction and explanation, informing me that the state Committee had, by an almost unanimous vote, come to the conclusion that it was best to substitute Flint for Bedel, in view of matters to come up at the next session of the Legislature—I mean the United States Senatorship. Now, it would make no difference to me if all the State Committee but myself should come to the conclusion to sell out the democratic party. I should still be a minority of one on that committee to oppose any such miserable and degrading transaction. What right has any committee to trade off the votes of the honest democratic yeomanry of New Hampshire in that style? Who elected they get the power? In these days of rampant usurpation, would it not be well to watch within our own household? I do not deny that a state of things might be supposed, when, perhaps, in the case of the death of a candidate, or his disability, a few days before election, a substitute on of another democrat might be tolerated and ratified by the rank and file of honest voters. But acquiescence in a rotten bargain and sale of the kind now proposed is not only insulting to the Eighty Granite State democrats, but it is casting a stain upon the record of the democratic party from which we shall not soon recover. Was this the time, after fifteen years of defeat, when we had each successive year come up to the defence of democratic principles represented by democratic men, growing stronger, as the ballots waxed, in number, to falter and go back upon our glorious record? Not a thousand times no, says one, even if a trade for United States Senator could be carried out by such means, as it cannot. Mark that. Rather lose a United States Senator for six years, nay, for six times six, if the people still desire it, than to blacken the fair record of democracy by any such condition. But I predict that this matter of Senator will be likened unto old Judy who went to hear Whitefield preach, and that is, there are any democrats who permit themselves to be fooled they will find too late that Whitefield did preach after all. As chairman of the Sullivan County Democratic Committee, and as a member of the State Committee, I protest against any such disastrous scheme. If men can make corrupt trades of the sort proposed how much would the improvement be in comparison to the present ruling dynasty, whose dishonest principles and policy we properly denounce? When a majority of the honest voters of New Hampshire can be made to understand that a change of measures so much needed can only be brought about by a change to honest men the democracy will be in the ascendant. Till then I, for one, can labor and wait with patience, believing that even in politics "honesty is the best policy." If the democratic party could succeed to power to-day by trick and deception it were better, far better, to continue in defeat; for power so gotten could not endure. Such, at least, is the faith of one democrat; and if my voice of warning could be heard throughout the length and breadth of my State I would say, if it were the last words I might utter—Democrats, stand by your own ticket. Turn neither to the right nor to the left. for, sooner or later, victory must be ours. W. C. STUROC.

View of the Situation from the Labor Reform Standpoint—The Prize Being the United States Senatorship—Sharp Practice in Both the Old Parties—Probable Defeat of Election of Governor by the People.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 4, 1870.

On Tuesday, March 8, the annual election in New Hampshire comes off, with four candidates for Governor in the field.

Governor Onslow Stearns, of Concord, is the republican candidate; General John Bedel, of Bath, is the democratic candidate; Rev. L. D. Barrows, of Tilton, is the candidate of the temperance men, while Hon. Samuel Flint, of Lyme, is the candidate of the new party, known as the labor reformers.

This new party, which gives promise of hereafter controlling the politics of New Hampshire, sprung suddenly into existence fully armed and equipped, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, and for a time seemed likely, without a serious struggle, to strike down all the old parties and to obtain a brilliant victory in the State, even in its first year. The party originated in the determination of the masses of the people no longer to be controlled and taxed by capitalists and bondholders, but to have some legislation and political action for the benefit of the poor as well as of the rich, and the movement also gained force from the desire of many active and influential politicians of the State to be emancipated from the rule of cliques which have heretofore governed both parties with rods of iron.

Mr. Samuel Flint, the candidate of the reformers, is a gentleman of great character and respectability, of unimpeachable integrity, of venerable aspect, and, himself a poor man, has always labored for the welfare of the poor and needy in the community.

John H. Goodale, the ablest, most active, indefatigable and capable politician of the reformers, was an old freesoiler, helped break down the old proslavery democracy, and now, expecting no office himself, steps forth unequalled as an orator and editor to do battle boldly for the rights of the people against incorporated monopolies and political corruption.

Major J. M. Ralston was a gallant soldier in the army of the Union, fought bravely and was wounded at Port Hudson, taking part in its capture, under Banks' little army, two days after Vicksburg surrendered to the immortal soldiery of Grant.

Major Ralston is the principal organizer of the Labor Reform movement, and several months ago put in operation those secret Labor Reform Leagues which are destined to revolutionize the politics of New Hampshire as effectually as did the native American or Know Nothing organization in 1855.

With the above and other able politicians at work the labor reform movement has acquired immense force and vitality. The radicals have endeavored to counteract its influence by another organization called the Labor League, but its purposes and objects are well known. It is merely an instrument of the republican leaders to save themselves from defeat, and it will fail harmless. This counter movement has been exposed and condemned by ex-Senator George G. Fogg, editor of the Concord *Monitor*, and also by the Coos *Republican*, edited by Colonel H. O. Kent, always a leading and able republican. Indeed, Mr. Fogg makes no secret of his sympathy with the genuine labor reform movement, headed by Flint, Goodale and Ralston. Although an old freesoil pioneer, who did as much as any other man to defeat the democratic party in the State on anti-slavery issues, and who was appointed Minister to Switzerland by President Lincoln to fill a vacancy, and United States Senator to close a bargain, he has become disgusted with the leaders of the Johnson and Grant parties, and all such "small potato" politicians, and has fully determined to organize a new party to supersede the republicans, and to stand as a new organization on its ruins.

Mr. Fogg, having a daily and weekly republican paper at his command, is a tremendous accession to the new political labor combination, and if it succeeds it will be largely owing to his efforts. At all events the radical leaders are quaking in their boots, and sending to New York and Washington the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." In response to the despairing wail of Rollins, chairman of the radical committee, Congressmen have poured into the State. Davies and Fitch have come, and Nye and Van Wyck, of New York, and Bingham, of Ohio, and Sawyer, from South Carolina, and Revels, of Mississippi, are coming; and a whole army of Boston and home orators have been placed upon the stump to rally the drooping spirits of the republicans, and the campaign has at last assumed a lively aspect.

Until a few days ago there was but little doubt about the success of the combined democracy and labor reformers, with their republican allies, in defeating the election of Governor by the people, getting control of the Legislature and electing in that body both Governor and United States Senator. The true course for the reformers undoubtedly is to give both Bedel and Flint all the votes possible and prevent a choice of Governor by the people, and by the combined votes of the democrats and labor reformers the Legislature can easily be carried. Then the plan of Fogg, of the *Monitor*, and Pearson, of the *People* (organ of the new wing of the democracy), could be carried out. Bedel, democrat, would be elected Governor by the Legislature and a republican chosen Senator in the place of Cragin. Mr. Fogg himself, General Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, and General Gilman Marston, of Exeter, all republicans of undoubted ability and influence, and all of whom are now hard at work to give the labor reformers a clear balance of power and control in the Legislature, are candidates for the Senate. One of them could, beyond doubt, be elected United States Senator. This programme, if successful, would make the disruption of the republican party complete, and the new organization of the people's party would be secured, it is believed, to the great benefit of the State and certainly to the discomfiture of the small beer politicians that hang about ex-Governor Smith's bank and John B. Clarke's *Mirror* office or Rollins' pill store. Within a few days, however, the overweening ambition of one or two democrats and the obstinacy of a few "old liners" has made it more difficult than it seemed to carry out the above plan. A lawyer in the upper part of the State named Harry Bingham is determined to be United States Senator, and is determined to sacrifice Bedel, war democratic candidate for Governor. So, at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee last week, it was voted to put Flint's name on the democratic ballots, so as to make him the second highest candidate in the poll of the people next Tuesday. There being no choice by the people the Legislature must, by the constitution, choose from the two highest candidates, and would elect Flint, the labor reform republican, Governor, and Bingham, the democrat, United States Senator. This change of programme is not good policy. It will not do to snub such men as Fogg and Tappan when they are working with all their might and in good faith to carry out their previous arrangements. There is reason to fear that they were not consulted before this plan was adopted, which is to deprive them of the Senatorship, which justly belongs to them for their share of the work, and to put them off with the Governorship for Mr. Flint. But even this new plan might be carried out, and Flint given more votes than Bedel, if it were not for the unhappiness and folly of the old stagers of the democratic party. The New Hampshire *Patriot*, edited by William Butterfield and John M. Hill (son of the late Isaac Hill), and representing the old liners of the party—such as Pierce, John H. George, Josiah Minot, E. W. Harrington and James S. Cheeney, as against the new wing of Pearson, A. S. Marshall, James M. Campbell and others—has come out against the decision to put Flint's name upon the democratic ticket, says it will demoralize and destroy the democratic party and demands that the democratic voters shall cast all their ballots for Bedel. This division of counsel among the democracy at this time is a great injury to the reform movement, but great efforts are being made to overcome it. Although the democracy work hesitatingly and timidly the labor reformers are plucky and united and have such an organization as never before existed in the Granite State. The labor reform *Dispatch*, edited by Mr. Goodale is doing good service and if the assurances which Mr. Goodale has had from Messrs Fogg and Tappan are one-half carried out the corrupt leaders of the republican and democratic parties will be swept away and a new and more honest party of the people will be erected upon its ruins. The political atmosphere will, at least, be purified in New Hampshire.

If, however, the labor reformers are beaten this year by the folly of their democratic allies they will succeed next year. The feuds in the two old parties are irreconcilable. Harrington and George will never unite with Pearson and Marshall, Chandler and Rollins will never unite with Fogg and Tappan, and the latter are united by the closest possible ties with Goodale, Flint and Ralston, the indomitable leaders of the labor reform movement. Now or next year victory is sure to perch upon the banners of labor reform.

SPECIAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Going back on his day and generation—For an editor to quote Theodore Frelinghuysen as authority for local politics of this day.

A city contemporary represents the political morals of the country as in a state of sad degeneracy. There never was a more apt illustration of the truth of the old quotation:—

> No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
> With good opinion of the law.

Mumm's champagne used to be a favorite beverage with Congressmen in Washington, but Mun-gin seems now to be all the rage.

Woman suffrage has been defeated in Colorado. Female suffering by the savages should follow.

The strongest articles against woman suffrage are from the pens of women themselves. Therefore let no timid man attempt to interfere.

A good sign of progress—Cock fighting has been revived in the South.

Patent Office reports are used for firewood in New Mexico.

Governor Geary thinks Philadelphia does not require a House of Correction. Half a dozen might be preferred.

THE WINNIPEG REVOLUTION.

A Friend of Great Britain on the News from Fort Garry—Sketch of Major Boulton—What Will be Done in the Event of His having been Executed.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, March 6, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I beg to address you the following, having reference to the reported surrender of Major Boulton to the leader of the insurgents in the Red River country and of the likelihood of the Major having been shot under the decision of a court martial called by Riel, announced in this morning's telegraphic despatches:—Colonel D'Arcy P. Boulton, father of Major Boulton, reached this city this afternoon via Hudson River Railroad train on a visit to me, and the news referred to above came to his ears by perusing the morning papers at Peekskill, when within an hour's ride from New York. The feelings of Colonel Boulton on learning so suddenly the probable death of his gallant eldest son you may well imagine.

Captain Charles Arkoll Boulton is about twenty-eight years old. In his eighteenth year he entered her Majesty's One Hundredth regiment of foot, as ensign, from which he subsequently rose to a captaincy. The colonel of the regiment was the famous Major Dun, of the Light Dragoons, and one of the few survivors of the 600 in the great charge at Balaclava, who subsequently lost his life in the Abyssinian war. Captain Boulton was universally beloved and highly esteemed as a brave and gallant officer. He inherited his military qualities both from his father's and his mother's side, the latter being a daughter of Major General Heath, of the British Army. Some two years ago Captain Boulton sold his commission in the army and retired to his home in Canada, where he was immediately tendered by the local government the position of Major in one of the militia regiments. On Governor McDougall accepting the mission to the Red river settlements, the disastrous result of which and his subsequent return to Canada are well known, Captain Boulton joined the expedition on the staff of Colonel Dennis, the chief surveyor. It was considered desirous that some of the officers should remain in the settlements, and Captain Boulton avowing his willingness to be one of those, remained and occupied, with Dr. Schultz, spoken of in the despatches of this morning, the "Stone Fort," about twenty miles distant from Fort Garry. The success Riel had in preventing Governor McDougall from entering the territory led, as is well known, to his assuming entire control of the country, entering and occupying Fort Garry and imprisoning Governor McTavish and others representing the Hudson Bay Company and Canada interests.

The last news received in Canada up to that telegraphed this morning gave the rumor that the outposts of the Hudson Bay Company had been called in, this being construed as a step on the part of the company to regain its supremacy and property, if necessary, by force. It was well known that this step was in full accord with and enlisted the thorough sympathy of the English and Canadian settlers, as well as the half-breeds, of the latter of which Schultz seemed to have the leadership. The military knowledge of Captain Boulton must have induced the English and Canadian settlers to single him out as their leader; and as among those imprisoned were some of his most immediate friends it is not impossible that, urged on by his generous and gallant spirit, he accepted the responsibility, and the result of it is shown by the despatches to-day. Captain Boulton, with a handful of settlers, deprived of the assistance of Dr. Schultz with his half-breeds, who had retreated to Stone Fort, opposed by a greatly superior force, surrendered without hazarding the lives of his command. Whether the leader of the Red River country, Riel, under the sanction of a mock court martial composed of his French half-breeds, would allow the sentence of death, said to have been pronounced, to be executed is not yet known. Such an act would lead to much energetic reprisals on the part of the Canadian government. The rebellion so far has been without bloodshed, and the numerous friends of Captain Boulton, here and in Canada, would deeply grieve to hear of his untimely end.

CHARLES SUMNER.

HE IS INTERVIEWED BY A LADY.

What He and She Said—They Talk About Finance, Cuba, the Nigger, Alabama Claims and Annexation—Charles Dodges the Female Suffrage Dogma—"Too Many Other Big Things to Attend To"—The Lady's Ideas of His Fixing Up and Hints as to How Improvement Might be Made.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1870.

You have had lots of the interviewing business recently. Almost everybody of note has been put through a course of interrogatories by one or other of the male Bohemians, and one would think that the business was about pretty well played out by too much usage. But I have a new notion, which I will explain thus:—I have a female friend who looked in upon me the other morning. She is a writer and a talker of some considerable ability. She wields a pen that has made not a few people smart (not in the sense of improve), and as for her tongue, the only way to get a proper estimate of that organ is by a practical test some day or other. She is a politician, too, and a diplomat, and, although young in years, can discourse learnedly about parties and finance and knotty points of our foreign relations in such a style as would astonish Premier Fish himself. You often may see her in the Senate or House gallery taking notes. One day I said to her, "Why don't you write me a sketch some day or other?" to which she quickly responded "I will."

When she called upon me the other day and said, "You asked me to write you a sketch. Upon what subject? Tell me, and I'll do it, if possible," I was just a little bit surprised.

She said, "You needn't wonder a bit. I'm in earnest."

"How would you like to interview somebody?" said I.

"Well, now, that is just one of the things I would not fancy. But who is to be my victim, or who do you intend shall be?"

"What would you think of Sumner?" I said.

"Sumner!" said she, in some surprise; "Sumner! Goodness me! of all men in the world, that Sumner! Do you know, he is the very man of all others I shouldn't like to interview. I don't know him; I don't like his looks in the Senate. There is something about him not attractive to me. But what do you want to get out of him?"

"Oh, you can ask him whatever you like, for that matter," I answered.

She remained silent for a few seconds, then commenced to laugh a little, and finally broke out merrily into—

"Well, upon my word, I believe I can master up courage and impudence enough to undertake the thing. I will; I'll do it."

And she went and did it right off.

And here is her report of what took place, in her own language, just as she wrote it out, unchanged, *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*:—

Senator Sumner Interviewed by a Woman.

A pleasant, matronly looking colored domestic answered my ring at about ten o'clock this morning.

"Is the Senator in and disengaged?" I inquired, endeavoring by an unconcerned manner to convince myself that interviews with the "greatest Roman of them all" were as frequent and informal as the public might be led to suppose characterized the political and social intimacy of a large New England journalist.

"Yes, miss, he is in, but engaged with a gentleman. Take a seat in the library," and, sending up my card I resigned myself to a quiet survey of the Senator's library, such as could well be comprehended from an easy chair that invited occupancy near the entrance from the hall. "Ah! a jewhil of a place," an Irishman would have exclaimed. Cosey, luxurious, artistic and intellectual, lined with books and illuminated with pictures, engravings and photographs, and also with two or three paintings in oils. The carpet of green velvet was spangled over with small solitary designs in scarlet, shading out into white. The windows were heavily draped with lace, under folds of green brocatel. A parlor opened from the library that looked akin in point of all comfortable appliances. What does the Senator read? The bookcase nearest me was devoted entirely to the poets. The heroic anthems and stately strains of the old time singers may have lent a helping hand in fashioning the lofty and scholastic rhetoric of their owner. I had waited but a moment or two when the domestic returned.

"Mr. Sumner says, will you walk up to his room?"

I answered in person, and, finding the door to his sanctum wide open, stayed my steps involuntarily before entering. Being at once observed by the Senator he arose, bowed, and, motioning to an easy chair not far removed from his desk, asked me to be seated. A gentleman was in deep conversation with him on the Chinese question, tangled and mysterious as that may be, which elicited the expression of great regret from Mr. Sumner upon the death of Mr. Burlingame, whose relations with China had been of such a valuable and successful character. This conversation continued for some minutes, which gave me opportunity for photographing the Senator and his surroundings personally.

Mr. Sumner reverses the adage that "distance lends enchantment to the view," for he is vastly more pleasing in his appearance in a personal interview than as seen from the galleries of the Senate Chamber. His hair, very abundant and well glorified with the hoary element, gives evidence of having a character of its own, distinct from the disciplining power of brush and comb. The refinement of his life and kindness of his heart are easily discerned in the outlines of his face, while in the Senate Chamber the power and obstinacy of the man hold prominence over both. His dress is gray, with a long wrapper of gray cloth lined with scarlet and frugally ornamented with a narrow braid.

THE SANCTUM.

Here, even more than in the library or up the stairway, the walls of which are hung with dim and ancient looking paintings, suggesting old masters and commanding reverence, the picture mania holds higher carnival. The hanging committee of the National Academy of Design might here learn something of the science of economizing space. Everywhere, except flat on the floor and on the ceiling overhead, pictures are given a place. On the doors, sides and fronts of bookcases, on the walls, over mantel and desks, not an available space remains unappropriated. No paintings are here or pictures in color; all are engravings from steel, with, perhaps, a few photographs. Portraits of men in robes of state, in cowl and gown, in worldly and clerical garb of all ages and phases of eminent life. Then there are engravings of historical legislative assemblages, of noble structures, of marvellous architectural achievement, the world over, such engravings as tempt the taste of the cultivated in the best art stores of Europe. But nowhere nor anywhere did a woman's face smile at me or frown at me from the simple walnut, gold rimmed frames all around me. Men, men, men everywhere; hard, eager, intense, scholarly, scientific, business and statesmanlike, done up in steel and caught with a trick of the sun with the sunshine left out. It is generally conceded, I think, that the Senator has an eye for womanly beauty, and recognizes without aid the difference between ordinary looking women and the "splendid creatures." But according to what rule of art does he execute such masculine clannishness as here demonstrated? Would it not be a splendid stroke of policy on the part of the woman's rights movement to enter his lair some Senate-keeping afternoon and substitute in lieu of Jerome Napoleon's face that of piquant Anna Dickinson, and supersede some old monk's and alchemist's with the saintly one of Lucretia Mott, the classical face of Mrs. Stanton, the businesslike but kindly one of Miss Anthony, or the modest, womanly appealingness of Lucy Stone's? They might not possibly win for their cause the weighty eloquence of his speech by their united excellences, but they might disturb the serenity of his conscience on this matter, which would be one consolation.

But there were other things than pictures there—an open coal fire, and books and papers and pamphlets on racks, in cases, on the floor, on and under tables, on desk and sofa. The carpet of Brussels, in geometrical pattern, evinced precision. The large rug in Turkish colors and design bespoke indulgent luxury. A small bronze clock ticked softly on the mantel, closely surrounded with bronze ornaments and small objects of vertu. The furniture was of black walnut, the windows were shaded with Nottingham lace, subdued at top by lambrequins of crimson reps, and plain and illuminated transparencies leaned against the windows. There was no odor of cigar smoke, and, despite the litter of literature, an air of tidiness and snugness prevailed throughout.

As length the gentleman visitor arose to go, and went. Then turning to me, with an expression of wondering curiosity and good humor irradiating his countenance, the Senator signified his willingness to listen to what I had to say.

"There are several topics, Senator," I began, "of much general interest now, that I would like to hear you express your views upon. Perhaps the most vital one at this moment to the country is the financial question. You undoubtedly have an idea how the affair is to be best solved?"

SUMNER—Yes, it is a question of great moment, and I have prepared a speech upon that subject which I deliver in the Senate this morning. It will probably occupy an hour, and if you can attend you will obtain a more comprehensive knowledge of my views than I can well give you now."

"I am glad to hear it, Senator," said I. "There are diversities of opinions in regard to the Cuban struggle that might be harmonized if a better understanding of circumstances prevailed."

SUMNER—Very true. Very much ignorance prevails in regard to the relations of the United States toward Spain and Cuba, and much disaffection is manifested toward the administration because it does not acknowledge the belligerency of Cuba.

"Your sympathies are with the Cubans, are they not?" I asked.

SUMNER—My sympathies are always with all people struggling for independence. The time has gone by for Spain to exercise her past dominion over Cuba.

"Upon what ground, Senator, do you oppose the recognition by this government of the Cuban struggle? What, indeed, must they accomplish for themselves in order to be acknowledged as belligerents?"

SUMNER—They have everything to accomplish as yet. They have an army, a camp. There is an insurrection in the interior of the island. But they hold no city nor town of note. They have no port. It would be quite absurd for us to grant them belligerent rights under such questionable circumstances. The insurrection, in point of importance, might be compared to the trouble given us by the Seminole Indians chieftained by Osceola. But that is longer ago than you can remember. They were encamped in the glades of Florida, and it was with difficulty and great expense that they were overcome. But Great Britain had no idea of extending to them the rights of the laws of war. Perhaps it would be better to compare the disturbance in Cuba to the depredations committed in Russia by roving bands of Circassians on the borders of Euxine sea.

"In case the United States should acknowledge the belligerency of Cuba would you apprehend positive difficulty with Spain?"

SUMNER—It is possible Spain would wage war against us.

"Has she power to do us much harm?"

SUMNER—No doubt but that eventually her efforts would suffer defeat; but not until incalculable harm were done our commerce. In discussing this matter with a gentleman not long since I made an estimate of the probable damage we should suffer (in case of war with Spain) at five hundred millions of dollars, and he thought my estimate a low one, placing his estimate at a thousand millions. And in either case it is quite evident that Cuba does not merit from us the incurrence of such expense, to say nothing of the human lives that would necessarily be sacrificed.

"A conversation held with you by some newspaper correspondent not long since upon this subject discloses some facts of note in regard to the relation of Spain to Cuba and an adjustment of the difficulties between them. Is that reported interview to be relied upon?"

SUMNER.—I did not read it, but was told that an interview had been reported by some one purporting to have been given by previous invitation and the like. I can only say that the report was a sheer fabrication, no such interview having been had and no such assertions were by me authorized. I am really made angry at times by the things I am made to say in the newspapers; but it is quite impossible for me to read them all and correct the false impressions conveyed. (The Senator alluded to the Bohemian organ.)

"In regard to the future of the Africans, Senator, do you think the election of colored men to high offices, as in the case of Revels, will become a fixed fact?"

SUMNER.—That will depend entirely upon their education and capabilities. As I have told the colored people, it lies within themselves. At present I see no reason why their future election to positions of trust and honor will not be of frequent occurrence.

"I suppose none of the Senators who never, never would sit in legislation with a negro have resigned?"

SUMNER—No, no one has resigned yet—(a light smile passing over his face and a bit of irony creeping into his voice).

"There is considerable talk about the annexation of territory to our country. Do you deem an extension of our borders advisable, and would our present system of government continue to prevail as satisfactorily as now?"

SUMNER—I know of no reason why it should not.

"Even now, Mr. Sumner, it is the opinion of many that the interests of the Pacific States are so opposed to those of the East that a breach will ensue, and the government be divided with the Rocky Mountains as dividing line."

SUMNER—I apprehend no such danger. I believe the republic to be immortal and the Pacific Railroad a bond binding the East and the West indissolubly.

"In the possibility of annexation of Canada or Mexico, which do you think most desirable?"

SUMNER—That of Canada, because of the likeness of the people to ours. You will find Canadians very much as we are. But if you should visit Mexico you would find but little in common between us and Mexicans. They are not harmonious as a nation, and a union with them we need not be particularly anxious about. The annexation of Mexico will probably occur quite as soon as it is desired.

"Speaking of Canada reminds me of our English difficulty. Is there any solution as yet of the Alabama claims question?"

SUMNER—Nothing has been developed of late.

"Do you expect a satisfactory settlement of the affair?"

SUMNER—Yes, I hope for one.

"Senator, there is another subject that has interested us in the past, and does doubly at the present time. And that is suffrage—what it should be based upon. Now that everybody, Chinese included, are likely to have a hand in governing us as well as being governed by us, does it not seem to you that something more than citizenship should be required for the endowment of the elective franchise?"

SUMNER—Perhaps you are thinking of an educational basis. Desirable as that might be, it is quite inexpedient, considering the course we have pursued towards the people of the South. It is possible that in the future some regulations may be made in regard to the exercise of suffrage more rigid than now attain, without a conflicting of duties. But that is something that time only can decide.

"What is your opinion of woman suffrage, Senator?" The question was put innocently enough, but it was evidently regarded by Mr. Sumner as being exceedingly funny. He did not laugh outright, but his face blossomed into a full blown smile. He looked about the room as if half expecting the advent of a small army of the strong-minded, ran his fingers through his hair, changed his attitude perceptibly, and seemed to be electrified with a full charge of good humor. I was hoping for something wonderfully gratifying to write to the *Revolution*. It was possible for him to say that he expected to sit in the nation's councils with Mrs. Stanton. On this topic he was non-committal as a tombstone.

"I don't think much about the possibility of it," he ventured. "So many other things consume my attention. What do you think of the early achievement of the efforts being made to obtain it?"

"Oh, sir, I suppose the very general discussion of the question omens success, either partial or entire. I am obliged to you, Senator, for this interview."

SUMNER—Not at all, Miss ——. Good morning.

Perhaps I should not have cut short this interview so abruptly had he not turned from a Senator into a Yankee. I was not prepared to be questioned, especially upon a subject in which I was so much in the dark. Retreat was the better part of valor, and, halting a moment in the hall to look at a statue—a woman in marble—I left with a softer place in my heart for the great Senator than all of Lent spent in the Senate gallery would have produced.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET SUICIDE.

The Death of an Englishman in a Disreputable House—Family Imbecilities—Post-Mortem Examination—A Case of Suicide.

The body of John George Harding, the Englishman who was found dead in the disreputable house No. 122 West Twenty-seventh street, late on Saturday afternoon, as heretofore reported in the HERALD, was subsequently examined by Dr. Shine, who found on his person a passport, gold watch and chain, silver cased liquor flask, but no money. The diary of deceased went to show that his wife in England was not perfection, and, among other things, grossly intemperate in her habits. Letters were also discovered which revealed the fact that he had been in serious difficulty with his father, against whom he had instituted a suit for libel or intended doing so. Harding arrived in the city about five weeks ago and engaged a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but took his meals elsewhere. He had been almost in the daily habit of visiting the house where he died, and drank to excess, if the statements of the proprietress of the premises are to be credited. He deposited a tin box, supposed to contain money and other valuables, in the hotel safe, but on opening the box after his death, it was found to be nearly empty.

The body has been removed to an undertaker's in Pearl street, where Dr. Shine yesterday made a post-mortem examination. Unmistakable evidences of laudanum were discovered in the stomach, which leaves no doubt but that Mr. Harding took the poison with suicidal intent. Deceased was a large, finely developed man, and about forty-five years of age. An inquest will be held on the body to-day by Coroner Flynn, but it is probable that few if any other important facts connected with the death of Mr. Harding will be developed. It is most likely that domestic difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments combined prompted him to terminate a miserable existence. A despatch announcing his death has been sent by Atlantic cable to the relatives of deceased in London, as it is most likely they will desire to claim the remains or have them decently interred here.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names:—Captain R. B. Hull, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Eighteenth Infantry, August 28, 1870; Second Lieutenant John P. Peterson, Twenty-third Infantry, February 19, 1870; Second Lieutenant John W. Hines, Tenth Infantry, March 1, 1870.

By direction of the President Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward W. Smith, unassigned, is transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry, and upon being relieved from his present duties ordered to join Company G.

By direction of the President Second Lieutenant Jesse C. Chance, unassigned, is transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry, and ordered to report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster Samuel F. Brown is ordered to duty as Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Fraser ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander C. Q. Wilkes is detached from the Saugus and granted sick leave.

THE BAILEY RAID.

Gathering in the Spoils and the Anticipated Net Result.

United States Officials Expecting to Line Their Pockets, and How They Expect to Do It—Effect of the Raid on Large Whiskey Manufacturers and Operators in This City and Elsewhere—General Paralysis of the Trade—Beginning of the End and What is Likely to Be the End.

The raid on the whiskey dealers of the Thirty-second district by Collector Bailey on the 16th of last January and seizures of whiskey and the books and papers of the sixteen parties against whom search warrants were obtained, has at length, after the law's usual tedious delays—though there were promises of immediate investigation at the time—reached the preliminary stages of an examination before the United States Commissioners' Court. Connected with the operations of the representatives of the Internal Revenue Department in this city, and particularly as directed against liquor dealers, there has been no case of the same magnitude nor approaching it in the degree of public interest felt alike in the proceedings and result. A portion of the result has already been reached in the dismissal of the case against Cooke, which for several days past has been in process of examination before United States Commissioner Betts and to which more particular reference will be made in a subsequent paragraph. Meantime, some new and interesting facts, growing out of these arrests and seizures, which were not developed in the court proceedings, are given below.

The extent to which the business interests of the community, and more particularly that of whiskey dealers and those indirectly connected with the traffic, as the producers of the raw material, have been paralyzed by the late raid of Collector Bailey can hardly be imagined, and a statement of the real facts would scarcely be credited. Did the effect not extend beyond the arrested parties it might, as these parties themselves say, be possibly endured, although ending, as it undoubtedly will, in the ruin of many of them. As regards themselves, they have been entirely suspended from business since their arrest, now extending over a period of seven weeks. They have been unable in this time to collect the debts due them and to meet their own obligations, upon which there was, of course, great reliance upon the regular profits of their business, but which they have been deprived of since their arrest. The banks, in the doubtful condition of their business, have not been willing to aid them. But others, they assert, though not quite so disastrously as themselves, have been and are still greatly affected in their business interests. No whiskey dealer feels secure, since upon suspicion of fraud practised upon the government he is liable, according to the precedent established by Collector Bailey, to be arrested any moment and his business suspended. Producers of grain and other raw material are at a loss what to do in respect to giving credits while buyers are equally at a loss as to purchases from want of security in their business. This state of affairs is not local by any means and confined to this city, but extends all over the country, its extent being coequal, indeed, to the extent of whiskey manufacture and widespread prevalence of internal revenue officers. This subject might be enlarged indefinitely, but it is unnecessary to do so.

A most important point of consideration in connection with this late raid, and one upon which the arrested parties are emphatic and explicit in their statements, is the motive inducing these wholesale and which are claimed to be wholly illegal arrests. The whiskey dealers concede that the internal revenue laws are somewhat difficult to enforce, since containing many provisions under which technical violations of the laws are constantly occurring. They admit the fullest force of the fact that these laws were intended to provide revenue for the government, but claim most potentially that they were not meant to ruin business men operating under them. It is well known, and no one attempts to deny it, that many unprincipled men have committed large frauds on the government. The great difficulty is the disposition to the perpetration of as great frauds by the government agents, whose duty it is to enforce the laws. The allowance of informers' interests to those instrumental in obtaining judgments under the law is, it is alleged, continually leading revenue officers, who are clothed with most extraordinary powers, to make seizures on mere suspicion, and to commence on the most trivial pretexts prosecutions involving the ruin of business interests and sapping the very foundations of the revenue it is their duty to collect. This was most forcibly illustrated in the late arrests, when books and papers enough were seized to fill almost a second Astor library, which books and papers were taken to the office of the Collector of the Thirty-second district, in whose custody they still remain. The basis of this wholesale procedure, as is well known, was the allegation of frauds perpetrated previous to the fall of 1868, and which frauds, so far as developed, amount to the modest sum of $250. Under the law, however, Collector Bailey, who is the instigator of these prosecutions, expects to receive in one case alone $25,000 as his share of the penalties, with visions of millions of further penalties in the future. The result is, for the furtherance of his plan, capital in the hands of persons of good business standing, amounting to many millions of dollars, has been tied up directly, and much more indirectly, and the credit of the most substantial houses shaken. And more than this, thousands of barrels of whiskey bearing the United States tax paid stamps now in the Thirty-second district are liable to seizure any day on the mere allegation of Collector Bailey of suspicion or probable fraud. As stated above, the result is that banks are unwilling to make advances, distillers in the West are unwilling to forward their goods to the market and trade is paralyzed. All this is done, moreover, nearly two years after the frauds charged are alleged to have been committed and at a time when the law is being fully enforced and the government claims to be collecting all the revenue on distilled spirits. It is further alleged that scores of business men have been thus subjected to ruin, and that thousands of persons dependent on this one branch of manufacture have been thrown out of employment, not that the government may receive what is due it, but that certain officers may avail themselves of the collection of penalties in which they alone have a sole and exclusive interest. If successful, which is believed to be altogether doubtful from present developments, it is claimed that the government will have lost by the injury done to the business interests of the community vastly more than they can possibly recover as penalties, even were it not a well established fact that in these cases the government gets almost nothing, the expenses and the informer's share eating up nearly the whole of the amount recovered, as was shown in the Watson & Crary case, the particulars of which have already been published in the HERALD, and the truth of which no one has attempted to deny.

A strong defence is made by the liquor dealers from the evidence advanced against them in the case of Cooke, now undergoing preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Betts. In this case it is alleged, and the allegation was

NEW YORK HERALD

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—INNISFALLEN; OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—EAGLE EYE—FELON'S BOND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LOST AT SEA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—BOOTH AS HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—13 TEMPTATIONS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—HUMPSEY DUMPSEY, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW RIBBONSON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 7, 1870.

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TURKEY HAS OPENED the Bosphorus freely to commerce. Merchant vessels will not be subjected to delay or visitation in the passage hereafter—a great boon to the trade of the world and a grand evidence of material progress in Turkey.

CHEVALIER WEBB, it seems, is in Cuba diplomatizing. Has he regular credentials, or is he on his own hook? If the latter is the case, we suspect he will kick up a row with somebody—either the Cubans, the Spaniards or our regular representatives.

A FRENCH COMPLIMENT OUT OF TIME.—A French newspaper writer met Napoleon the other day in Paris. The journalist, who was evidently one of those "prophets of the past," of whom we have plenty here, cried out "*Vive la Republique!*" He was immediately arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of five hundred francs. That ex-President don't want a re-election.

The Approaching Political Campaign—The New Labor Reform Party.

We are on the verge of a new political campaign. The signal gun will be fired to-morrow in the New Hampshire election. It is apprehended, too, that in that quarter the two guerilla factions, known as the temperance party and labor reform party, will somewhat disarrange the local plans and general calculations of the republicans. In any event the political campaign of 1870, which will be opened in New Hampshire to-morrow, will be in its results of the highest importance, in reference to the Presidential succession and the dominant party under the next administration.

The Congressional elections of this year—in September, October and November—will determine the political complexion of the next House of Representatives, and upon that House, in the event of an indecisive scrub race for the next Presidency, may depend the election for the succession. And why not a scrub race in 1872 as well as in 1824? The year 1824, the last of Monroe's administration, "the era of good feeling," was marked by a new organization of parties. The old federal anti-war party, under many defeats, had gradually melted away, and the old republican party, under Monroe, had fulfilled its mission. Thus it was said that the people were "all republicans and all federalists" under Monroe. Out of this happy state of things, however, four Presidential factions came into the field in 1824—the factions of Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay. The election was thrown into the House and Adams was chosen. The results were a charge of "bargain and sale" against Clay by the friends of Jackson, and the fusion of the factions of 1824 into the Jackson and the Adams parties of 1828. Thus the late dominant democratic party and the powerful whig party were brought into existence—General Jackson being the founder and dictator of the one and Henry Clay the embodiment of the other.

The slavery agitation—"the almighty nigger"—was the ruin of both these parties. It demolished the whig party in 1852 because of its disturbing anti-slavery affiliations, and it broke into pieces the democratic party in 1860 because of its rampant, domineering, pro-slavery, disunion and secession excesses and tendencies. It is probable that the Southern democratic pro-slavery ultimatum of secession would have been tried in 1856 but for the interposition of a third party—the Know Nothing or American movement, under Fillmore—which cleared the way in Pennsylvania and Indiana for Buchanan. In 1860 this third party had disappeared, and the democracy, broken up North and South, between Douglas and Breckinridge, on slavery, opened the way for Lincoln and the new republican party, boldly marching under the ensign of "No further extensions of slavery" into any of the Territories of the Union.

Then came secession and the Southern pro-slavery rebellion. Next, in the midst of the war, came the re-election of Lincoln on the merits of his proclamation, as a Union war measure, declaring slavery abolished in the rebel States. Next came the contest between Congress and Andy Johnson on Southern reconstruction, in which Johnson was baffled and beaten at all points. Next the election of General Grant on the reconstruction measures of Congress as issues settled by the war; and now, at the beginning of the second year of Grant's administration we have the settlement of all these issues of reconstruction—the abolition of slavery, the enlargement of citizenship and equal civil and political rights, regardless of race or color, fixed in the constitution—"the supreme law of the land." So completely has this amazing revolution been carried out that a citizen of African descent now sits in the Senatorial chair left vacant in 1861 by Jeff Davis.

Thus, saving Mormon polygamy—a mere incidental issue which is settling itself—the mission of the present republican party is fulfilled. It has no other platform now than General Grant's administration, and General Grant's policy is the mild metheglin policy of peace, economy, retrenchment, reform and the execution of the laws. He has evidently resolved to make a good record of his administration of the Treasury; and his first year's report of nearly one hundred millions reduction of the public debt, as compared with the deficit of the last year of Johnson, is something to be proud of. So is the appreciation of the government note bearing the image of Secretary Chase to within thirteen or fourteen cents of the gold dollar. So is the fair prospect of an early resumption of specie payments and a steady extinction of the debt, and a steady reduction of our national taxes, without any very serious shocks or fluctuations in our financial general business affairs.

Upon this exhibit, and with the democratic party still adrift, the republicans, under the banner of Grant's administration, one would think, have but little to fear in the elections for the next Congress. We understand, however, that this new labor reform party of New Hampshire is part of an extensive organization working with a view to the next Presidency; that it counts upon all the trades unions of the country; that in Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, it has already singled out its Presidential candidate, and that it actually calculates upon wielding the balance of power in the election. If, therefore, these labor reformers show any signs of strength in the steady State of New Hampshire, their initial skirmish in that quarter will become a matter of general importance.

We see, at all events, that, as in 1824, all the old party dividing lines being obliterated, the field is open for new parties and new issues, and that the republican and the democratic parties, as they stand, are but loosely held together. We see that the laboring masses of the country are restless and chafing under what they hold to be the despotism of taxes, banks and capital; and we see that after the tremendous revolutionary excitements and advances of the last ten years the public mind will hardly be satisfied with "the cankers of a calm world" and the masterly inactivity of Grant's administration.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.—The agitation for cheaper ocean postage is general all over Europe. We are glad to notice that the little kingdom of Belgium, which is always forward in matters of reform, is not behind in this. The treaty, which has for its object the reduction of the rates by one-half, has been signed by the Belgian government. Of course it will be signed without delay at Washington. These postal arrangements are striking indications of the progress of the age, and point hopefully to the great future.

The Spring Trade—The Prospect.

Not since the spring of 1860 have we had such dulness of trade as we have had since January of this year. It still continues. It is gratifying, however, to know that the darkest hour has been all but, if not absolutely, reached. In the mercantile community generally doubt and fear begin to yield to hope and confidence. The steady decline of gold has had a depressing and embarrassing effect on the trading community. In proportion as it is felt that bottom is about reached there is a growing feeling of security. The feeling which expressed itself so happily in the government printing office at Washington on Saturday on the occasion of the visit of General Grant is widespread over the community. It is felt that in spite of the somewhat protracted dulness of trade the first year of Grant's administration has really been prosperous. It is a triumph which has not been often experienced in the history of any people to have in one year reduced the debt ninety-eight millions, and to have brought gold down from one hundred and forty-five almost to par. We are gratified to know that orders begin to come in from the West and South, and that really the prospect brightens. The nation at the present moment looks to Congress. We must have an end of all uncertainty. Merchants must know where and how they stand. If the Funding bill is not to be passed, then it ought to be rejected at once. One way or the other this cause of uncertainty ought to be removed. We have the same to say of the bill which proposes to add fifty millions to the currency There ought to be no delay. The bill should be passed at once or thrown out. If Congress will act wisely and with becoming promptitude we shall soon feel ourselves on solid ground, and merchants will take courage. Under the new condition of things and on a basis satisfactory and enduring we shall advance with firm step towards a prosperity which we have never hitherto experienced. The millions of gold now lying useless in the vaults of Europe wait but the opportunity to pour their favors upon us and to develop our immense and boundless resources. With the bright sunshine and the refreshing showers and the blossoming flowers of spring we shall expect to find ourselves in the midst of a state of things which, if not all we could wish, will be at least cheering and pregnant with promise.

Napoleon and Mother Church—Tit for Tat.

The HERALD special correspondent in Rome announces the important fact that the Emperor of France executed a very brilliant manœuvre against the Papal plan of infallibility lately. The French Minister in Rome assured Cardinal Antonelli in the early days of February that France would "withdraw her troops from the Pope's dominions in case of a declaration of his personal infallibility." This announcement was made, by imperial order, in a despatch from Count Daru, the main points of which are also published. One would imagine that it would have convinced his Holiness in a moment of his fallibility by simply recalling the memory of Garibaldi, Mazzini and other distasteful personages. The Sacred College was fully equal to the emergency, however. The newspaper organ of the Jesuits in Rome immediately retorted in an article headed "Sham Politicians and the Council," in which the writer declared that in certain contingencies of Cabinet policy "a Catholic State government can damage the Church some, but would certainly destroy itself;" and again, that "the Church would soon recover its equilibrium, but the State plunge into hopeless abyss." Immediately after this article appeared in print came the Paris barricades, the street riots, the military and Napoleon in full uniform ready to head his troops. It was a clever Jesuit "tit" for a hard Bonaparte "tat." Two cunning Powers playing a very neat but very dangerous game.

Spain—More Trouble.

It does not seem that Spain is in any more hopeful condition now than she has been any time these last twelve months, unless, indeed, the almost certain prospect of anarchy be a hopeful sign. We do not attach much importance to the reception which has just been given to the Duke of Montpensier in Madrid. It is not difficult for a government to get up such a sensation. It is spoken of as an ovation, and again we are told it was not an ovation. Still it is a feature of the hour, and if it indicates anything it indicates that even Montpensier as King would be preferred by the people of Madrid and of Spain generally to that anomalous thing which in that country is now called a government. It is a fact of deep significance that Prim and his colleagues assert that Montpensier's advent will not lead to a *coup d'état*, yet they are finding it necessary to transfer colonels of regiments and to remove or transfer so many governors of provinces. Some thirty such changes, it is said, have been made within the last few days. The Carlists, too, are waking into something like life. Nor is it possible to doubt that the enormous sums of money which the ex-Queen is said to have spent during the last few months have been used in part, at least, for political purposes. It is our opinion that if Montpensier can make himself for a reasonable length of time popular in Madrid he will stand a fair chance of being elected King. But we are by no means satisfied that such an arrangement will be a permanent success. Like Spaniards out of Spain, like the mixed breeds of Cuba, of Mexico and of South America, Spaniards in Spain seem to be hopelessly demoralized.

SENATOR SUMNER modifies his views on the Cuban question somewhat in this wise:—He favors the Cubans; but if we enter into a war with Spain the Spanish factions will be united, and Prim will be made absolute monarch, thereby upsetting the present republican government of that country. In other words, a republican government, even such a one as Spain now possesses, is a blessing that the grave Senator would dislike to deprive Spain of, even if we were at war with her.

The Churches Yesterday.

Yesterday was the first Sunday in Lent, and as such it was natural that the services at the several churches should be of more than ordinary solemnity. With souls wrapped in sackcloth and persons attired in the very latest styles the patrons of our prominent places of worship took their accustomed spring-cushioned seats, which yielded beneath them even as ashes would have yielded. Thus it required only a moderately plastic imagination for these pious mortals to be convinced that they were really in sackcloth and ashes. And we trust that in spirit they were. Heaven knows how much repentance is needed in this world. Religion, like Confederate bonds, has been seeking a market, with few purchasers. We trust, therefore, that the minds of all worshippers were filled with holy thoughts, which opened before them the greatness of God, the beauties of heaven and the grandeur of the eternal home, exceeding in all respects exteriorly and interiorly a brown stone front on Fifth avenue.

It must be said, however, that to all outward appearances the congregations were the same as usual. If the souls of some of the ladies were wrung with remorse at the sins of the past year their countenances did not show it. At the same time we admit the power of cosmetics to conceal the truth, so that we shall be charitable in our judgment. But it is exceedingly difficult to perceive piety behind a quizzing glass, unless the object of the wearer is to catch a distant view of angels, who seem, somehow, to occupy seats in the pews. Still it is true that at Grace church, Church of the Holy Trinity, Dr. Adams' church, Church of the Divine Paternity, Plymouth church and some others of the same class, the lions and the lambs knelt together in prayer—the lions, as is proper, in the high places of the synagogues and the lambs under the galleries. At the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic churches the day was observed with grand and impressive services. Dr. Potter preached a sermon on Lent, and urged his hearers to a due observance of the holy season. He said it was the duty of parents to induce their children to abstain and to make sacrifices. Undoubtedly abstinence is the most desirable thing that could have been urged. As regards sacrifices, Dr. Potter might have added, in the language of a clever French preacher, whose name we cannot recall, but who gave a somewhat similar advice, "My children, for months past you have been plunged in fashionable dissipation. You have made sheep of your parents and sacrificed them at the altar of your vanity. Try if you cannot make a sacrifice that will be pleasing to God."

Appropriate in all respects was the discourse of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in which he endeavored to inculcate the beautiful lesson of humility—a virtue very few of us possess. To ears not over familiar with the subject a sermon on death was preached at Dr. Adams' church, while in Brooklyn Mr. Beecher convulsed his flock with the comical side of "Christian Steadfastness." "Our will," said he, "is a little wheel revolving in the watch, but God is the mainspring"—a simile that would be apt if the thought did not strike one that mainsprings occasionally snap. We presume, however, that Mr. Beecher knew what he meant. At all of the Catholic churches—St. James', St. Ann's, St. Patrick's, St. Teresa's, St. James' in Brooklyn and others—Lent formed the prominent subject of discourse. Dr. Armitage preached eloquently at the Fifth avenue Baptist church on the way to see Jesus, and the Rev. G. L. Prentiss informed his congregation that Christ was the only means of salvation. At the Laight street, Murray Hill Baptist, Campbellite, Moravian, Fifth avenue Presbyterian, Christian Israelite and St. Mark's churches the attendance was large and the sermons admirable. We have not space to mention by name the other places of worship the services in which are reported in the HERALD of this morning. We must refer the anxious seekers after light and truth to other pages of this paper, on which they will find spread out a religious feast the partaking of which will benefit them materially.

Electric Telegraphs Under Government Management.

We are enabled by special correspondence from London to publish this morning the first complete, candid and impartial statement which has yet been made of the working of the British telegraphs under government control. The entire telegraph business of the United Kingdom was fairly in the hands of the officers of the Crown at the moment when our despatch was forwarded. Although it was found somewhat difficult to master the subtle agency at first so as to subjugate its power completely to a uniform rule of discipline tending solely to the public weal, the work was accomplished. The home millions of the subjects of Queen Victoria were reaping the benefits. These benefits were diffusive and domestic. They were brought to the door and fireside of every man in the land. The electric spark had already tended to elevate the humble—as it will eventually regenerate this foreign democracy—and bring the masses into a closer intercommunion by the educational communication of the instant. An Englishman who cannot even read can now speak his wants to his fellow in the painfully intelligible language of a common identical suffering, and the other be made to understand his brief message of woe or joy instantly, being assured of its truth although completely indifferent to its style of verbiage or rule of grammar. The government telegraphs will thus induce a commingling of the natural sympathies of the nation by the use of one of the grandest but long hidden forces of nature, "the light shining in darkness," with the "darkness" made able "to comprehend" it.

As in the first instance of every grand revolution which has preceded it, the working of the English telegraphs by the government is opposed—opposed by associated monopolists, interested jobbers, greedy persons, the faithless, and all those who worship earthly gain and have had their hearts contracted by the intensity of their devotion. The telegraph monopolists feel the severe blow which has been struck at their corporate interests, not only in the matter of overland line profits, but in that of submarine cable tariff combinations. Persons who traded secretly in news the property of other men, men of enterprise and fair intent, find their pockets' revenue becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less," so that they stand a good chance of being made honest in spite of themselves, and thus becoming the very first converts of that wonderful force which has set even "corpses grinning"—the "voice speaking in the wilderness." Our special letter on the British system of government telegraphs thus becomes exceedingly hopeful and reassuring at all points.

Music in the Metropolis.

There is much to admire and much to censure in the condition of music in New York. Notwithstanding the large musical element existing among us, and the decided, although frequently misguided, taste of the public for the divine art, there is little but chaos to be found in the management of musical entertainments in this city. From Italian Opera down to the smallest concert ruin has been the inevitable result of every enterprise attempted of late years in this city. In other cities—Boston for instance—there is always a permanent organization of some kind or other to give regular opera, concert or oratorio seasons, and there is also a fair sprinkling of patrons to make these entertainments sufficiently lucrative to sustain managerial life. Here, with the sole exception of the Philharmonic Society—and even that had a hard time of it until the last two or three years—all efforts in the musical line are spasmodic. The causes of this may be traced to various sources. Many of our managers treat music in the light of a paying speculation only, and sacrifice true art to immediate gain. Their neglect of the claims of true art influences the artists themselves to a lamentable extent, and the inevitable consequence is that the latter become disgusted and no longer exert themselves to make progress in their profession. They are regarded only in the light of marketable commodities, and all the poetry and ennobling influence of their beautiful art are lost in the vortex of managerial greed. The public, too, are not favorable towards a steady patronage of music. The cosmopolitan elements of which they are composed and the unflagging race in business which seems to occupy every man's mind in this city are fatal to an unwavering allegiance to true art. Our public demand constant change on the stage. At one time *opéra bouffe* is the rage; again Italian, German or English opera are in demand. A singer or instrumentalist creates a furor, and the entire musical public seem to be crazy in their recognition of his or her great talents. But they soon tire of their fancy and break to pieces the idol they have set up.

A third cause of the non-success of music in the metropolis is that bugbear of managers and orchestral leaders, the Musical Protective Union. Founded on the laudable principle of protecting the interests of poor musicians who depend for their living solely on their profession, it has become a monopoly controlled by a few ambitious and, we might also say, unscrupulous, spirits, who are the drones of the profession. Engagements and contracts are of no value in their eyes, and the close, tyrannical terms of the association oblige every member to subscribe to its dictates, no matter how unjust and dishonorable they may be. Lastly, we have the music publishers lending their aid to crush music as an art to the earth by pandering to the lowest tastes of the concert saloon *habitués* and completely ignoring native or foreign talent. We have fought their disreputable course long and persistently in our Musical Review, and succeeded in wringing from them some little consideration for the claims of art. They still cling to the idea that American composers are not entitled to any compensation for their works beyond the mere fact of accepting and publishing them, and thus they place an effectual bar to the progress of music in this city. For a long time, too, they limited the field of music by their extravagant and exorbitant terms for musical publications, but the dime and half-dime series of works completely defeated them on this point.

It is no wonder, then, in view of such terrible obstacles, that manager after manager has gone down in the attempt to establish first class entertainments in this city, and that the proposed jubilee of the Philharmonic Society, to be given in this city next summer, has fallen to the ground. There is only one remedy for this. New men and new principles must enter the field and all the old fogies must be thrown overboard. Managers, artists, publishers and composers must unite in the good work instead of this constant Kilkenny cat warfare they indulge in. The public are tractable and their tastes can be easily corrected. The main fault lies with the caterers of music. When they reform the divine art will soon attain the position it should have reached years ago in this city.

The Sandwich Islands.

We publish in another page an interesting letter from our correspondent in Honolulu, which enables the readers of the HERALD to judge of the condition of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands. For a long time the labor question has been a live subject in that part of the world. The believers in free labor regard the system of which they are the champions as best calculated to develop the resources of the islands; but the government party, backed up by the planters, have vigorously fought against the introduction of free labor. The elections, however, which occurred recently, tend to show that the liberal party, on a free labor platform, are adding largely to their numbers and may in a short time be able to shape legislation to a more progressive course on a subject of so much interest to the Hawaiians. In the meantime the coolie trade progresses. The King has sent for more coolies to China. The missionaries are charged, too, with being blind to this trade in human flesh, and the reason given for their apathy is that many of them are interested in plantations worked by compulsory labor. The agitation now going on in Hawaii, we trust, will not fail in good results.

FRANCE—ABOLITION OF CABLE MONOPOLIES.—By issuing a decree authorizing the submersion of a second ocean telegraphic cable between France and Algeria it seems that the French government is determined to destroy all chance of monopoly in that important service. If so it is a step in the right direction, and an example worthy to be followed. The telegraph is now becoming more important than the post office, and should be effectually placed beyond the reach of any individual interests that may tend to trammel its operation in respect to the public benefit.

Egypt After Twenty-four Centuries—The Herald Reporting Progress.

The HERALD special correspondence from Cairo, Egypt, which we publish in our columns this morning, presents one of the earliest civilized countries in the world to the citizens of the youngest and most free in its garb of modern reconstruction and reform. The land of Sesostris and Rameses looks to the country of Washington and Jackson for a fraternal endorsement of its well asserted truths—that grand nationalities are eternal and their peoples indestructible. Modern Egypt is engaged in a work of recuperation and progress. Her present history possesses a peculiar interest for the American people in consequence. This we chronicle by special record in our pages to-day.

The HERALD writer reports the opening of the fourth annual session of the Egyptian Parliament by the Viceroy. The construction and constitution of the representative assemblage are also given. The executive speech is of a very gratifying character in the present, and fruitful of promise and in hope for the future. His Highness concludes with the words:—"Our unanimous efforts have for their object the general good, the development of the richness of the country and its civilization. I make sincere prayers that the All-Powerful God will aid us in the accomplishment of our task and in crowning with success our cordial efforts." It is the invocation of the blessing as of old, the land overflowing with "milk and honey," and God's providence over and directing all. The members of the Egyptian Parliament do not enjoy a sinecure under the Viceroy, as will be seen from the schedule of legislative work which he has submitted to them. This State paper embraces clauses relative to the construction of lighthouses on the coast so as to facilitate access to the entrance of the Suez Canal, and the establishment of properly controlled employment offices for servants and laborers. Railroads are being repaired and extended; the navigation of the Nile engages much attention, and the police system is vastly reformed and disciplined.

Society was becoming brilliant again in the old land. The HERALD special writer speaks of theatres and the opera, American visitors and an American romance, which terminated in a fashionable marriage. The birth of a grandson to the Viceroy was made the occasion of great rejoicing at court, although the interesting event made his Highness' mother a grandmother. The political aspect was calm and pleasing. Peace was maintained with Turkey and the other nations. Our special correspondent was thus in fine tone. This happy state of feeling is fully reflected in his interesting despatch from Cairo.

Resuming Specie Payments.

While speculators are racking their brains to find out what may be the probable course of the gold market, and as to whether we are likely soon to reach a specie basis, the people are beginning to settle the question of specie payments for themselves independent of the action of the government. In the western portion of New York, and particularly near the Canadian border, silver is used at par with currency by many in trade, and in this city there are several places where silver change is given over the counters in place of fractional currency. At the present price of gold and the relative value of silver and gold, silver is near par with greenbacks. Then there is undoubtedly a good deal of silver in the country, for it has not gone abroad as readily as gold. In the British American colonies on our borders there is a positive glut of silver, and of course this will be brought over and into circulation when at par with currency. It is a curious fact, which will puzzle the currency theorists who have clamored for contraction in order to reach specie payments, that the precious metals decline as we approach specie payments, while the volume of currency remains the same as when gold was at a premium of a hundred and fifty or higher. This fact knocks all their theories on the head. The probability is that if we reach specie payments the volume of currency, paper and the precious metals together will be much greater than at present or for some years past; for it must be seen now that contraction of the currency is not necessary, and the gold and silver that will be brought out from their hidden recesses will swell the amount of circulation. In case we reach or approach nearly specie payments it is possible, therefore, we may have an easy money market.

THE PROSPECTS FOR GOLLADAY.—Governor Stevenson, the democratic Governor of Kentucky, has set a good example to other governors in refusing to accept the resignation of Golladay, the democratic Congressman from that State, who is charged with selling cadetships. The newspapers of Kentucky generally unite in condemning Golladay, and the sentiment of the people is strongly against his being re-elected to succeed himself. The Louisville *Commercial*, a republican paper, in this connection makes a neat point, which will apply to Deweese and Whittemore, or any other members who may resign to escape expulsion and expect to be returned. Referring to the case of Golladay and his reported resignation it says:—"Now, if he should succeed in a re-election, the House would have a right to expel him, not for the second, but for the first time."

THE RED RIVER DISTURBANCE.—The news from the Red River district shows that the disturbance in that quarter has not yet come to an end. It is simply absurd to imagine that any important consequences can flow from it, and for the simple reason that in itself it amounts to nothing. When the spring sun begins to shine and the snow and the ice disappear those few hunting filibusters will be nowhere. It is of far more consequence to us that from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to New Columbia there are loud grumblings of dissatisfaction and openly expressed desires for annexation to the United States. The New Dominion for a time will have a chance, and it will no doubt form a landmark in the history of the development of this Continent; but ultimate annexation is the result which men all over the Northern part of this Continent see is inevitable.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

General Prim on Montpensier's Position in Madrid.

Napoleon's Return for a Republican Congratulation.

The Bosphorus Made Free to Commerce.

The Champion Billiard Match—Deery Defeated by Rudolphe.

SPAIN.

The Duke De Montpensier—His Policy and Party Prospects.

MADRID, March 6, 1870.

An official denial is given to the despatch which appeared in the Paris journals, stating that the Duke of Montpensier was received with an ovation on his return to this city.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim positively denied that a *coup d'état* was intended in favor of the Duke. He declared that the Cortes alone had the right to decide who should be the head of the government. He added that there was no reason why the arrival of the Duke of Montpensier should create a sensation.

The elections of members to the Cortes have so far resulted in favor of the government.

FRANCE.

A Close Eye to the Clergy.

PARIS, March 6, 1870.

Great uneasiness is manifested by the friends of the University of France on account of certain clerical projects. An Extraordinary Committee has been constituted, with M. Guizot as chairman, to guard the interest of the University.

The Press Prosecutions.

PARIS, March 6, 1870.

Seven members of the editorial staff of the *Reforme* (newspaper) have been convicted of violations of the press law, and have received sentences of from one to four months imprisonment, and the total amount of fines imposed is 10,000 francs.

An Ill-Timed Compliment.

PARIS, March 6, 1870.

M. Bazire, one of the writers of the *Marseillaise*, who, on seeing the Emperor one day, shouted "vive la republique," has been condemned to imprisonment for three months and fined 500 francs.

ROME.

The French Note.

PARIS, March 6, 1870.

It is asserted that Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to Rome remonstrating against the Papal Syllabus as seriously compromising the interests of the Catholic religion, and intimating that if the dogma of infallibility is proclaimed France may be constrained to withdraw her troops from the Roman territory.

The Council Recess.

ROME, March 6, 1870.

It is asserted that the sessions of the Council will be suspended during the months of May, June and July.

Poland to Look Up.

LONDON, March 6, 1870.

Despatches from Rome say a cardinal's hat has been presented to the Primate of Poland.

ENGLAND.

Another Transatlantic Cable—Colonial Union by Telegraph.

LONDON, March 6, 1880.

A project is on foot for laying a new transatlantic cable, which is to be smaller and lighter than those heretofore used. It is estimated that the cost of the cable will not exceed £250,000.

A scheme for connecting England with all her colonies by telegraph is talked of.

TURKEY.

The Bosphorus Free to Trade.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5, 1870.

The Turkish government has abolished the collection of tolls from vessels passing through the Bosphorus.

Merchantmen are no longer subjected to delay and visitation during the passage.

COLORADO.

The Land Office Business at Denver—The Grading Contract for the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

DENVER, March 6, 1870.

The following is the record of the business done at the Denver land office during the month of February:—Warrant entries, 480 acres; agricultural cottage scrip, 5,513 acres; homestead, 2,307 acres; homestead (final proof), 639 acres; cash entries, 10,563 acres; total, 19,532 acres.

The contract for grading forty-one miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from Denver was closed Friday. A large quantity of ties for this road are now being cut at the mouth of the Platte canon. They will be floated down the Platte to Denver and the work of laying the iron will be commenced at this end as soon as the Denver Pacific track is completed. It is expected the Denver Pacific track will be completed in June and the Kansas Pacific in October.

THE SNOW STORM.

CINCINNATI, March 6, 1870.

Five or six inches of snow fell here early this morning, but it is rapidly disappearing.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1870.

Snow has been falling since early this afternoon.

DENVER, Col., March 6, 1870.

About two inches of snow fell last night. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant. About the same amount of snow fell last night at Fort Union and Santa Fe.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6, 1870.

Snow fell here to-day to the depth of nine inches. It is sleeting to-night.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6, 1870.

It has been snowing and raining here all day.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6, 1870.

It has been snowing here all day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1870.

It has been snowing at intervals all day and steadily since six o'clock P. M.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, March 6, 1870.

SUGAR.—At the closing yesterday the market was unsettled and all qualities had slightly declined; buyers demand a reduction. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas:—To foreign countries, 52,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds.; to the United States, 11,000 boxes; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 315,000 boxes and 22,000 hhds.: Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard flat at 7½ a 8½ reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 declining; quoted at 9 a 11 reals; molasses sugar easier at 6¾ a 7 reals; muscovados—fair to good refining dull at 7 a 7⅞ reals; grocery grades quiet at 8 a 8½ reals. Molasses—Clayed active at 5¼ reals; muscovado steady at 6 reals.

Lard firmer at 19½c. for tierces and 22½c. for tins. Flour steady at $9 25 a $10 25. Butter active at 30c. a 45c. Tallow dull at 11c. a 11½c. Bacon steady at 19c. a 20c. Petroleum heavy. Hams in demand at 25c. for salted and 28½c. for sugar cured. Lumber—Yellow pine, $23 per M.; the market is supplied. Shooks—Box, 5 a 8¼ reals; the market is supplied; for hogshead the market is dull at $2 a $2 12½. Empty hogsheads quiet at $2 25 a $2 50. Exchange on London, 10½ a 11¼ per cent premium; on Paris, 2 a 1 per cent discount; on the United States, sixty days' sight in gold, ½ per cent premium; short sight, 2 a 2½ per cent premium. Freights declining; per box of sugar to Montreal and Southern ports, $1 12½ a $1 25; per hogshead of sugar to do., $4 50 a $5 50; per hogshead of molasses to do., $3 a $3 75; per ton to Falmouth or orders, 42s. a 50s.

CUBA.

More Arrests of Freemasons by the Police.

HAVANA, March 6, 1870.

The police arrested last night fifty-one members of the Masonic fraternity, who were holding mourning services at their lodge. The arrests were made for violation of the law prohibiting assemblies without permission of the authorities. Several foreigners who were present were not molested.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Great Contest in San Francisco—Rudolphe Beats Deery and Wins the Diamond Cue.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1870.

A large audience, including a considerable number of ladies, was attracted to the Pavilion last night to witness the contest for the diamond cue and the championship of America. The game was 1,500 points, push and crotch shot barred. Deery won the first innings and played for safety, Rudolphe following with a run of six. The following is the score:—

Deery—0, 3, 6, 0, 20, 7, 30, 7, 9, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 21, 8, 9, 3, 55, 11, 235, 228, 3, 0, 33, 3, 0, 0, 66, 36, 3, 8, 42, 12, 39, 9, 30, 9, 7, 0, 15, 9, 13, 18, 15, 5, 3, 16, 6, 67, 3, 10, 3, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 15, 0, 6, 24, 3, 3, 7, 15, 0, 3, 36, 3, 0, 0, 3, 34, 3, 3, 0, 0—1,327.

Rudolphe—6, 9, 114, 0, 3, 9, 21, 3, 18, 3, 0, 0, 57, 6, 46, 60, 3, 0, 21, 0, 60, 9, 0, 15, 81, 39, 18, 3, 3, 3, 0, 0, 16, 0, 27, 27, 3, 13, 6, 6, 3, 0, 21, 0, 5, 11, 6, 4, 18, 3, 0, 3, 279, 0, 3, 0, 12, 9, 3, 6, 68, 84, 27, 126, 0, 0, 15, 9, 8, 3, 12, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 42—1,501.

Deery's average, 16 70-100; Rudolphe's average, 19. Deery was given 48 points for pockets and misses and Rudolphe 57.

At half-past ten Deery had made 670 and Rudolphe 456. There was much excitement, and Deery was the favorite by great odds.

At midnight Rudolphe made a run of 279, which was received with wild applause. This made him nearly even with Deery, the score standing 1,044 to 1,031. At this point the number of spectators had increased to 4,000, and though great excitement was manifest, excellent order and good feeling prevailed.

The match was finished at one A. M., Rudolphe making a run of 42, and scoring 1,501 points. At one time Deery claimed a foul. Great excitement and confusion followed, which calmed down as soon as the referee decided the question in his favor. At the conclusion of the game there was some confusion, but no violence was committed. The crowd finally seized Rudolphe and carried him from the building in triumph.

Rudolphe was considerably annoyed throughout the game by some of Deery's backers, but had the sympathy of the greater portion of the audience and played magnificently.

CALIFORNIA.

Sailing of United States War Vessels—The Damages by the Vigilance Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1870.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown will sail for Honolulu to-morrow, and the United States steamer Saranac for Mazatlan on the 8th inst.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature appointing commissioners to ascertain the damages sustained by John Nugent, proprietor of the San Francisco *Herald*, by acts of the Vigilance Committee of 1856.

MAINE.

The Coming Charter Election in Portland.

PORTLAND, March 6, 1870.

The municipal election, which takes place to-morrow, excites much interest. The republicans had an enthusiastic meeting last night. Both sides are confident, each expecting to draw strength from their opponents. The republican majority for Governor last fall was 827—about the same as in previous years. The democratic majority for Mayor last spring was short of 200.

THE MISSING STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

The Vessel Seen by the Captain of a Boston Bark—Probably Another Steamer—General Alarm for Her Safety.

BOSTON, March 5, 1870.

No one here except the agents of the Inman line believe that the steamer seen by Captain Hoffses, of the bark Kennedy, from Liverpool to Boston, was the missing steamer City of Boston. On the contrary, the general impression here is that the steamer has been lost, together with all hands on board. An old seaman comments on Captain Hoffses' story as follows:—

The steamer City of Boston is a full rigged ship, with yards on all three masts, whereas the vessel seen by Captain Hoffses had yards only on the foremast. If it had been the missing steamer City of Boston she would have been at Queenstown under sail alone as quickly as the E. A. Kennedy has made the passage from longitude 35 and latitude 48. The vessel seen, though lying to and blowing off steam, was probably doing something to her machinery; for if she had been permanently damaged in her motive power she would have been under canvas headed to the eastward. The steamer, Dacian, from New York, which arrived at Greenock on the 18th ult., was hove to four times during the passage and had very severe weather, so that there is nothing unusual in a steamer being hove to, even with the motive power in good order.

BROOKLYN MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The forty-first anniversary of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society was held last evening at the Academy of Music, Mr. Dwight Johnson presiding. The annual report of the secretary, Rev. Dr. Kimball, was a very interesting document, showing the self-sacrificing work of the missionaries connected with the society. They made their way into wretched retreats oftentimes so dark that a lamp was necessary at midday. They also visited the hospitals where the sick and friendless were dying and administered consolation, leading poor souls to their Shepherd and Bishop. Penitentiaries, jails and prisons were also visited, and their wretched inmates found in the missionaries kind and loving friends. There were many with minds for usefulness and in positions, and with opportunities for Christian culture at hand, who were lying careless and inert on the very bank of the river of life that goes flowing by. There were multitudes around addicted to the habitual use, and consequently subject to the pernicious effects, of ardent spirits. They constituted a phase of the work that was daily done by the missionaries. Mindful of the fact that amid the often gorgeous and costly decorations of the gin palace no mirrors were ever to be found, these faithful missionaries, in the spirit of true kindness, endeavor to supply the lack, and make it a part of their business to give the pitiable victims of debauched appetites an image of the hideous and shameful wrecks which they were making of themselves. Many had been rescued from the degradation into which they had fallen by the agents of this society.

The following statistics show the work performed during the past year:—

Missionaries employed	20
Visitors (voluntary)	470
Pages of tracts distributed	1,525,832
Child's Paper distributed	19,200
Bibles and Testaments	915
Children gathered into Sunday schools	912
Children gathered into public schools	112
Persons induced to attend church	962
Persons induced to sign the temperance pledge	991
Prayer meetings held	1,647
Families visited	30,564
Funeral services held	231
Visits to public institutions	489
Backsliders reclaimed	78
Hopeful conversions	233
United with Evangelical churches	167

The report of the treasurer was next read, showing the receipts to be $21,047 57, and the disbursements $20,950 85, leaving a balance on hand of $96 72. Appropriate addresses were made by H. J. Van Dyke, D. D., and others, when the audience separated.

THE PETERS SUICIDE.

Another Theory—Suspicions That He Was Murdered.

In the HERALD of Thursday last was printed a concise statement of the death of Rufus S. Peters, the fraudulent messenger of the Corn Exchange Bank, who, it was alleged, swindled the bank out of $20,000, and gave the greater portion of it to a Wall street lobbyist named Frank Vernon, with the understanding that he (Vernon) should go to Philadelphia and remain until he (Peters) arrived, after convincing the bank officials and the public that he had been robbed. In this last endeavor he failed, and was about to be prosecuted when his bondsmen made good the loss, and through the influence of some sympathetic friends he was released. On Tuesday night he went to Hempstead, L. I., with the intention of stopping there until he recovered from the effects of a spree, in company with a worthless character named George Maher. It is alleged that on Tuesday night he committed suicide, by shooting himself in the head, from the effects of which he died on Wednesday morning. His friends are not willing to give credence to this supposition, and assert that, in their opinion, he was murdered, and, further, that he had not been on a spree and never carried a revolver. The window of his room is said to have been found open, and his friends say there is no doubt but that he had considerable money about him. From present appearances an investigation is likely to ensue.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner's Latest Views on the Cuban Question.

Chevalier Webb Diplomatising in Havana.

BUTLER AND THE GEORGIA BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1870.

Senator Sumner on Cuba—His Friendship for the Insurgents.

Senator Sumner, in conversation with a gentleman yesterday, stated that much has been said in regard to his course on the Cuban question. He pronounced himself a friend of Cuba, and remarked he would rejoice to see her independent. Any action of this country, he continued, would lead to a war which no one believed would last any time, and there existed no shadow of doubt as to the result. The provisional government of Spain, it was his opinion, wants war, and the result of such a struggle would be to unite the rival factions which distract the country and wind up in Prim's accession to the throne. He thought this transition would be from constitutional monarchy to absolutism. A war, therefore, would subserve Prim's ambition exactly. He thought the course of events was towards the independence of Cuba. In case of war the most we could get would be Cuba and Porto Rico, and these will gravitate into independent relations with the United States without the expensive resort to war. The Senator was quite enthusiastic and eloquent on the subject. It is understood at a timely opportunity he will give his views publicly. It is remarkable how much these views of the Massachusetts Senator resemble those expressed yesterday by Secretary Fish in a private conversation. Our Premier agrees that war between Spain and this country would be very short and would result just as Sumner predicts. It is worth stating, moreover, that Mr. Fish indicated in his remarks yesterday that should Congress pass a strong resolution urging the Executive to grant the Cubans belligerent rights the administration would not resist the request, but would immediately act in accordance with the expressed will of the national legislature. This, Mr. Fish thinks, would result in the Spaniards exercising the belligerent right to search suspected vessels on the high seas, and would speedily lead to war between the United States and Spain.

The Outrages on Americans in Santiago—Chevalier Webb in Havana.

In a recent letter received from Havana by a Western member of Congress the following language occurs:—

General Webb is here and yesterday had long interviews with the Captain General and the Military Governor, and also with the British Consul General and with the Consul General of Prussia and others, and last evening, when discussing with several Americans the affair of our shipmasters and the massacre of Americans at Santiago, all of which is the town talk, he said he had read the particulars of the Santiago outrage in a despatch to the British Consul General and corrected the rumor that five instead of two American citizens were murdered. To-day I am told that a copy of the despatch alluded to has been furnished either to General Webb or Consul Biddle or Hall to be forwarded to Washington, and from inquiries I infer they would not deny that Hall did get a copy and that he will send it by to-day's mail. This is only an inference, but I have no doubt that the fact is as I imagine. At all events, Webb did say in my presence and in the presence of others that he had seen the despatch, and that the outrage is so unpardonable that our government will no longer hesitate to act with decision, and he denounced in bitter language the neglect of our citizens here by our Navy Department. There is a panic among Americans, and all who can leave will do so without delay. Their only chance of safety is in refuge on board the English frigates, freely offered, and it was this panic that caused so many of us to be at Webb's rooms last night without any concert of action. General Webb pledged himself to write to the government and urge upon it to order at once a vessel of war to each of the principal ports of the island.

Quere—Is he not sent here by the government to report upon the state of affairs?

The Proposed Inflation of the Currency.

The action of the Committee on Banking and Currency on the bill for the issue of fifty millions additional currency is looked for with considerable interest. The committee stands about five to four on the question of inflation, and, under ordinary circumstances, would doubtless report against any measure looking to that end. But in the present instance it has little, if any, discretion. It is acting under a resolution of the House adopted on the 21st of February by a vote of 110 to 73. That resolution instructed the committee "to report to the House at as early a day as practicable a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000. The committee has little to do, therefore, but to decide whether the new issue shall be greenbacks or national bank notes. The chairman of the committee, who is against the policy of inflation, regards it as unimportant whether it is greenbacks or national bank notes. The effect, he thinks, will be substantially the same. Under the circumstances, those members of the committee who are opposed to inflation will not be expected to support the bill when it is reported to the House. It is regarded as unfortunate that at a time when the currency is rapidly appreciating to par, owing to the steady decline in the premium on gold, a movement should be made which will depreciate it and advance gold, to the disturbance of the legitimate business of the country and the advantage of the gold gamblers. Whether in a full House the proposed bill, if reported, would pass is considered doubtful. Even if it should it would meet with defeat in the Senate, that body having committed itself against increasing "the existing volume of the currency" by the adoption of Senator Williams' resolution on the 24th of February. It is thought that the action of the House was intended more for political capital in the next Congressional campaign than for anything else. The South and West have been clamoring for more currency, and the members from those sections who are desirous of re-election could not afford to disregard the cry. Having made the effort, failure will be placed upon other than their shoulders.

Reduction of National Bank Securities.

Owing to the large number of national banks which have within the past few months been discontinued, voluntarily or otherwise, as the designated depositories of public funds, and the financial agents of the government, the books of the Treasurer now show a material reduction in the amount deposited in his hands by such banks as their security for public deposits. One year ago that amount was $33,560,000, while at the present time it is between $17,000,000 and $18,000,000.

Butler's Georgia Bill—Probability of Its Defeat.

General Butler will demand the previous question to-morrow, after the morning hour on the bill to admit Georgia to representation in Congress. There is considerable difference of opinion among the republicans on this question, and it is thought the vote will be close. Bingham and Farnsworth will lead a certain number of republicans, who, with the democrats, may outnumber the radicals under Butler. The latter, however, is, as usual, confident of success. What action the Senate will take on the bill, should it pass the House, is involved in doubt, in view of the report made by the Judiciary Committee, that no further legislation is necessary for the reconstruction of Georgia. Such men as Senator Wilson express the opinion that the only thing necessary is to admit the Senators and Representatives from Georgia, revoke the order placing her under military rule and allow her State government to remain as it is.

The Census of 1870.

The papers state and the Senate proceedings confirm it that General Walker has prepared a bill amendatory of the Census law of 1850, which Congress is requested to enact. I have no doubt of this, but as the changes proposed appear very immaterial I imagine there is very remote chance for the passage of any bill recommended by Mr. Walker that will materially modify the law, and the sooner he makes his mind up to this the better. The Committee on the Revision of the Laws is composed of practical men of legal ability, its chairman, Mr. Conkling, eminently so, and much better qualified than any head of department or bureau to determine upon the propriety of amendments. Whatever the committee recommends will commend itself to the Senate. The slave schedule will fall just as slavery fell, without law, and Congress will not be disposed to do anything to render the census a mere political machine to control the appointment of many thousand officers who are responsible to the United States marshals. In the House there is more than one aspirant for the Senate whose expectations would enlarge considerably if they could control the appointment of census takers; but the trade recently so active in the sale of appointments is not likely to be encouraged by an unnecessary increase of the patronage of members of Congress or the Census Office. Distasteful as it may be, Mr. Walker must execute the law very much as it stands, and as it has heretofore resulted in very excellent censuses he will be expected to produce as good.

The Resignation of Golladay Not Accepted.

Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, has telegraphed to Mr. Golladay refusing to accept his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives, saying that duty to his State, his constituents and his own honor demands a full investigation of the charges against him in relation to the sale of cadetships by the only tribunal to which he is amenable under the circumstances.

Tonnage Statistics.

Statistical charts have been prepared by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, and from an appendix to his report to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the foreign commerce of the United States and the decadence of American shipping. They show at a glance the statistics of our foreign trade from 1821 to 1869. Chart No. 15 shows the total tonnage entered at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, from which it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1869, the percentage of tonnage entered was as follows:—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
At New York	55 5-10	At New Orleans	6 8-10
At Boston	13 9-10	At San Francisco	8
At Philadelphia	5 2-10	At all others	6 5-10
At Baltimore	4 1-10		
Total			100

At these six principal ports the tonnage was in 1850 2,845,223, and in 1869 5,224,578; all other ports in 1850 503,262, and in 1869 366,632.

Chart 21 shows the foreign commerce of the United States since 1821, giving the value of the annual exports, imports and total of exports and imports. These charts indicate only tonnage entered at seaports, the tonnage entered at the lake ports being deducted (the first time in any official document). The compilation of these statistics, running through a period of fifty years, has been a work of great magnitude and has been executed with great care. Mr. Nimmo began this work in October, 1868, and completed it in December last. It was, therefore, made a part of the report which he has prepared under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 25, 1869, and presented to Congress on the 3d of January. In consideration of the value of these statistical charts an additional supply of 5,000 copies has been ordered by Congress. The charts show the progress of shipbuilding. In 1817 the United States built 86,393 tons; on the coast 85,144, and on the lakes 1,250. No mention is made of shipbuilding on the Western rivers until 1823, when the number is set down at 637. In 1869 the United States built 275,230 tons; the Western rivers, 24,676; the coast, 191,194; the Western Lakes, 49,460; the New England States, 103,604.

The Proposed Consolidation of Indian Tribes.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs recently heard an argument from Mr. Isaac N. Morris against the bill under consideration proposing a consolidation of the Indian tribes and nations, and the establishment of a Territorial government over them. He spoke in behalf of the Cherokee delegation and the Cherokee people, who sent them here. In speaking of the proposed government as requiring the consent of those to be governed before it can go into effect, he said:—

If such is really its intention and such the fair interpretation of the language used in the bill, then it would seem that the bill itself would prove a nullity if passed. Certainly no one believes that the civilized Indian attached to his home government, to the traditions of his ancestors, to the society of his kindred, to his forms of worship, to his love of freedom, will ever voluntarily yield all these blessings and privileges to the control of the white man? You may force him to do it, but you cannot persuade him to do it. So far as the uncivilized Indian is concerned he will have to be caught before he can be governed. If once brought under the government of the white man and his country and his home opened to the politician and the land hunter his doom will be inevitably sealed. Besides, Morris argued that such proceedings, if carried out, would violate treaty obligations, for the treaty of 1866 guarantees the right of self-government to the Chrokees, the United States obligating themselves not to extend over them a State or Territorial government and by agreement to observe in good faith the treaties of 1828 and 1835.

Applicants for Work at the Departments.

In consequence of the resumption of work in the various navy yards the department has lately been besieged by applicants for employment at the Navy Yard in this city as well as at other stations. They are generally referred to the commandants of the different navy yards. Both the War and Navy Departments still exhibit at the door to the entrance of the buildings the conspicuous placards, brought into requisition at the beginning of the present administration, announcing that there are no vacancies in the clerical or other departments, and the consequent uselessness of applying for official positions.

Expected Official Documents.

The finance report, which it was thought would have been issued from the office of the public printer some time in January, will be finished in about ten days or two weeks. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Navy Department report, the new naval register and other prominent official documents are expected to be completed in a few days.

Red Tape in Washington—How to Prevent It.

The "circumlocution office," or red tape system of doing business at the Treasury Department in Washington, was partially illustrated in the House of Representatives a few days ago by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I say "partially" illustrated, because, according to the report, Mr. Beck only shows the number of stages an account has to go through before the draft or cash is reached; but he does not state how long it takes. It is doubtful if he knows. He may think that he does. He may be impressed with the idea that the regular business in the Treasury Department is transacted by other people as rapidly as it would be if he had an account to put through the twenty stages himself. If Mr. Beck is so impressed he is greatly mistaken. If a Congressman or any other favorite is desirous of getting an account through a messenger is sent with it. A check is put upon the account, which is recognized in each bureau as an order to give it precedence. The result is that in a few hours the draft is produced. But for this kind of favoritism in passing accounts it would take just twenty days to get the same account through the twenty bureaus. The ordinary routine is to number every account and let it take its regular order. It is the practice for a clerk in the first bureau to prepare as many as he can in a day. He sends that number, whatever it may be, in one budget to bureau No. 2, where it takes another day to put the same number through, and so on, until twenty days are consumed in passing the same budget of accounts through the "circumlocution office." Now, the advantage a Congressman has who has influence enough to have his account taken out of its place and "rushed through" in one day is the interest of twenty days on the amount of his account, whatever that may be. Besides he has the use of the money. Many of these accounts amount to sums ranging from $50,000 to $500,000. It will be perceived, therefore, that the twenty days gained by the favorite is no small item. The question is, how many favorites are there? Every account thus passed delays the regular order of business. What is true in the Treasury Department is true of every other department in the government. It is a "slow coach" business. There is no excuse for it. The work could be done well in half of the time if the hours of labor were properly regulated. The clerks get to their several departments at nine o'clock every morning. It averages half-past nine before they get fairly to work. That is not over-stating it. To every one thousand clerks in the several departments of the government five hundred hours are lost. This could be saved by requiring the clerks to be ready to begin work precisely at the hour of nine. Some of the clerks might consider this a mean exaction; but they don't consider it a mean thing for each to consume the time of at least half an hour at the close of the day in preparing to quit work, attending to the toilet, washing, dressing and watching the clock, ready to fly into the street the instant it strikes three.

If the clerks of the general departments of the government who are always buttonholing Congressmen to increase their salaries would show a little sense and not so much selfishness they would have less occasion to complain than they do now. They are supposed to be in the several bureaus six hours of the twenty-four. The time occupied in getting to work in the morning, lunching at noon, and preparing to escape from work in the afternoon consumes, on an average, more than one hour of the six to each clerk—man or woman—so that the government does not get more than five hours of actual work out of each clerk each day. The hardest working mechanics labor at least eight hours per day, some ten and twelve. Clerks in mercantile business, with less salary than is paid the department clerks, devote at least ten or twelve hours to business each day. "Shirk" seems to be the motto of the employés of the government. Now, they can "show a little sense and not so much selfishness" if they will say to the government, "We will give you six or seven good working hours in winter and seven or eight in summer if you will increase our salaries accordingly. By doing so we shall be able to facilitate the business of the several bureaus, cut 'red tape' and narrow the circle of the 'circumlocution office' to more reasonable limits." That would be a business proposition at least, and if accepted would enable a man, after having waited years to get a favorable judgment on a just claim from the Court of Claims, to get his money some time before he died.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Judge E. F. Talbot, of Boston; Dr. A. H. Raymond, Dr. H. Hood, Dr. J. C. Clark and Dr. G. T. Sheldon, of Mississippi; Colonel Charles H. Loveless, of Alabama; Colonel F. H. Eddy, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. George Higgins, of Montana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain H. E. Smith, of the United States Army; Professor J. H. Fay, of Troy, and Major C. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General J. W. Hinton and Colonel R. C. McMurdo, of Norfolk, and General W. W. Averill, of New York, are at the Everett House.

Captain McMurdo and Captain Moore, of New Orleans, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith and Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Dr. R. H. Hull, J. F. Miller and Mr. Drew, of Washington; H. McKee, of the United States Navy; C. Walter Brooks, of California; N. Kattell, of Maine, and L. E. Root, of Indiana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel D'Arcy E. Boulton, of Camden, and Captain Bouniakofsky, of the Russian Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Senator C. Cole, of Washington; General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, and Captain E. Kemball, of Steamer Mariposa, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. E. Morrill, of Holyoke, Mass., and Dr. Marshall, of Chicago, are at the Irving House.

D. Cockrell, of Memphis, and Charles R. Cornwell, of Washington, are at the New York Hotel.

General G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, and Captain G. A. Sweeney, of the British Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Present Conditions of the Market—Gold and Real Estate—Views of a Correspondent.

The market for real estate, excepting somewhat increased activity, exhibits no new features. Transactions were more numerous during the past week than the previous one, as has been shown in our daily reports of sales, and indicate the same firm feeling, if without buoyancy, that we have before noticed. The decline in gold during the week to 112¾, and the prospect of its going off to par, form the subject of much discussion in real estate as in other financial circles, and the influence it will leave upon the market is much canvassed. Considering the interest felt in this question, at this time, we make room for the following views of a correspondent upon the relation between gold and real estate as of primary importance to any other points that might be touched upon:—

The article in the HERALD of Sunday last on rents in New York going up with gold and not coming down with it suggests a few thoughts on the subject by one having no houses to let and none to rent. This is a subject which interests a large class of citizens, whose interests pecuniarily and otherwise the HERALD is not slow in looking after, and they always look to it for information affecting the masses, either for good or for bad, and its conclusions being arrived at, from an extended and liberal research after facts and figures, it is not to be wondered at that its articles on all subjects have a weight of influence unsurpassed by any other paper. The writer is, therefore, induced, through this liberality of the HERALD in hearing all sides, to present a few thoughts, though differing from those referred to. Between gold and real estate there is unquestionably a relationship such as does not exist between any other commodities. Gold for the past eight years has been a commercial commodity, being bought and sold the same as real estate. This was owing to the disturbed state of our national affairs, we being engaged in the suppression of a gigantic rebellion. In times of war and revolution real estate is not considered so desirable as gold, because it cannot be removed from one locality to another, and cannot be so readily converted into a movable commodity as many other species of property. Owing to this fact at the commencement of our civil strife and for two years after, real estate, in cities particularly, was the least desirable property. Many citizens started first from the cities to the scene of conflict, thus leaving many houses without tenants, and large numbers of these have never returned, many of whom were skilled in the various arts of constructing dwellings, and their places have not been altogether supplied, though the city now by thousands exceeds the population of 1861.

The instability of government inflates the price of gold, and withdrawing it from business as a circulating medium depreciates the value of real estate. Thus in 1864, when our government was tottering under the force of rebellion and revolution, gold went up to 285, and real estate, either to sell or rent, was much below gold prior to the war. Take, for example, the dwelling which you mention as being leased at $750 (which was then considered as a high rent), and take the average rate of gold for 1864, one of the years of the lease, and reduce the $750 to gold, and it would be less than $350, which would no doubt be considered a low rent prior to the war. At this period, when the government was apparently least able to sustain and perpetuate its existence, gold reached its highest point and real estate its lowest; but so soon as the scale turned and it began to be apparent that the government would succeed in overthrowing the rebellion and establishing itself on a more substantial and enduring basis these two equally sensitive properties began to swing the beam in an opposite direction—gold down and real estate up, and it has thus continued, with little if any interruption. Both in their rise have, perhaps, been accelerated by speculation; but it is the stability or instability of the government that affects the value of either.

Barbarism makes gold valuable; civilization, commerce and science, particularly under a government like ours, has a direct tendency in times of peace to elevate the value of real estate. Every means of communication which spans the ocean and the Continent, all the railroads radiating from cities; all of those which bring distant parts of a city in close proximity tend to increase the value of real estate, both within and around it. Among the many stocks and other species of property held out for investment none offers greater inducements at the present day to those of liberal or limited means than real estate, particularly to those who are located and remain in their present locality, if they exercise the ordinary prudence and judgment in their selections with which most men are liberally endowed. As gold declines and approaches nearer 100 it is the surest indicator of the healthy and stable condition of the government—that peace and prosperity are established, and consequently the establishment of a sure and fixed value of real estate until its value is unsettled by a future disturbance of the peace of the country. It is not easy under this view of the case to see how any real estate owner could receive any more agreeable news than to find reported in to-morrow's HERALD that gold was 100.

It is not designed in this article to induce parties who are in search of houses to rent to be in any hurry or manifest undue anxiety, for many persons in the exercise of patience are often benefited, not only in house hunting, but in all other pursuits. No one, however, can expect real estate to be at as low a figure as before the war, or any approximation to it; for when gold becomes at par it will add so much more to the circulating medium of the country and have a tendency to inflate rather than depress many kinds of property, particularly real estate.

J. B. Ketcham reports the following sale:—No. 141 East Thirty-ninth street, four story, English basement, brick, 18x55x98.9, $17,000.

RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF SHAME.

Margaret Fair, aged twenty-one, was taken from a low den at No. 113 Greene street, Saturday night, by officer Smith, of the Eighth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market. Upon complaint of her guardian, Agnes Ryan, of Hoboken, N. J., she was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd, where her morals will be looked after.

BROOKLYN CITY CHARTER.

Meeting of the Conference Committees—Various Changes to be Made—Commissions to be Reorganized.

The conference committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee and Legislature, to whom the matter of patching up the city charter was referred, met in the office of Henry C. Murphy on Saturday night, when the subject was discussed *pro* and *con* for a long time. Among those present were Henry C. Murphy, John C. Jacobs, Assemblyman Cullen, Hugh McLoughlin, M. Lober, Demas Barnes, Edmund Driggs and Thomas Kinsella. Radical changes, it is said, were resolved upon, especially in the reorganization of the Brooklyn commissions, all of which are to be altered. It was decided also that the matter should be left to the Kings county delegation in the Legislature, without any outside interference on the part of Brooklynites. It is understood that the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, if not entirely abolished, will be reduced in number—that there will be two instead of four commissioners. A part of their powers are to be taken away—that of repaving and cleaning the streets. The control over the expenditures of the Board will be the same as that now exercised over other local bodies.

The Fire Board, it is said, will also be reorganized and the number reduced. The terms of office of the commissions are also to be shortened, and the power of wholesale expenditures taken away.

The Board of Health will be put in the hands of the Police Board, of which the Mayor of Brooklyn will have control. Whether the Police Commissioners will be elected as proposed in Senator Murphy's bill has not yet been decided upon. The impression is that they will be appointed on the nomination of the Mayor and confirmation of the Common Council.

LITERATURE.

SEARCH FOR WINTER SUNBEAMS IN THE RIVIERA, CORSICA, ALGIERS AND SPAIN. By Samuel S. Cox (Sun Set Cox), author of "The Buckeye Abroad," "Eight Years in Congress," &c. With numerous illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1870.

This is a handsome octavo of 442 pages, London print, fine paper, bold, clear type—pretty frontispiece, in colors, of "The Castled Crag" of Monaco—spirited engravings. Mr. Cox dedicates the book to his "constituents of the Sixth Congressional district of the city of New York." He wishes them to understand that even in his travels in foreign parts in search of health he has labored for their amusement and edification. With a preliminary chapter on the life giving and health restoring blessings of light, sunbeams and oxygen, he opens his narrative in the Riviera, lying in the southeast, Italian corner of France, embraced in the department of the Maritime Alps, between the mountains and the air warming Mediterranean. Of this "delicious land," in closing his second chapter, he says:—"Not only do the mountains make scenery unparalleled, but they shelter from harsh winds the shore, and all that grows and lives upon it, beneath their auspicious screen; and fourthly, as the climax of my conclusions, the air is so guarded by mountains from winds, chills and damps, and so tempered with sunbeams, so mild and yet so bracing, so full and resinous of emanations from pine and fir, and redolent of violet, rose, jessamine and cassia—that from November till April the despairing invalid may prolong his life; the suffering, mayhap, lead a painless life; the desponding receive genuine exhilaration, and the consumptive, with care, receives cure—absolute cure." This is truly great news. He continues, "All these climatic virtues spring from the potential sunbeam, and the best theatre of its wonderful winter performance is to be found in the Riviera; and its most eligible point is, in my opinion, at Mentone."

A little way back in the same chapter he says of this health-giving, sunny, southeast corner of France—"Lord Brougham was the precursor of this winter exodus towards the south. He led the way to Cannes, where for a song lands were sold whose value now makes men millionnaires. Here he prolonged his life and made its burden easy. Here the sun warmed him into intellectual vigor long after his natural force was abated, and when men thought he lagged superfluous, at least for his fame."

To the end of his third chapter Mr. Cox entertains us with the sun and sea and land, and sights and scenes at Mentone, Nice and Monaco; and thence he takes us to the island of Corsica, where he sees so much that is new, strange or noteworthy that he devotes fifty pages to this famous and romantic isle, the birthplace of "The Little Corporal" and of those brothers and sisters of his who went over with their mother to France to become kings and princesses by the will of the Emperor. But Mr. Cox's Corsican observations are mainly upon the glorious mountains of the island, its magnificent forests, with their different zones of vegetation; the climate, the peculiar habits of the people and the great variety of beautiful fish of all colors, and the crabs, lobsters and oysters which abound in the surrounding waters.

Our Representative from the Sixth district next takes us over to Algeria, where, in the fertility of the soil and its rich productions, in the plentiful rains and in the magnificent forests of the cedars of Lebanon, live oaks and other trees in the Atlas Mountains, and in the rich historical treasures and interesting races of that region, he luxuriates like a traveller in the high tide of enjoyment. He leads us to the lofty crest of the south bank of the great Atlas chain, and thence, after a view of 150 miles into the great burning African desert, he brings us over to Spain, where he regales us with the glories of the Moors and all the charms of Spanish history and romance, people and customs and manners, and incidents and reflections by the way, to the end of the book.

In turning back after turning its pages over to the end, we light upon a passage referring to a school visit in Algiers, which may serve to correct in the minds of some of our readers the erroneous impression that the Moors are negroes or blacks. This impression has been widely extended by the presentation of Shakspeare's Othello as a blackamoor, in all our theatres; and Shakspeare himself, who in matters of chronology, geography, ethnology and some other things, was very ignorant or very careless—is largely responsible for this popular error. Mr. Cox (speaking of his visit to a Moorish embroidery school in Algiers) says:—"Some thirty beautiful Moorish girls, as fair as any such group in New York (save one of glossiest ebony) were all at work, sitting on the floor over their frames and finishing the inwoven elegance of those fabrics which so astonish the Occidental lady by their perfection of needlework. I saw new meaning in Shakspeare's line—

The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense."

Our traveler then goes on to say that "these girls—nearly all—even the smallest of four years, had the palms and nails of their tiny fingers stained dark with henna, and their hair colored into a reddish wine color;" that "this color of the hair they retain till they marry;" that "then it is stained black;" that "when the hair becomes gray in their old age they stain it red again;" that "one of the children was tattooed over her beautiful face;" that she was "so modest, so pale and so fair it seemed cruel to pick into her pale cuticle the bluish tints in shape of star and crescent and other marks signifying, as our guide Hammoud told us, the tribe to which she belonged." Further on we are given in an engraving a type "of the well dressed Moorish lady," a picture of a beautiful woman of the Caucasian race, from which came the Saracens or Moors, whose conquests and civilization were extended from Damascus and Bagdad across to and along the northern shores of Africa into Spain. See "The Arabian Nights" as to the color, beauty and refinements of this splendid people.

As a bookmaking traveller Mr. Cox is a success. He avoids as far as possible the dusty routes and hackneyed sights and wonders that have become flat from frequent repetitions. He gives us things that are new and fresh or presents them in new combinations and lights and shadows. His style is easy, familiar, sprightly and sparkling, and his eyes and his mind are always open to the objects around him. His "Search for Winter Sunbeams," in short, is a good prescription for shortening a winter evening by the fireside or a day's journey by rail.

REPTILES AND BIRDS, &c. By Louis Figuier. Appleton & Co.: New York.

This is a handsome octavo volume. Although it bears the name of Appleton it is an English book. It consists of 648 pages and is illustrated with 307 wood cuts. The editing and adapting of the work from the French of Figuier reflects considerable credit on Parker Gilmore, known in the literary world as "Ubique." The book is really what it professes to be; "a popular account of the various orders of reptiles and birds, with a description of the habits and economy of the most interesting." To those whose tastes go out in this direction and to all who are wishful to have a good book of reference on the subjects treated of we can heartily commend the volume. The book would have been improved by an index, but the table of contents is tolerably exhaustive. For this and kindred works which they are presenting to the American public the Messrs. Appleton are entitled to thanks.

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The British Government Telegraph—The People Against Monopolies—The Atlantic Cables and the New Combination.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1870.

All the telegraph business of the United Kingdom is now fairly in the hands of the British government, and the people are already beginning to feel the advantages of the new system. The low uniform tariff of one shilling for twenty words, exclusive of the address, places this important mode of communication at the command of almost everybody, while the large increase of wires and offices secures greater promptness than heretofore in the transmission and delivery of messages.

The object of the Post Office authorities has been to bring the telegraph into every locality and as near as possible to every person's door. The private companies would naturally enough place offices only at paying points, and for messages delivered beyond a certain radius they imposed an additional charge for porterage. This was a serious evil of the old system. It materially increased the nominal cost of telegraphing: it placed a tax upon the receiver of the telegram, as well as upon the sender, and, above all, it occasioned an annoying delay in the delivery of messages. A telegram would frequently be longer finding its way from the office to its destination than it had been coming four or five hundred miles. Cheapness, despatch and convenience are, therefore, the immediate boon of a government telegraph to the people. But there are yet more important advantages to be developed by time. Favoritism is at an end, and the despatch sent by John Smith now takes its equal chance with that of the Baron de Rothschild. Secrecy is secured, and private intelligence will no longer run the risk of being withheld until it has been traded upon illegitimately. The telegraph is confined to the business of transmitting messages and reports, and will no longer step outside of its proper duties to take the character of an agent or a pedler of news. Business men and the press will soon learn to appreciate the great value of these reforms.

In matters of detail the Post Office authorities have already worked many improvements, and others will follow as they are suggested by practical experience. The new forms now in use are divided into squares, the intention being to write one word in each square for the convenience of counting. On the margin of the blank is printed in figures the cost of the message for twenty words, and for additional words. The payment is made by stamps, as in the case of letters sent by mail, and the business man, who keeps these stamps by him, sees at a glance how much a message costs, affixes the proper stamps and sends it off to the telegraph office without further trouble. When great haste is not required, but it is desirable to save one or two mails, the message thus stamped and enclosed in an envelope marked "telegram" can be deposited in an office box or pillar post and is forwarded in its regular order. This is found to be a great convenience to business men, especially when matters arise after post hours, or when anything has escaped their memory until evening which may make correspondence necessary. The immediate effect of the adoption of the government system here has been an increase of thirty or forty per cent in the business of private telegraphing. This increase has been realized in less than two weeks, and persons whose experience enables them to form a correct judgment predict confidently that the business will be more than doubled in six months from the present time. This will largely increase the gross receipts, notwithstanding the decrease in rates and as under the government system the working expenses will be less than under a private corporation, and as the surplus revenue or profits will be used to extend and increase the efficiency of the lines, the people will be the gainers. It is already contemplated to adopt a metropolitan rate of sixpence per message of twenty words, which will be extended to all large cities. There is little doubt now that the postal telegraph will come into general use and that the lowest possible tariff will prove as successful and remunerative as the penny post.

It is notable that the increase which has taken place since the adoption of the lines by the government bears proportion to the distance—that is to say, it is largest between the most distant points. This establishes the fact that the vaster the area covered by a country the greater the benefit, and the necessity of a postal telegraph, with uniform or nearly uniform rates, and disposes of the argument sometimes used by those interested in private telegraphic monopoly, that a government system may do very well in the small nations of Europe, but would fail in so extensive a country as the United States of America. The truth is that the public benefits of the postal telegraph would be tenfold greater in America than in England, for the very reason if for no other, that the distances are so much greater in the Western republic and the communication by mail necessarily so much more tardy. But there are other reasons which make the adoption of the government system in the United States peculiarly desirable. In England there were competing companies, which insured reasonable tariffs and tolerably efficient service. In America the telegraphic business is held in the grasp of an unscrupulous monopoly, which crushes out opposition by unfair means and holds the people at its mercy. Here the lines were built and run with reasonable honesty and economy, the working expenses, although liberal, never exceeding forty per cent of the gross receipts. The consequence was that the public enjoyed a fair tariff and the shareholders a sufficient profit. In the United States the Western Union corporation, which swallows up all the telegraphic business of the country, swells, as is generally said, an actual capital of $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 into a fictitious capital of $46,000,000, and expends nearly seventy per cent of its gross receipts on its working expenses only, exclusive of rebuildings, extensions, &c. As the company owns thousands upon thousands of miles of rotten poles, worthless insulation and used up wire, it is no wonder that the remaining thirty per cent should disappear between reconstruction and preferred dividends. It follows that while the people who use the wires are forced to pay an exorbitant tariff to meet the requirements of the bogus capital, the shareholders, in the face of nearly $10,000,000 annual gross receipts, find themselves compelled to forego any dividend at all, or to content themselves with a beggarly two per cent every nine or twelve months. Every consideration, therefore, that induced the English people, and especially the commercial and business classes, to insist upon the great reform of a government telegraphic system must have tenfold force with Americans. With the latter it is not only a question of increased security, despatch, facilities and economy, but of release from an oppression and imposition to which they have been subjected for years.

In like manner the serious evils of favoritism and trading in news prevail in a much greater degree in America than in England. It is notorious that the Western Union Company has sought to step outside its legitimate business, as the transmitter and distributer of news, and to take upon itself the collection and sale of news. A corporation that engages in this sort of speculation soon learns to disregard private confidence, and deals with intelligence like a huckster, no matter from whence it may come. The demoralizing effect of news peddling and trading is certain to spread itself throughout the whole telegraphic system, and hence in America operators, copyists and even messengers have regarded themselves as justified in following the example of their superiors in office, and have frequently turned the enterprise, judgment or expenditure of commercial men, who have trusted their secrets to the wires, to their own account. In the face of these facts and of the wonderful success of the postal telegraph system wherever it has been tried, it is difficult to conceive how any Senator or Representative in Congress can offer any opposition to the absorption of the telegraph by the American government, unless, indeed, he represents the money of the Western Union monopoly instead of the interests of his constituents. It is, indeed, only a question whether public or private interests shall prevail, whether the greatest and most wonderful gift that science has bestowed upon the age shall be made a real boon to the people, or a mere instrument of profit to a few covetous speculators.

SUBMARINE MESSAGES.

The combination or working treaty as it is called between the French and English Atlantic cables has been made, and now the next step will be the increase of rates between Europe and America from thirty shillings to two pounds for ten words, including the address, and four shillings English per word after that number. This change would have been made at once but for the fear of the directors that the outcry against monopoly—and the combination is just as much a monopoly as if only one cable existed—might help forward some of the new Atlantic cable schemes which are at present on the carpet. If this amount does not work up the receipts to the sum necessary to "pay," then there will be a further raise to three pounds sterling a single message, and six shillings English per word above the first ten. This is no mere conjecture. It is a reliable statement and the conclusion is based upon the arguments recently used by Messrs. Field and Orton before the two boards of directors of the English and French companies. These gentlemen entertain the opinion that the business of Atlantic cable telegraphing is confined strictly to certain classes who must have the information they require, and will have it, let it cost thirty shillings or four pounds per message. They scout the idea of any amount of social business being attracted to the cables by low tariffs, and hence they say it was a fatal mistake ever to put down the rates. The increase in the number of cable messages year after year they insist is only the natural increase in the business and number of those classes that would use the cables anyhow, and would have been the same had the tariff been kept up to seven shillings and nine pence sterling per word the whole time, as it is to-day with the tariff at three shillings a word. They argue from these premises in favor of an increase of rates, and take their stand on the not very generous principle that as it is hopeless to strive to draw social business to the cables by low tariffs, those to whom their use is indispensable should be made to pay a sum remunerative to the companies, however high that may be found to be.

In regard to press messages Messrs. Orton and Field were at variance during the recent consultation here. Mr. Field advocated a continuation of half rates to the press, and only an increase proportionate to that of private messages. Mr. Orton, on the other hand, strongly urged the imposition of full rates on the press, and quoted figures to prove that there had been no increase in the number of words sent for publication since the concession, but a great falling off in receipts. A majority of the directors of the English cable, at least, are disposed to adopt Mr. Orton's views, and hence it is very probable that when the tariff is raised to two pounds and four shillings sterling the newspapers using the cable will be required to pay full rates for all their despatches.

The arrangement made between the French and English companies has necessitated a sort of revision of the convention between the old Atlantic Company and the Anglo American. The former, it will be remembered, was the pioneer in the enterprise, but after two trials and two failures, which sunk some £1,300,000, they could do no more. In the hour of their bankruptcy and need the Anglo-American, projected by some shrewd operators who had been interested also in the Atlantic, made its appearance, and with a capital of £600,000 laid the cable of 1866 and recovered the lost one of 1865. But the price of the aid rendered by the Anglo-American to the Atlantic Company was heavy. The new company were insured twenty-five per cent upon their capital of £600,000 before the old company could receive a single shilling upon the original £1,300,000 sunk by them.

The Anglo-Americans have therefore been reaping a golden harvest, whether the Atlantics have secured any profit or not, although the receipts at one time were sufficient to pay the large claims of the Anglo-American Company and a good dividend on the old Atlantic shares as well. Now, these pleasant days have departed, and both Anglo American and Atlantic find themselves in a bad way. The former will have to give up a large portion of its profits and the latter will finally disappear from existence, the shareholders taking sixteen pounds sterling to compensate them for £100.

The Anglo-American will not receive much sympathy, for they have made a very profitable amount of hay while the sun was shining. The moral of all this to the public however, is that when the rates are raised, as they will be, between Europe and America, there will be good encouragement for new enterprises, notwithstanding the sorrow of the existing companies, and for this reason:—The present double headed company—for it is virtually one—represents all the old failures as well as the somewhat avaricious land lines, and hence their capital, like the capital of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is largely in excess of what similar lines could be laid for under ordinary circumstances.

A NEW CABLE.

If laid economically, even if not on the light cable principle, a new cable would have less capital to protect, and hence would not be under the necessity of working up its receipts by some means or other to £1,000 or £1,200 a day.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that protection against monopoly will be secured by independent cables. The more the merrier; and with real competition properly developed a practical refutation may be given to the argument of Messrs. Field and Orton, that there is no social business to be secured for an Atlantic cable, but only a certain class of customers, who may be made to pay through the nose for the benefit of the shareholders without being able to help themselves.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ernst Reinking has imported from C. F. Peters, Leipzic, a very handsome, neat and useful edition of potpourris of seventy-two operas, Italian, French and German. The following composers are represented in this edition:—Beethoven, Verdi, Wagner, Weber, Marschner, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Nicolai, Thomas, Suppé, Rossini, Bellini, Auber, Flotow, Donizetti, Gounod, Herold, Halevy, Lortzing, Kreutzer, Boieldieu and Offenbach. There are in the edition, besides, many potpourris of national airs and dance music of all kinds.

Charles W. Harris publishes the *Musical Bulletin*, a neat compendium of musical literature, and containing three or four pieces of positive merit, vocal and instrumental.

William A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—

"In Memoriam." Richard Hoffman. This is a touching tribute to the memory of poor Gottschalk, and the work is well worthy of the subject. There is that light, delicate touch of melancholy about it, with those masterly gradations of light and shade, which form a wealth of beauty to hang on the tomb of the lamented pianist.

"Galop Rhapsodique" (The Irresistible) and the "Infatuation Galop," By F. Brandeis. One of the popular kind, but have all the Harry Sanderson dash and brilliancy about them. The former is the better of the two, and well deserves the name.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"Linania." Fantasia. Lefebvre Welz. An exquisite warbling kind of work, in the style of the well known "Danse des Fées," or Mills' "Fairy Fingers."

"The Swiss Maiden." Melodie. A. Jungmann. A light, agreeable sort of mazurka, graceful and pleasing, although not possessing much originality of thought or style.

"Meet Me when Day is Declining." Ballad with chorus. W. A. Smith. Nothing in it; hardly worth the paper on which it is written.

"The Irish King's Ride." Ballad. Elizabeth Philip. Fearfully monotonous. The theme is not bad, but when spun out nine pages in length it becomes intolerable.

"Marriage Bells Waltz." Strauss. Utterly unlike the composer and inferior to his other works.

"Night in Spring." Melodie. F. Spindler. The melody is easy, graceful and flowing, and worked up in the variations in an artistic manner.

S. T. Gordon publishes a prayer called "Repentance," by B. A. Smith. This is, of course, a minor theme to preserve the character of melancholy; but it is very poor and ineffective in the execution of the work. The themes are very ineffective and the treatment of them is very inartistic and amateurish in the extreme.

Benjamin Hitchcock publishes some more popular songs and well known instrumental works. They are the continuation of the series of dime and half dime publications, and are fully equal to their predecessors in point of musical merit.

CHESS MATTERS.

The following well contested game was played in the Brooklyn club tourney between Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Perrin:—

EVANS GAMBIT.

Mackenzie, White.	*Perrin, Black.*
1—P to K 4	P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	B to B 4
4—P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P
5—P to Q B 3	B to B 4
6—P to Q 4	P takes P
7—Castles	P to Q 3
8—P takes P	B to Kt 3
9—Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q R 4
10—B to Q 3	Kt to K 2
11—P to Q 5	Castles
12—B to Q Kt 2	Kt to Kt 3
13—Kt to K 2	P to K B 3
14—Kt to Kt 3	P to Q B 4
15—R to Q B	B to Q 2
16—Q to Q 2	B to Q B 2
17—Kt to K B 5	P to Q Kt 4
18—K to R sq	P to B 5 (a)
19—B to K 2	Kt to Q Kt 2
20—K Kt to Q 4	Q to K sq
21—Q to K 3	Kt to Q B 4
22—Kt to K Kt 3	Q to K 2
23—P to K B 4	Q R to K
24—P to B 5	Kt to K 4
25—Kt to K 6	Kt takes Kt (b)
26—B P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 3
27—Q to Q 3	B takes K P (c)
28—P takes B	Q takes P
29—Kt to B 5	B to B 4
30—B to Q 4	B takes B
31—Q takes B	Kt to K B 2
32—B to K B 3	P to Q R 4
33—Q to Q Kt 6	Q to K 4 (d)
34—Q takes R P	R to Q R
35—Q to Q 2	R to R 3
36—K R to Q	K R to Q
37—Q to K 2	P to Q 4
38—R takes P	R takes R
39—P takes R	Q takes Q (e)
40—B takes Q	R takes P
41—B to B 3	P to K Kt 3
42—Kt to K 7 ch	K to B sq
43—Kt to Q B 6	Kt to Q 3
44—P to K R 3	R to Q Kt 7
45—R to R 2	P to Q Kt 5
46—Kt to Q 4	P to B 6
47—Kt to K 6 ch	K to K 2
48—Kt to Q 4	K to Q 2
49—R to Q R sq	Kt to Q B (f)
50—R to Q R 6	P to K B 4
51—R to Q B 6	Kt to K 2
52—R to Q B 4	K to Q 3
53—K to Kt 3 ch	K to Q 2
54—P to Q 6 (g)	Kt to Q B sq
55—R to B 7 ch	K to Q sq
56—Kt to Q 4	Kt takes P

And White mates in two moves.

COMMENTS ON THE GAME.

(a) Premature. It allows White's Knight to occupy a strong position in Black's game.

(b) He should have captured Kt with Bishop.

(c) This sacrifice was well considered and seems preferable to allowing these pawns to hamper Black's game.

(d) His best move.

(e) It is evident that if he had taken Kt he would have been mated.

(f) Black should have advanced Q B P, which would soon have cost White a piece.

(g) The beginning of the end.

THE STAGE.

There is little of novelty in this week's play bills. A few musical entertainments flash up to break the monotony of the season, and a few rash *bénéficiaires* essay the financial perils of the concert room, in the hope of obtaining some substantial recognition of their merits from the public. All the bills of last week at the principal theatres remain unchanged.

The season of Lent is by no means desirable to managers, for their receipts become beautifully less by degrees as it advances, and the attention of theatre-goers is turned from short skirts and red fire to sackcloth and ashes. Already there are indications of changes in bills which a month ago bade fair to monopolize the season, and on all sides managerial sails are being taken in, and everything made snug to meet the heavy financial weather through which each dramatic craft is laboring at present.

The run of "Hamlet" at Booth's has been, so far, unprecedentedly successful, as might be expected from such an exquisite work of art in which talent, experience, liberality and enterprise have been united to form one harmonious picture. But its career is drawing to a close, and there is a promise of a novelty, in two weeks, possibly—John S. Clarke, whose Dr. Pangloss has become one of the features of the London dramatic world. Mrs. Waller returns to Meg Merrilies again on Saturday, "Fazio" not having had the desired success.

The other "Hamlet" (Fox's) is the crowning triumph of the Olympic, and the best play put on its boards for many seasons past. If the age of long runs had not gone by we would venture a prophecy of its having an equal lease of life to the veteran "Humpty Dumpty." It came in just at the nick of time to compensate for the heavy losses incurred by the management in the first part of the season.

"Frou-Frou" is a similar godsend to Daly, at the Fifth Avenue. It comes as a star of hope to cheer him after the trying financial storm through which he has passed. For the first time he has been obliged to dispense with the orchestra at a matinee in order to accommodate with seats the crowd of ladies who wished to witness this beautiful play. The same thing happened only once before, we believe, during the Ristori *furore*. Those who have seen this play in Paris and at the Fifth Avenue prefer the latter. Matilda Heron may be proud of her bright pupil, Miss Agnes Ethel, who has established herself as one of the foremost in the dramatic line by her touching impersonation of Frou-Frou.

"Lost at Sea" has proved a strong card at Wallack's, and will be continued for some time on the stage. The fire scene alarmed the insurance agents so much that the manager, to satisfy them, explained the working of the machinery and effects one night last week, and convinced them of the improbability of any danger to the house from this sensation scene. Still there are many doubting Thomases among the audience. "Masks and Faces" remains on the Saturday night bill.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams still hold their own in the public mind, and are as great favorites as ever. Telbin's panorama of the Lakes of Killarney is fully equal to that of Athea's, which was introduced in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" during its run at the Olympic. With such an effective play as "Innisfallen" the Williamses need not fear any diminution of public patronage, unless the Lenten season keeps their admirers away.

A spectacle is very convenient to introduce new features and effects, and the management of the Grand Opera House appear to understand so; for this week a demon cancan and some extraordinary affair, called "terpsichorean aerostaties," will be added to the attractions of the "Twelve Temptations."

There is fear of the "Golden Bubble" bursting at Wood's Museum, and both Mr. Dominick Murray and Miss Josephine Fiddes are determined to let it float some time longer. The blondes and the beasts are still the admiration of the matinee goers.

The Bedouin Arabs at the New York Circus, will form pyramids of themselves and indulge in the usual "terrific leaps" during the week, sandwiched between the "Hoop, la" of the clown and bareback feats of horsemanship.

Miss Kate Fisher realms one night more at the Bowery. On Wednesday Marden takes a benefit and on Friday J. W. Lingard. The latter will be assisted by Dan Bryant and a host of other favorites.

The Clodoche troupe are still the attraction at the Comique.

"Shoo, fly" promises to have a regular "Black Crook" run at Bryant's. Dan has sung it now 150 times.

The "Thirteen Temptations" at the San Francisco Minstrels disputes the palm of success with the Opera House spectacle, and the Fat Man's Ball, which precedes it, brings out Billy Birch in all his glory.

"Le Petit Faust" remains still on the bills at Kelly & Leon's minstrels.

Another new drama, "An Irishman in Cuba," at Tony Pastor's.

MacEvoy's Hibernicon, as usual, at Apollo Hall.

Mrs. Conway will appear to-night at the Park, Brooklyn, as Sir Simon Simple, in Byron's comedy of "Not Such a Fool as He Looks." A new version of "Hamlet" will also be presented on the occasion.

Mrs. Dwyer, who is called on the bills an "Irish Nightingale," appears to-night at Hooley's, Brooklyn.

A grand matinee benefit for the widow of James W. Glenn will be given on Wednesday.

Hartz gives a magical performance every night at his Bijou theatre, on Broadway. A new programme has been arranged for this week.

Miss Anna Henne gives a concert at Steinway Hall to-night, at which Miss Clara Perl, a young *prima donna* from the Imperial Opera, Vienna, and Messrs. Mills, Kopta, Werner, Morgan and Fradel will appear.

The Cuban Charitable Society will give the first lecture and concert of a course of four at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. Mr. De Cordova will be the lecturer; General Quesada the distinguished guest, and Mme. Salvotti, Mrs. Payne and Messrs. Mier and Johnston the artists of the occasion.

On the same evening Miss Kellogg sings in a grand charity concert at Association Hall.

The Arion Society sing for "positively the last time" Weber's grand opera, "Der Freischutz," at the Academy of Music on Friday. Mme. Johannsen and Mlle. Pauline Canissa will undertake the *roles* of Agathe and Aennchen.

A grand memorial concert to poor Gottschalk will be given by his pupil, Mr. J. E. Bauer, at Association Hall, on Wednesday evening. The programme consists principally of the deceased composer's works.

Levy concertises at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday evening, with Miles. Canissa, Henne and Sterling, and Messrs. Mills, Randolfi and Fradel.

The great German actress, Fanny Janauschek, left for Europe on Saturday in the Bremen steamer Union. She contemplates returning to the United States in May to resume her study of English, with a view to perform in our language next fall or winter. She has already made such progress that there is little doubt she will become as great in her performances in English and in English speaking countries as she was in German and Germany.

THE DRAMA ABROAD.

The English Stage As It Is—What is "On" and What is "Coming Out"—Behind the Scenes and Gossip of the Greenroom—The Opera Bouffe—Novelties for New York.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1870.

"The pump's froze!" exclaimed the inestimable Mr. Squeers the morning after the arrival of Nicholas Nickleby at Dotheboys Hall. He added with Attic elegance, "That's a pretty go!" We Londoners are at this present writing in pretty much the same predicament. The weather of late has been something quite terrific. We have gone back, or appear to have done so, some six or seven weeks in the calendar, and are in the midst of an old-fashioned Yuletide. It is the Christmas of our boyhood. We look about for the plum puddings and mince pies, and feel inclined to wish our friends with malicious courtesy many happy returns of the season. This is the time that Jack Frost rules the world with supreme sway—the time

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick, the shepherd, blows his nail;
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail.

The effect of this sort of weather (if weather it may be called) upon the fortunes of the drama has been disastrous. Rain and fog, strange to say, never keep people from the play; on the contrary, the rainier and foggier it is out of doors the more crowded are the theatres. But to leave one's cosey fireside and meet that villain, the east wind, face to face for the sake of theatrical entertainment is more than one man out of a thousand would have the courage to attempt. Yet I am that rare hero, and for thy sake, sweet reader, I will take a glance at what is going on in the dramatic world.

See what has happened at the Lyceum theatre. Alas, and well-a-day for poor Mr. Frank Marshall! He is the son of Mr. William Marshall, of Patterdale Hall, a wealthy cotton lord, who for some years was one of the members for Cumberland. Frank has got it into his head that he is a man of genius, born to achieve greatness as a dramatic author. Under this sad hallucination he surrendered a comfortable berth in the Treasury, married Miss Fitz Inman, formerly of the Haymarket theatre, and took a "header" into the sea of literature. But being no swimmer he has come to grief, or grief has come to him. Anyhow, grief and he have met, and are now on terms more familiar than pleasant. He wrote a play called "Corrupt Practices," which ought to have been performed before an audience of ostriches—for ostriches, they say, can digest brass buttons and leaden bullets; but no human being could digest such a production as "Corrupt Practices." Its author, however, formed a high opinion of it, and with a view to get it performed upon a London stage he actually became joint lessee with Messrs. Mansell, of the Lyceum theatre—a proceeding akin to that of the man who, wanting a halfpenny worth of milk, bought a cow. I told you what royal fun there was on the first night; how the spectators hissed and hooted, and how "the indignant Sheridan," rushing in front of the curtain like a second Ajax defying the lightning, shook his clenched fist at the audience and looked unutterable things. It remains to add that the play has since then vanished suddenly from the bills.

After a continuous but not very prosperous run (for the house has been but thinly attended) of 100 nights Mr. H. J. Byron's rather substantial little comedy, called "Not Such a Fool as He Looks" has been withdrawn, to make way for a new play, of the true blood and thunder type, by Mr. H. T. Craven, bearing the melodious title of "Philomel." So that we have now two "Nightingales" in the dramatic field—one at the Adelphi, discoursing most inharmonious music to empty benches, and the other in Newcastle street, making no better attempt at melody. In the present instance, however, instead of relying upon his own invention for a plot, Mr. Craven has ventured upon the wretched experiment of dramatizing a novel, and this, too, without the permission of the author, Miss Emma Robinson, who, with excusable warmth, writes to complain that he has stolen her story wholesale. The story in question bears the strange interrogatory title "Which Wins—Love or Money?"—a most superfluous and irrational inquiry.

To cross the road and find oneself in the Strand theatre, where they are playing George Colman's admirable old comedy of "The Heir at Law" in very creditable style, is like emerging from blasted heaths and desolate, wind-beaten moors into a region of luxuriant landscapes, lovely gardens and rich, sunny cornfields; or, to vary the image, it is like passing from South African sherry to Madeira, or from ginger pop to the Widow Cliquot's champagne. So has the world changed since Colman's comedy was written that we should now look in vain for characters of real life to correspond with the ideal personages on the stage, but the glow of passion and sentiment, the play and counter-play of dramatic purpose, the brightness and incisiveness of the dialogue, the curious complication of the incidents, the aroma of the wit still remain.

Mr. S. F. Clarke has made a great hit in the part of Dr. Pangloss, LL.D., and A double S. Our grandfathers laughed at this learned pundit as he appeared in the comic persons of Fawcett and Banister; our fathers laughed at him as represented by Liston, and we have ourselves laughed at him as impersonated by Mr. Harley and Mr. Compton, but never has he found a more laughable representative than in Mr. Clarke, whose acting sets the house in a roar. His make-up is evidently modelled upon Rowlandson's famous picture of Dr. Syntax; and there is no looking at him, much less listening to him, without a total upset of gravity.

At Drury Lane the pantomime of "Beauty and the Beast" has still possession of the stage, but it will be withdrawn after the 26th inst. to make way for Mr. Falconer's Irish melodrama, "The Peep o' Day." The pantomime has hardly had as prosperous a career as usually awaits pieces of this description at the National theatre. Mr. E. L. Blanchard, the author of the opening scenes, has done his work with his usual grace of fancy and with all the poetic sentiment invariably characteristic of his writings, but the harlequinade is dull and clumsy, and the practice of introducing into the stage business the advertisements of cheap tailors, sewing machine makers and other puffing tradesmen is most derogatory to the dignity of the stage, and will probably prove the ruin of pantomime. People go to the play to be amused, not to be pestered about thirteen and sixpenny trowsers or double stitch apparatus. *Tales nugas odi!* Pending the production of Mr. Falconer's play, Sheridan Knowles' more or less historical (but on the whole rather less than more historical) drama of "William Tell," is performed nightly, as a prelude to the pantomime, Mr. T. C. King appearing in the character of the Swiss hero. Mr. King has a prodigious voice, and if the lungs were the seat of dramatic inspiration he would be the greatest actor ever known.

Both Mr. King and Mr. Phelps are under terms to Mr. Chatterton, the Drury Lane manager, who, during the continuance of each contract, claims the right of sending either actor on starring engagements to any theatre in England. This is a ticklish sort of business for all parties, and it has already led to a serious misunderstanding between Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Sothern, who had an awful "spill" when hunting with Baron Rothschild's hounds a few weeks ago, has sufficiently recovered from his accident to be able to resume his professional duties. He experienced an enthusiastic reception on appearing on Monday night in his famous character of Lord Dundreary. He will continue to play the part all next week; but on the following Monday he will come out in a new play written expressly for him by Mr. H. T. Craven. Mr. H. J. Byron also has upon the stocks a new play for Mr. Sothern, which will be produced shortly after Easter.

The Haymarket Company has sustained a very severe loss through the secession of Mr. Compton, a universal favorite, who has yielded to the allurement of a very attractive offer from the manager of the Manchester theatre, "whose gain is our loss."

At the Princess' they are playing "Formosa" and "After Dark" to thin houses. The season here will pursue its languid course for a few weeks longer, when M. Raphael Felix's troupe of French comedians, with Mlle. Schneider as the chief attraction, will come upon the boards. It is understood that *opera bouffe* will be the main, if not exclusive, entertainment, French comedy having proved an utter failure in former seasons.

At the Adelphi Mr. Byron's flimsy comedy "Not Such a Fool As He Looks" is now performed nightly. A new four act drama from the inexhaustible pen of Mr. Byron is in preparation.

The hundredth representation of "She Stoops to Conquer," at St. James' theatre, attracted a great audience. The event was also signalized by a *petite* dinner at Verrey's, in Regent street, under the presidency of Mr. Illington, the acting manager. The company consisted for the most part of the critics, to whom Mrs. John Wood sent a bouquet and a pretty message. The burlesque of "La Belle Sauvage," which failed at the Princess', has proved an immense success at St. James', and is, to speak candidly, the cork upon which Goldsmith's comedy floats so triumphantly. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been to see the burlesque three times. The next play revived at this theatre will be "The School for Scandal," which was to have been brought out three weeks ago, and would have been produced but that the house is doing such a good business that it seemed a pity to change the bill.

There is nothing new to report either at the Covent Garden, where the pantomime is on its last legs, or at the Olympic, Gaiety, Prince of Wales, Charing Cross, Queen's or Astley's.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is carrying all before him at Liverpool, where he has always been a prime favorite. There is a story going the round of the papers to the effect that a lady of title has made him a present of £10,000 to console him for his losses at the Holborn. This is a story of the class that ought to be told to the marines.

Mr. Boucicault is taking an action for libel against a printer for the publication of a letter in which it is more than hinted that the reason why there are rogues, rascals and courtezans in Mr. Boucicault's plays is that he has no opportunity of being acquainted in private life with people of a different stamp. This is a most scandalous imputation, and to the full as untrue as odious.

The Vaudeville is to be the name of the new theatre shortly to be opened in the Strand, under the management of Mr. J. H. Montague, who has engaged among other actors of ability Mr. George Hovey and Miss Irwin, late of Charing Cross.

A French newspaper announces that a marriage is arranged between Miss Nilsson, the *prima donna*, and a young merchant of great wealth, "*à la bonne heure*."

During the months of May and June a series of English operatic performances will take place at St. George's Hall, Langham place, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Bishnden, the basso. Some of the best artists are engaged, and a new opera will be brought out, the principal part in which will be taken by a well known lady of title.

The English ballad operas, which were so attractive at the Crystal Palace last season, will be resumed early in March, under the direction of Mr. George Perren. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" is the work selected for the opening day.

Mr. Bellew's reading of "Hamlet," at St. George's Hall, if not exactly a failure is certainly anything rather than a success.

The musicians at Drury Lane have presented their director, Mr. W. C. Levey, with a massive gold ring.

Mr. William Edward Cockrane, known in the profession as Mr. Leigh Wilson, the well known tenor, died of brain fever on Sunday morning, at the early age of thirty-four. The death is also announced of Mrs. Barnett, an actress who was very popular on the Hampshire circuit, but who was well known in London. She died a few days ago at Southsea in her seventy-second year.

Mr. D. Boucicault is to write the libretto of the next *opéra bouffe* to be produced at the Lyceum. This work is "Le Petit Faust," by Hervé, the composer of "Chilperic."

Mr. Henry Irving leaves the Gaiety to join Mr. Montague's new company at the Vaudeville, where Miss Nelly Power will be the principal burlesque actress.

We learn over here in England, without much surprise, that Fechter has managed to get into a row with the American managers, and that the courts have been appealed to for a settlement of the difficulty. This is nothing new. Fechter invariably manages to quarrel with his managers, and the story goes that on one occasion, when he united the positions of lessee and actor in his own person, he actually fell out with himself and prematurely brought his season to a close.

The Risley Spanish ballet troupe and company of gymnasts and jugglers are to play an engagement shortly with Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. They are the best performers in their way that have ever been got together, and cannot fail to make a sensation in New York. The Barcelona ballet girls are famous for their beauty, and Young America will go crazy over them. The parsons and the pious press should take time by the forelock and warn the youth of New York against the perils of dark eyes, graceful figures and splendid limbs before the danger comes upon them.

THE PRESS AND THE DRAMA.

The Dion Boucicault Libel Case.

A London journal of February 21 reports as follows:—

The hearing of the summons against Mr. Richard Lambert, publisher of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was fixed to take place before Mr. Knox, at the Marlborough street Police Court, on Saturday at eleven o'clock; but Mr. Hawkins, the counsel on the part of the defendant not, being able to attend, the case was put off until three o'clock.

As there was a long charge under investigation at that time, which appeared likely to occupy the whole of the official time Mr. Knox said, with the view of saving trouble, and in the interests of peace, he would say a few words with reference to the charge of libel. He had read over the paper in which the alleged libel was embodied before granting the summons, and it would be idle to deny that he had gone so far as to say that there appeared to be some kind of case to answer. But when he saw who the parties were—one a gentleman of dramatic celebrity, the other a gentleman connected with a London daily journal—he felt certain that, when it was shown that a wrong had been done the first to repair that wrong and to do away with the mischief would be those parties who were connected with the journal in question.

Mr. M. Williams, who appeared for Mr. Boucicault, replied that nobody could know better than the writer of the article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* whether a libel on Mr. Dion Boucicault's private character was intended. If that person came forward and stated that he did not mean to attack private character that avowal would be deemed satisfactory.

Mr. Murphy, for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, said he would readily declare, on the part of the publisher, that in publishing the article objected to no prejudice to private character was contemplated. In publishing the article no intention existed on the part of the conductors and publisher of the journal to impugn Mr. Boucicault's private character.

Mr. Knox presumed the object of Mr. M. Williams was not to drag the writer before the public.

Mr. M. Williams would be content if the name of the writer were disclosed.

Mr. Murphy said there were sufficient reasons to prevent him from acceding to such terms.

Mr. Knox suggested that counsel should meet together and do the best they could to arrive at an amicable settlement of the matter; he also said the request for the writer's name—an unusual thing for proprietors of journals to consent to—would render reconciliation impossible. He would ask Mr. Williams if he would not withdraw from that position.

After a short consultation with Mr. Boucicault, Mr. M. Williams said he would trust to the generosity, or rather the good feeling, of the parties connected with the *Pall Mall Gazette* to state publicly that in publishing the article objected to they did not intend anything detrimental to Mr. Boucicault's private character. If this were done nothing more would be heard of the matter.

Mr. Knox said nothing could be more just and proper; and he would further say that such gentlemen as those connected with the *Pall Mall Gazette* would be the first to make an apology unasked.

ART NOTES.

A collection of oil paintings by foreign and American artists, together with what was expressed in the catalogue as a "selection of rare engravings and superb water colors," for a few days past on exhibition at Barker's Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway, was disposed of by auction on Thursday afternoon and evening, March 3.

The collection on the whole was a good one. To many who visit the several art galleries some of the pictures, it is true, were already very familiar. That, however, is, or should be, no objection. A really good work, to be appreciated, must be studied. To study requires time and repeatedly seeing the object. A large proportion of the paintings were from foreign artists. Is this a very favorable indication, or the reverse? Large sales of pictures can never give more than a very general sign of the drift of art taste in a people.

Many of the paintings have already been noticed. Prominent among the rest may be mentioned

"THE HINTER-SEE," BY CARL TRIEBEL,

a very faithful rendering of a scene in the Tyrol. Evening has already somewhat deepened the shadows at the bases of the mountains, while the sunlight still plays on their snowy summits far off in the distance. The lake and the atmosphere are well given. The gradation of color, also, is good, though a trifle too marked.

"Accepted" and "Rejected," by Otto Erdmann. These are both generally well drawn and studied, with a great deal of delicacy and sentiment. The former is especially good. The treatment somewhat redeems the idea, which, if time-honored, is certainly time-worn.

"A GROUP OF FIELD FLOWERS," BY LOUISE DARRU, is well massed. There is some strength and effect. It is more of a sketch than a finished picture.

A good effect of "Moonlight" strong and true, is by A. Bromeis.

"Monastery in Winter," by J. Jacobsen; "Lake of the Four Cantons," by J. W. Linaler; the "Jungfrau," by Saal; "Scene on the Dutch Coast, Near Scheveningen," by Vandeventer, are all good landscapes.

"ASKING FOR TOLL," BY RUDEAU,

is a beautiful little French work, with a vast amount of grace and delicacy. It is full of life and action. Both the figures are well drawn, and every line expresses feeling and sentiment.

"Interior" (of what? one feels very disposed to ask), by Knarren, is a very remarkable rendering of material in the drapery of the figures. There is a good feeling throughout the picture.

"CARD PARTY," VERHOEVEN; "CHECKER PLAYERS," BY DAVID COL,

one of that school of which Gerhard, Dow and Vander Werff, in their different ways, were such illustrious disciples.

There is a tendency with some, more especially foreign painters, to revive, in a somewhat modified form, that old love for familiar scenes and carefully detailed treatment once so thoroughly and almost exclusively characteristic of the Dutch school. Apart from the few great principles which underlie all art, there is the taste and opinion of the individual. To this last every one has an unquestionable right. The true lover of art should carefully distinguish between this liberty of private taste and the fixed laws. The field of art becomes in this way greatly enlarged.

To many the working out of the utmost trivialities in these pictures is most wearisome; but there is a care and veracity in them which cannot fail of appreciation. The subject may be commonplace, homely, and with little or no interest. Such as it is, however, there is generally such careful study and feeling that these often claim the attention to a degree which makes one lose sight of the first objection.

"A scene on the Hudson" is an interesting study of the extreme infancy or decrepit age of art. There is an equal absence of promise and remembering better if not pleasanter things. To this write the picture of a cat, may be conceded the distinction of ending the list. Wretched, however, as this last undoubtedly is, the retribution seems indeed severe if just, which has perpetuated the artist's humiliation in a bad chromo-lithograph, which has the sole merit of being irresponsible.

The engravings described in the catalogue as rare, and which in one sense, at least, certainly were, though not to the same extent as was true of the water colors, comprised an indifferent Strange, a Wille, three or four Raphael Morghens, several good prints and a number of—well, let us say, ordinary ones.

One cannot but admire, in passing, the glowing imagery which seeks to transform a few tolerable water sketches into a selection of superb water colors. Euphemisms like these may look well on the cover of a catalogue, but they savor rather too strongly of devices which seem not altogether worthy of dealers in what might, in this case, be somewhat appropriately called high art.

The sale was well attended, both afternoon and evening, and a fair number of works were disposed of to the satisfaction of those interested. As is not altogether unusual, some of the more meritorious were unsold, while others of less merit brought high prices. This latter fact would seem to prove that, with some at least, the cover of the catalogue was fully appreciated, however they may have failed to do so in regard to the collection itself.

JERSEY CITY A PORT OF ENTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A bill was passed through the House of Representatives March 4 creating a collection district in New Jersey to be called the District of Jersey City, and constituting Jersey City a port of entry. The bill seems to have gone through without discussion and without opposition from those gentlemen who represent the interests of New York city in Congress.

The bill has for its real object the enhancement of the interests and perpetuation of the profits of an English company—the Cunard line of steamers—and this it is proposed to do at the expense of government, by making Jersey City a port of entry, with a collector, appraisers and all the other officials necessary to collect revenue.

The entire foreign trade at Jersey City and Hoboken is carried on by the Cunard and Hamburg and Bremen steamers. Both the Cunard and German lines have bonded warehouses on their own docks, "for the convenience of the importers," and both companies have, time and time again, "accommodated" importers by shutting out their bonded goods, in order to fill their own stores with general order goods, which "pay better" than bonded goods. The English line has especially shown its appreciation of past favors and facilities, by refusing to carry the United States mails, and by utterly ignoring their original agreement made when they were humble applicants for the privilege of bonding their store—namely, that they would pay the extra cartage and ferriage from Jersey City to the public store.

The Collector of the Port of New York has seen fit to discontinue, the general order privilege at these Jersey City and Hoboken stores, and to place the custody of unclaimed goods, for the safety of which the Collector is personally responsible, in the hands of parties who are immediately under his control.

The loss of the general order privilege to the foreign steamship lines has evoked this bill, the real object of which is to restore to them the entire control of merchandise landed from their steamers.

The safety of the revenue demanded a change; but had the change never been made the bill to create this new collection district would probably never have been called into being.

The establishment of this new collection district will entail a vast additional expense on government, by creating a small army of employés, and because it will not not add to business, will not add one dollar to the revenue. Nor will this new collection district be of any advantage to importers. The importations by these steamers are all for New York merchants, who will be required to transact their business in another district, at an extra expense of time, trouble and money.

Let our city representatives consider well before they consent to the establishment of a rival port at the very door of their own city, and study carefully the inevitable results to the commerce of the city of New York.

KNICKERBOCKER.

LYNCH LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Negro Hanged by the Ku Klux Klan.

Mysterious Midnight Operations of the Gang—The Victim Taken from the Bed With Another Man's Wife—He is Hanged to a Tree With a Warning Placard on His Back—Indignation of the Citizens.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 3, 1870.

Intelligence has reached here of a most diabolical outrage at Graham, in Alamance county, supposed to have been committed by that infamous secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. From the accounts received a body of men, numbering from seventy-five to one hundred, wearing masks and being otherwise disguised, appeared at Graham about midnight a few nights since. Shortly after their arrival a secret consultation was held by the band, carried on in an undertone, and this concluded they moved off towards the house of one Henry Holt a negro of some prominence, living in the vicinity.

It was now about one o'clock A. M. Upon arriving at the house a portion of the band, or gang, entered, and, after making a light, they searched the premises. Holt was evidently the object of their search; but, fortunately for himself, that individual was *non est*. In his place, however, they found another negro, named White, equally obnoxious to them, occupying the conjugal couch with Mrs. Holt. White, without further ceremony, was dragged from the bed, out of which a cord was cut, which was fastened around his neck. In a feigned tone of voice one of the gang demanded of the terror-stricken Mrs. Holt the whereabouts of her husband. Being informed that he had gone on business some distance in the country, she was then given to understand in the most unmistakable terms that if found Holt was to be hanged that night; but if not, that would be his fate should he remain in the country one week from that date. At her peril Mrs. Holt was ordered to make no noise or even to cross her threshold until after daylight, and with a similar forcible injunction to White to make no alarm, they departed, taking that unfortunate wretch with them.

When this portion of the gang reached the main body the negro, White, now abject with terror, was then placed astride a mule. Noiselessly the midnight assassins mounted their horses and with their victim securely guarded, they formed a procession and moved in military order towards the Court House. The citizens at this hour were all placeably sleeping in blissful ignorance of the mysterious proceedings which were transpiring in their midst. Halting directly in front of the Court House the negro White was marched beneath the overhanging bows of a large oak tree. Here the victim implored mercy in a low and solemn tone, and made promises of a most conciliatory nature, when he saw and fully understood the purport of the silent but terrible preparations for his death. But his supplications and entreaties fell upon ears as deaf to them as those of the dumb brute he rode. He was sternly and brutally commanded to "shut up his d—d mouth," and as if obedience to this imperative order was to merit some clemency the victim in utter terror ceased to articulate, even to himself. One or two of the disguised ruffians then climbed up the tree, crept out on one of its limbs and by their combined weight lowered it some three feet, when it was seized and held by those on the ground. The cord attached to the neck of White was then handed to those on the tree, by whom it was made fast, and on now being in readiness the branches of the tree were let go and White was jerked from the back of the mule into mid-air.

After their murderous work was accomplished the gang rode to the residence of Mr. Albright, clerk of the Superior Court, and endeavored to decoy him out, but he, suspecting their devilish intentions, remained within, and thus saved himself. It is said the mayor of the town was awoke by the noise of the passing troop, and he went to his door to see what the matter could be when he was saluted by a volley of missiles, which had the effect of admonishing him to stay quietly where he was. In the morning the first object that met the astonished gaze of the citizens upon arising was the lifeless body of White hanging to the tree in front of the Court House—the tabernacle of public justice. Attached to the back of the victim was a card on which was inscribed in rude, but very intelligible characters, the following words:—

"Beware, you guilty parties,
both white and black."

Some people are led to believe this outrage was perpetrated by negroes on the ground that Holt's wife, with whom White was in bed the night of the tragedy, testified that one of the men who first took hold of White was a negro, and she believed they were all negroes. One of the well known dodges of the Ku Klux is the disguise of a negro, which is carried out when outrages are committed, even to assuming the very peculiar vernacular of "Sambo." White was President of the Loyal League, and he and Holt are accused of firing on the Ku Klux some months since, on the occasion of a visit, when a series of outrages were committed by them. These are the alleged causes which led to the summary vengeance above narrated. The greatest indignation prevails among the well-disposed people of the county, who are clamorous for the arrest and punishment of this band of assassins. Such high-handed outrages cannot be tolerated in any civilized community, and such deeds are highly injurious to the interests of the State.

THE KU KLUX IN LOUISIANA.

A Negro Lessee Driven from His Plantation in Caldwell Parish.

[From the New Orleans Republican, March 1.]

Ex-Mayor Heath, of this city, and his brother own two-thirds of a plantation (and a Mr. Gould the remainder) on the Ouachita, in Caldwell parish, about ten miles below Columbia, a portion of which they had leased to an industrious, competent and respectable colored man of this city, Osborne Harris. Mr. Harris was accosted by a citizen named Day some time about the 22d of January and advised, in effect, not to attempt to work that plantation, but Harris thought he had a right to do it and came down here and purchased his plantation supplies.

Three or four days after his return (last Thursday night) he was awakened at night by some one who called for him, and when he went to the door he was met by a volley of buckshot which took effect chiefly in one of his arms and wounded him very seriously. The miscreants then rode off rapidly, setting fire to the corn crib on the way and firing into the laborers' quarters.

Mr. Harris, driven away from the plantation, is now in this city, suffering greatly from the wounds he received, and it is feared that his arm must be amputated to save his life. We shall recur to the subject to-morrow and give full particulars of the affair, only adding now a copy of a document posted on the premises of the plantation, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 20, 1870.

You are all hereby notified to get off of this place by Saturday night next. If not you will be delt with according to our law. this note includes both black and white—especially old gould. [We omit indecent epithet.—ED.] What will be done to night will not be a circumstance, so get away if you want to live. from the twelve ghosts. K. K. K.

This was addressed thus:—"Black and White, Heath's plantation."

This threat, which has the old Ku Klux ring, was promptly followed by an attempt to assassinate a colored lessee of a portion of the plantation. These outrages ought to cease.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 1121, 4247, 1915, 1451, 1571, 1307, 1197, 1857, 501, 1723, 1555, 1645, 1491, 1943, 225, 325, 2027, 1341, 581, 1319. Part 2.—Before Judge Brady. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 564, 797, 1065, 1235, 1947, 1133, 1485, 244, 336, 1566, 932, 1590, 484, 1524, 1606, 1612, 1618, 1529, 3574, 1620, 445, 6650, 90, 953.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Barnard. Court opens at ten A. M.—Demurrers, Nos. 1 to 26.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—First Monday calendar. Call of calendar at twelve M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Barbour.—Nos. 1251, 1359, 1255, 335, 334, 355, 1105, 677, 1359, 1207, 763, 33, 1351, 1371, 1359. Part 2.—Before Judge Spencer. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Off causes.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 2301½, 750, 794, 711, 327, 591, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 855, 839, 840. Part 2.—Before Judge Loew.—Nos. 809, 693, 761, 766, 865, 893, 751, 750, 817, 823, 830, 803, 841, 842, 843.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis. Calendar called at ten A. M. Jury and non-jury causes.—Nos. 8727, 4164, 4239, 4754, 6, 167, 271, 281, 337, 338, 10, 11, 12, 94, 164, 377, 386, 411, 462, 628. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker. Jury and non-jury causes.—Nos. 643, 4109, 237, 248, 249, 264, 285, 294, 297, 295, 305, 311, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 363, 403, 542, 590.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Recorder Hackett. Court opens at eleven A. M.—The People vs. William Steele, Edward Dowd, robbery; Michael Morrow, Lawrence Hines, burglary; Lawrence Hines, felonious assault and battery; Benjamin Mallory, felonious assault and battery; John Blaney, John Griffin, grand larceny.

HEAVY LAW SUIT IN PORTLAND.—The heirs of James Brown and his brother are now moving to recover possession of their ancestor's property in Portland. The Browns, in 1768, leased twenty acres of land in that city, between Commercial and Burnham wharves, and extending back to the city buildings, for ninety-nine years. No conveyance of the property can be found on the records, and the claimants have the original lease, whose term has now expired. The property is worth $10,000,000 and the suit makes a sensation in Portland.

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EGYPT.

PARLIAMENTARY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The Khedive's Speech and Points of National Advance—Lighthouses on the Coast and the Suez Canal—Fashionable Life and Domestic Events—Theatricals in the Orient—American Visitors.

The special correspondence from Cairo which is published underneath, dated on the 10th of February, comes in valuable continuation of the HERALD special letters which appeared in our columns on the 28th of February, illustrative of the actual present condition and legislative and material progress of modern Egypt under the Viceroy.

CAIRO, Feb. 10, 1870.

The fourth annual session of the Egyptian Assembly of Representatives, or "Parliament," as it is generally termed, was opened at Cairo last week by his Highness the Khedive in person. The readers of the HERALD will recollect that this "Parliament" was created by the present Viceroy four years ago. It consists of seventy-five members, chosen by the people of the several provinces and villages of Egypt for he term of three years. The members are apportioned according to population; of the larger towns Cairo sends three representatives, Alexandria two and Damietta one. The present being the fourth annual session, is the first after a new general election of members.

The address delivered by the Khedive to the assembly at the opening of this session is rather shorter than has been his wont. After greeting the members he expresses his gratitude to Providence that the past year has come to an end in a manner satisfactory to everybody, and that the cultivation of every part of the country has enjoyed an extraordinary degree of fertility. Let us hope (he adds) that in His great goodness the All Powerful will deign to complete His favors. As regards everything concerning the administration of the country during the past year, the Khedive promises that his ministers shall furnish to the Assembly, as in preceding sessions, all information which members may desire.

His Highness goes on to say that the proceedings and votes of the previous Assembly were of indisputable advantage to the country. Your predecessors (he says) rendered important services to their country and returned to their homes surrounded with general esteem. I have no doubt (he adds) that your deliberations will have equally favorable results.

"Our common views," he concludes by saying, "and our unanimous efforts have for their object the general good, the development of the richness of the country and its civilization. I make sincere prayers that the All Powerful God will aid us in the accomplishment of our task and in crowning with success our cordial efforts."

The Assembly entered at once upon the consideration of various subjects brought forward by the government.

LIGHT HOUSES ON THE EGYPTIAN COAST.

The following important notice has been officially published respecting the new light houses on the Egyptian coast, chiefly erected to facilitate access to the entrance of the Suez Canal:—

ALEXANDRIA.—White light, first class, revolving every twenty seconds, on the old light house at Point Eunostas. Height of the light above the mean level of the sea, about 178 feet.

ROSETTA (after May 1, 1870), mouth of the Nile, latitude 31 deg. 29 sec. 30 min. N., long. 30 deg. 19 min. E.—Second class light, revolving alternately red and white at intervals of six seconds. The lantern is painted black and supported on three iron columns painted white. Height of light above the level of the sea, 175 feet.

BURLOS (after May 1, 1870).—Latitude 31 deg. 35 min. N., longitude 31 deg. 9 min. E. White light, fixed, first class. The lantern is painted red and is supported on three iron pillars; the centre pillar red, eastern pillar white, western pillar black. Height of light above the level of the sea, 175 feet.

DAMIETTA (after May 1, 1870).—Mouth of Nile, in latitude 31 deg. 31 min. 30 sec N., longitude 31 deg. 51 min. E. White light, second class, revolving every minute. The lantern is painted white, the pillars which support it may be distinguished by stripes ten feet wide, of black and white alternately. Height of light above the level of the sea, 176 feet.

PORT SAID.—The new light house at Port Said is a light grey tower built of sand and cement. It exhibits a first class electric light flashing every three seconds. Height above the level of the sea, 174 feet.

NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

The Governor of Alexandria has published the following official notice:—

It has been observed that generally the negro women who obtain from the Police Office their cards of freedom, being without means of existence, give themselves up to a disorderly life, and sometimes become criminal. To obviate an inconvenience thus grave and contrary to civilization, the government finds it necessary to seek all means not to abandon these people to their own resources. It is thought that this may be effected by placing them in honest families and in fixing for them monthly wages at the rate of fifty current piastres (that is, about $1 55), besides food and clothing. Whoever wishes to take any of them into service on these conditions may apply at the Police Office.

RAILWAY TO UPPER EGYPT.

The railway to Upper Egypt, which was broken in several places by the extraordinary inundation at the end of the year, has been repaired, and trains now run daily each way between Embabeh (opposite Cairo) and Minieh, 144 miles.

INTERESTING EVENT.

The daughter of the Khedive, who was married in April last to Mansour Pacha, last week gave birth to a son. This has been the occasion of much rejoicing. The mother of the Viceroy, now become a great grandmother, went in state from her palace to that of the princess to offer her congratulations, and other ladies will be received in the course of the coming week.

EXECUTIVE.

A change has been made in the administration of affairs at Cairo similar to that at Alexandria, which was mentioned in my last letter but one. The office of Chief of Police has been merged in that of Governor. To the post of Governor, thus become doubly important, has been appointed Zoulfikar Pacha, a man of much ability, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs. His assistant is Saleh Pacha.

The annual meeting of the Azizieh Company is appointed to be held the 21st instant. About half the stock in this company is held by the Khedive. It has the monopoly of Nile navigation and steamers also on the Red Sea and Mediterranean. Its meetings always excite a great local interest.

PILGRIMS.

Among the Mohammedan pilgrims now in Cairo on their way to Mecca is the celebrated Caucasian prince, Schamyl. The great caravan of pilgrims across the desert has already started, but there is still time for those who take the route by the Red Sea, and they are constantly pouring into Egypt from all the lands of the faithful servants of the Prophet.

HEALTH.

The sanitary returns from Upper Egypt for the past year show an excess of births over deaths of 79,561. At this rate the population of the country is not likely to die out.

Another State ball is to be given this evening (10th) at the palace of Kasr-el-Nil.

ORIENTAL THEATRICAL NOVELTIES.

Gounod's opera of "Faust" has lately been brought out at the large theatre in Cairo with great splendor. The scene of the military chorus is rendered very effective by the presence on the stage of one of the bands of the Egyptian regiments. The part of Marguerite is rendered in a charming manner by Mlle. Vitali, not unknown, I believe, to New York opera goers.

"Faust" is to be succeeded by "Semiramis," and the theatrical feuilletons announce that "a divertisement entirely original has been created specially for this representation." A competent artist has undertaken to invent the costumes appropriate for the *almehs* or native dancing girls, whose characters are to be assumed by the European *corps de ballet*, and it is said by those who have seen the preparation that the results are "*chefs d'œuvres* of execution and local coloring." For the charmer of the piece the leading *danseuse* has invoked inspiration at the hands, or rather the feet, of the most celebrated dancing girls. Last evening there was a rehearsal of the snakes; the one that came off best in this novel competition was a magnificent aspic, whose fangs had first been rendered harmless by compelling him to bite a woollen blanket. Should this singular spectacle prove to enhance the interest of the opera, it will no doubt be repeated on more Western boards.

Meanwhile at the little theatre "La Grande Duchesse" and "Orphée aux Enfers" are frequently repeated, and "Le Petit Faust" is to follow. A novel entertainment had been prepared, for the better amusement of the Arab speaking public, but has miscarried, for the moment at least, from a singular reason. An eminent professor of both the Arabic and Western languages was employed to render into Arabic one of the most popular French vaudevilles, and it was intended to represent the piece in Arabic. But nobody can be found to take the female parts; and without one or two female parts, it is scarcely necessary to say, no French vaudeville is possible. Plenty of people can be found competent to sustain the male parts, but no woman can be persuaded to show herself publicly on the stage unless the selection were made from a class too hopelessly degraded to be competent to learn and recite her *rôle*. So the plan of an Arabic performance remains in abeyance; but it is possible that boys may be found to take the women's parts, as was done in classical times, and as now frequently done in private theatricals.

AMERICANS IN EGYPT.

The dahabiehs, or sailing boats, with American travellers, are beginning to return from the voyages to Upper Egypt. One party, that of Major Gibbs, of the United States artillery, and Mr. John Taylor Johnston, of New York, with their families, made the voyage to the first cataract and back in the extraordinary short period of thirty-two days. Messrs. Erickson and Durkee and Messrs. Faxin and Merritt, with their families, have also returned. Most of these travellers now proceed to Syria.

AMERICAN ROMANCE AND A MARRIAGE.

The American colony in Egypt has been interested by the marriage, on the 7th instant, at Cairo, of Dr. J. A. S. Grant, the resident English physician and one of the physicians of the government, to Miss Ada Torrey, daughter of Mr. John Torrey, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, United States. The circumstances of the marriage are somewhat romantic. The young lady in a visit to Egypt a year ago was attacked with a relapse of Syrian fever, when the excellent doctor was called in by her friends. Under his hands she was restored to perfect health, while he, it would seem, received a wound in his heart. At all events, a mutual attachment arose, which culminated in the present happy wedding. The ceremony was performed first at the British Consulate and afterwards at the chapel of the American missionaries.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

Of political matters there is little to be said. It is understood that on receiving the accounts rendered by the Khedive of expenses incurred in the construction of the iron-clads the Porte deposited in bank 144,000 Turkish pounds (about $4 50 each) to the credit of the Khedive, but this sum is not to be drawn until possession of the iron-clads has been actually obtained at Constantinople. With this state of things the Khedive, it is said, is not discontented; but as regards the new small arms, of which the surrender was also claimed by the Porte, there are all sorts of rumors in circulation, and it is only safe to say that this part of the question is not yet actually settled.

BABYLON.

Pope Pius the Ninth and the Patriarch—Rights of the Catholic Church—Obstinacy of the Prelate.

The Paris *Monde* of the 20th of February, in allusion to the audience which the Pope lately accorded to the Patriarch of Mossoul and Babylon, gives the following version of the matter of difference between these dignitaries:—

Some time since those two branches of the Church were united under a single head. A law which has been in force for thirty years requires for episcopal nominations that the Patriarch should present to the Holy Father a certain number of names from among which his Holiness should make his choice. That provision has been extended to the whole of the new diocese. Under these circumstances the Patriarch of Mossoul presented to the Pope a list of persons eligible to two vacant sees, and the Pontiff having designated two bishops, sent the bulls to the Patriarch for their consecration. The fact seems to be that under these circumstance that dignitary has allowed himself to be led away by some persons, for he has made objections upon objections, first of all pretending that the better course would be to permute the two ecclesiastics, and then that one of them had not an unspotted reputation. The Holy Father has shown the most extreme condescension in the whole of this affair; he annulled the two bulls and sent two others in accordance with the wishes of the Patriarch. Then he instituted an inquiry, which resulted advantageously for the incriminated priest, and the fact was evident that the latter was the object of some underhand manœuvres on the part of a rival. Without paying any attention to this justification, the Patriarch persisted in his opposition. Meeting, at Aleppo, the elected, who were on their way to Rome, he declared that he would not appear in the Council if they were to be present in the Eternal City at the same time. The Holy See, being desirous to spare his susceptibilities, instructed the two prelates to remain where they were. The Primate arrived alone and continued his resistance to their appointment. They were then sent for and arrived in Rome.

Under these circumstances the Pope summoned the Patriarch—who was more and more determined—and had an interview with him by the intermediary of Mgr. Valerga, Patriarch of Jerusalem. From the commencement the occupant of the See of Mossoul was far from being conciliatory, saying that a woman was not obliged to marry a man in spite of her wishes. Then he put forward his conscience as an objection.

The Holy Father refuted all the arguments, and as the other continued obstinate the Pontiff imposed the alternative of consecrating the newly elected prelates or of presenting his resignation. The Pope plainly saw that the eastern ecclesiastic was acting under some extraneous suggestions. The latter asked for time to reflect; Pius IX. granted twenty-four hours; but insisting that the other should sign at once an undertaking to induct the new bishops or resign his position. The Patriarch made no difficulty and did as he was requested, the document having been drawn up by Mgr. Valerga. The following day he announced his assent to what had been demanded of him, and, in fact, he consecrated the two prelates. The foregoing is the whole truth relative to this incident, which has caused considerable excitement in Rome, where every one is in accord in blaming the Patriarch for his purposeless obstinacy.

SYRIA.

French Interests and Propagandism in Damascus—Religious Restoration After David, the Saracens and the Turks.

A letter from Damascus, of the 30th of January, in the *Journal Officiel* of Paris, has the following:—

The Governor General, who is preparing to go and reside for some time in Beyrout, wished to visit before his departure the French establishments of instruction, the remarkable development of which he watches over with the greatest interest. Rachid Pacha first proceeded to the Sisters of Saint Vincent, whose school now contains about four hundred young girls, of all ages. Several of the latter addressed compliments in French and in Arabic to his Excellency, who, being perfectly conversant with the two languages, was able to appreciate the progress made by the pupils since his last visit a year back. He next went over the Dispensary, opened by these ladies, and was struck with the improvements effected in the establishment, which gives advice and distributes medicines every day, gratuitously, to the indigent, whether Christians, Mussulmans, or Jews. He appeared to be deeply touched by that spirit of real charity which desires that all distinction of religion and race should disappear before equality of suffering and indigence. As many as 1,800 consultations monthly are given by the sisters, who also go to the houses of such patients as are unable to go out. The Governor, on leaving, congratulated Dr. Nicora, the French physician, who directs the establishment. Rachid Pacha terminated his inspection with the Lazarists' school, in which boys perform their various tasks in both French and in Arabic. He witnessed different exercises, and was present at a theatrical performance, which appeared to interest him greatly. Afterwards, accompanied by M. Najean, Superior of the Damascus Mission, his Excellency went over the grounds adjoining, and of which the purchase is necessary for the enlargement of the boys' and girls' schools, and promised his support to obtain the required grant.

A COLORED LUCRETIA BORGIA.

A Negro Woman in Detroit Charged with Attempting to Poison Her Two Husbands and a Mother-in-Law.

[From the Detroit Post, March 3.]

A colored Lucretia Borgia, named Virginia Doyle, was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday upon a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Catharine De Bapiste, the mother of the prisoner's first husband. Mrs. De Bapiste has been for some time past at the house of Mrs. Doyle, No. 274 Beaubien street, and it is alleged that poison has been introduced in small quantities into her food and medicine of late. The defendant is at present living with her third husband, and George Taliafero, a son by her second husband, was led to suspect his mother by drinking some beef tea that had been prepared for Mrs. De Bapiste. It made him quite sick, and he determined to keep a close watch. A bottle of medicine was procured from a druggist and a piece of apple substituted for the cork. A small splinter of wood was thrust into the apple as if to prevent it from falling into the bottle; but this splinter was placed directly over a small mark upon the neck of the bottle. It is alleged that Taliafero then went out of the room for a few moments, leaving his mother there with the sick woman. When he returned he found that the stopper of the bottle had been so turned that the stick was not above the mark, and a piece of the apple was lying on the table. This bottle of medicine is to be analyzed previous to the examination on Saturday afternoon. It is alleged by parties who are acquainted with Mrs. Doyle that De Bapiste and Taliafero both died very suddenly, and that just before the death of the latter he complained of a burning sensation in the stomach.

SAVINGS BANK ROBBED IN CONNECTICUT.

[From the New Haven Palladium, March 5.]

New Canaan was visited by a couple of metropolitan burglars Thursday night, who reached there by team from Stamford. About ten o'clock they went to the banking house of the Savings Bank and seized the watchman, whom they gagged and securely tied to a chair. Then producing their tools they commenced picking their way into the vault where the safe containing the money of the institution was lodged. From then until near daylight they worked with a diligence worthy a better cause, the gagged watchman sitting by all the while witnessing their operations and unable to raise his hand or sound an alarm. After an opening had been made in the safe gunpowder was inserted and fired. The sound of the explosion attracted the attention of some neighbors, and the robbers became frightened and left before they could secure all the money and bonds in the safe. Parties soon after arrived on the spot and released the watchman. An examination of the papers disclosed the fact that only about $1,000 in money had been taken. Many other valuables, bonds and papers, were in the safe, which were untouched.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

Telegrams from Roumelia announce a very rigorous winter.

The ex-Nawab of Tonk, India, is about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Some successful experiments in animal vaccination have been made at Bombay.

Only three ships had been chartered at Rangoon for rice cargoes on the 28th of January.

A railway to run between Benares, Fyzabad, and Lucknow, India, has been commenced.

Mrs. Gladstone's third evening party will take place in London on the 16th of March.

A new penal code for the army and navy in Italy came into operation on the 15th of February.

Numerous robberies have taken place from the grand arsenal in Fort St. George at Madras, India.

During the recent outbreak of cholera at Peshawur, India, 2,000 natives and 230 Europeans perished.

Russian goods arrive in Bokhara to such an extent as almost to drive the Cabul traders out of the market.

The Ameer of Bokhara has given the Russians permission to establish trading depots at Kirkee and Shahrabad.

Their royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales dined Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on the 23d of February.

The cold was so severe at Vittoria (Spain) on the 19th of February that several peasants died of it in returning home from market.

The creation of a new batch of Italian Senators is announced in Florence. Among these new dignitaries is the well known General Bixio.

The cotton crop in Guzerat, India, has also been damaged by the damp weather, and is reported as scanty, stained, and of poor staple.

Viscount Lascelles, of the British Grenadier Guards, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to Lord Mayo, Governor General of India.

More than one-half of the cultivable land in the central provinces of India is still uncultivated. There are besides 20,000,000 acres of barren land.

The Dutch vessels detained in the Belgian basins by the ice hoisted their flags on Saturday, February 19, in honor of the fifty-third birthday of King William of Holland.

The Swedish Diet has decided that the royal proposition relative to the pact of union between the kingdoms (Sweden and Norway) should be postponed to next session.

Advices from Paris announce the death of Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, son-in-law of the late Baron James, in that city. He had been affected with paralysis for fifteen years.

A zemindar in Bengal, India, has addressed a letter to his fellow zemindars, advising them to agree to an education tax, provided it is expended under their own superintendence.

Sunday is becoming almost as much a *dies non* in Paris as in England. Not one shop in a hundred is open on the boulevards on the Sabbath, and the streets are full of *flaneurs*.

The French newspapers are full of indignation at Mr. O'Donovan Rossa's having been "flogged" in prison—a prompt manner they, however, say of reconciling "irreconcilables."

The heavy rain in December in the central provinces of India damaged some of the other crops besides cotton. The rice harvest, however, has never been equalled, and prices of food have fallen.

The hottest day in Calcutta, India, during 1869, was the 6th of April, when the thermometer reached 103 degrees in the shade; the coldest was the 30th of December, when it fell to fifty-seven degrees.

The Prince of the Asturias is to quit Paris for Rome in company with the Count de Cheste, who has been named as his governor. His Highness travels under the name of the Marquis de Covadonga.

At the third Court ball of the season in Brussels the youthful Duchess d'Arenberg created a great sensation by her magnificent diamonds, valued at 800,000 francs, the diadem alone being worth 200,000 francs.

A proposal made in the French Legislative body to authorize M. Rochefort to pass his term of imprisonment in the buildings connected with the Legislative Chamber is turned into ridicule by the Paris papers.

A subscription has been started in Paris by the extreme liberal papers for the families of the men imprisoned during the recent riots, in rivalry or in opposition to the subscriptions for the policeman's widow, Mourot.

The Lord Chancellor of England gave a dinner party February 19 at his residence, Great George street, London. A dinner party was also given by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

Mr. Thomas Webb Draper, accountant of the Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating the funds of the bank by tampering with the foreign account. The amount is about £10,000.

The French Committee of Inquiry on the subject of the Treaties of Commerce of the Empire has chosen for its sittings one of the largest rooms at the Palace of the Legislative Body, so as to admit at least 100 persons as spectators of the proceedings.

The colonists and the natives of most of the towns in Algeria are armed and on the alert to defend themselves against the perpetual robberies of the hordes of unfortunate people who, "from the military territories, descend upon the civil zone."

The *Messager* of Philippeville, Algeria, has the following:—"For some time past this town has been daily invaded by a number of Arabs, men, women and children, presenting a spectacle of the most profound misery, and whose appearance is anything but reassuring for public security."

The government of Malta, desirous of encouraging the construction in that harbor of a hydraulic lifting dock, has granted the concession for ninety-nine years of a site for the purpose, together with 5,000 square yards of land, 40,000 square yards of water area and a portion of the wharves adjoining.

Monsignor Capel—a talented English priest—lately preached a charity sermon, at the Church of Sant' Andrea delle Fratte, Rome, upon the subject of "The Reunion of Christendom," in which he set forth with great eloquence and power the desirability of effecting a junction or amalgamation between the Roman and English Churches.

On the 1st of March the citizens of Paris saw the first of the twenty five franc pieces struck at the Hotel des Monnaies. The issue of French coins almost equivalent to English sovereigns is another step towards a future coinage common to all Europe. The practical difference between a sovereign and twenty-five franc piece is less than three farthings.

From Naples we learn that a judicial separation has been instituted in that city between the young Prince and Princess Carracciolo, whose marriage took place ten months since. The lady was Mlle. Blanche Sampayo, daughter of the late Minister of France at Cassel, and grand-niece of Marshal Regnauld de Saint-Jean-d'Angely.

Telegrams from Toulon of the 19th of February report the arrival in the roadstead of the Danish screw frigate Sjælland, hailing from Naples, and the departure for Alexandria of the Egyptian yacht Masar, having on board the crews and equipments of the cuirassed naval division placed under embargo in the old dock until taken charge of by Turkey.

The directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, in their report presented to the shareholders in London, state that the first issue of 17,000 shares of twenty-five pounds each in the capital of the company, amounting to £425,000, has been completed, and the final call made on the 14th September last having been promptly responded to, the whole capital issued is fully paid up.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark were detained with King Charles, of Sweden, by the severity of the weather on the 20th of February. The passage of the various Danish straits was then impracticable, not only for steam vessels, but even for those boats which, in cases of necessity, can be drawn across the ice like sledges.

The Parliamentary grants for the Prussian universities of Berlin, Breslau, Bonn, Halle, Konigsberg, Greiswald, Münster, Gottingen, Marburg and Kiel, for 1870, amount to 832,912 thalers. If we add 629,302 thalers, furnished by the universities themselves, we make the estimated aggregate expenditure of all these seats of learning 1,492,214 thalers.

The Countess De Grey and Ripon had a reception February 19 at the Lord President of the Council's residence, Carlton Gardens, London. Their Excellencies the Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Greek, American and Bavarian Ministers, the Countess Bernstorff, Baroness Rothschild, Mrs. Motley and the Marquis d'Azeglio, with a very brilliant company, were present.

Some of the high ecclesiastical authorities in Rome have been much fluttered by the arrival from England in the Sacred City, on February 18, of Mr. Ffoulkes. The gentleman in question is the Very Rev. Henry Ffoulkes, Archdeacon of Montgomery, brother of the controversialist who has given the Roman index and the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster so much trouble.

The Emperor and Empress of France gave a grand dinner at the Tuileries in honor of the Archduke Albert of Austria. Among the persons present were Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda, the Prince and Princess of Metternich, Count and the Countess Daru, M. and Mme. Ollivier, General and Mme. Lebœuf, the Duke and Duchess de Cambacérès, &c. A theatrical representation took place afterwards.

Nubar Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Viceroy of Egypt, is to visit Paris soon on a mission connected with the question of the capitulation taxes. The International Commission charged to propose a solution of that difficulty recently forwarded the result of its labors to all the governments interested, including that of the United States, as noticed in the HERALD special correspondence from Cairo.

The winter in Europe has been very rich in the presentation of extraordinary atmospheric phenomena. In the Southern Alps the month of October was very cold. In Gallicia, Russia and Poland the severe frosts did not begin till the middle of January. Sweden and Norway have had (February 16) hardly any winter, while Spain and Italy were suffering from cold. On the 5th of February the thermometer stood at 19 degs. at Cracow, 21 degs. at Lemberg, 20 degs. at Warsaw, 19 degs. at Posen, 15 degs. at Dantzig, 18 degs. at Breslau, 6 degs. at Vienna, 17 degs. at Konigsberg, 22 degs. at St. Petersburg, 25 degs. at Moscow, 2 degs. at Stockholm and 2 degs. at Trieste. Within a few days the cold increased to 24 degs. at Cracow, so that the schools had to be closed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, March 6, 1870.

Wall street has within the past week afforded ample topics for reflective minds. The sudden dash towards specie payments which our finances have taken furnishes a spectacle calculated to make the American vainglorious of his country and institutions. In addition to the causes which have produced the

DECLINE OF GOLD TO 112¾

there is one which has not been prominently noticed, but which has been none the less operative, and that is the important position which our country has taken among the nations of the globe. We are no longer a little fringe of civilization on the edge of the Atlantic, but a people of vast wealth and strength. It is only since the war that Europe has come to regard us as other than a sort of colony, energetic and enterprising, but without stability or stamina. But the cable, the press and the steamship have revolutionized these ideas of us, and European wealth is turning towards us for investment. The ocean telegraph in particular has brought the people on both sides of the Atlantic into a community of finances, and the time is not far distant when New York, London, Paris and Frankfort will be as closely united as now are New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. The metropolis of America is destined to be the metropolis of the world, and ere twenty years New York will be the centre of exchange, as London now is. The cable, in making a connection between our money centres and those of Europe, is bringing about a uniformity in the distribution of capital just as the opening of a channel between two lakes brings the water of both to the same level. Even now the moneyed operations of New York are twice as large as those of London, and every circumstance indicates that our city will be the grand clearing house for the business of the civilized world. It is because a knowledge of us is becoming general abroad that foreign capital is coming here or seeking investment in our government or corporate securities. The objection to us heretofore was that we were a new people, without the maturity and experience of European countries. But the three great agencies of the press, steam and telegraph are making our institutions familiar everywhere. Hence our financial position is coming to a level with that of other countries. Why should United States paper money be at a discount of twenty per cent when that of Austria, a country bankrupt for half a century, is only nine or ten per cent below par?

THE COUNTER MOVEMENT IN STOCKS.

The most singular feature connected with the decline in gold has been the counter movement—the advance in the stock market. Of course, in considering this question, it must be borne in mind that much of the advance has been due to a direct effort of the stock gambling cliques who were caught with a load of stocks on hand when gold took its sudden tumble. The cliques, in following the proverbial philosophy of Wall street and acting upon time-honored experience that stocks go up in the spring because of the glut of capital at this centre, have placed themselves antagonistically to the course of the gold market, which they also expected to go up. But now that gold, in obedience to outside influences, has resisted every effort at advancing it, the cliques find themselves compelled to adopt a strategy which will inure to their success. In disconnecting the gold and stock markets they preach the doctrine that specie payments means inflation of the circulating medium of the country just as much as if Congress ordered an issue of as much additional currency as there is gold and silver coin in the country. Still it is a question whether the stock market, if left to itself, would not decline. It is this problem which keeps the public from taking any prominent part in stock operations just now. The natural tendency of prices has been downward, and it has required all the "bull" force of the cliques to keep them up. Whenever their help has been suspended the market has drooped, or drifted into dulness. What the cliques will do may be gathered from their lavish use of the capital now so abundant in Wall street. They are determined to carry out the programme on which they entered before the decline in gold interfered with and obstructed their plans.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The offerings of money on call loans have not been below the average of the past month, and the rate has been in most instances five to six per cent. The process of redemption by the country banks has either been concluded or suspended, the glut of national notes not being so remarkable of late. Some of this absorption is due to the greater capital required to carry stocks, now that their prices are ten to twenty per cent higher than at the beginning of the year. Commercial paper is in fair request at seven to nine per cent for the choice grades.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks presents no important feature, except, perhaps, in the item of deposits, which have increased about two millions of dollars. There is a trifling gain in specie and legal tenders. The gain in specie, despite the customs payments of the week, is due to the coin disbursements of the Sub-Treasury in payment of the March interest on the ten-forties. The last two statements compare as follows:—

	Feb. 26.	March 5.
Loans	$268,485,642	$268,631,212
Specie	35,694,289	35,898,493
Circulation	35,820,905	35,783,912
Deposits	211,132,943	213,078,341
Legal tenders	53,771,824	54,065,933

The changes in detail are as follows:—

Increase in loans	$145,570
Increase in specie	204,204
Decrease in circulation	36,993
Increase in deposits	1,945,398
Increase in legal tenders	294,109

The gain in the surplus over the legal reserve is $21,206.

LATEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of stocks on Saturday evening:—New York Central and Hudson River, consolidated, 95¼ a 95½; do. certificates, 93¼ a 93⅜; Harlem, 146 a 147; Erie, 25½ a 25⅝; Reading, 97 a 97⅛; Lake Shore, 87⅞ a 87⅜; Wabash, 44¾ a 45; Pittsburg, 98½ a 99⅛; Northwestern, 73⅜ a 73½; do. preferred, 88⅜ a 88⅞; Rock Island, 120 a 120⅛; Fort Wayne, 92½ a 92¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 63 a 63⅛; do. preferred, 76 a 76½; Ohio and Mississippi, 30⅛ a 30½; New Jersey Central, 103⅜ a 103⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅞ a 34; Cumberland, 30½ a 31; Quicksilver, 11⅞ a 12; Pacific Mail, 38⅜ a 38⅞; Adams Express, 60⅞ a 61; Wells-Fargo Express, 21⅛ a 21⅜; American Merchants' Union Express, 37⅛ a 37⅜; United States Express, 50⅛ a 50⅞; Canton Company, 61 a 61⅛; Illinois Central, 135 a 138; Michigan Central, 120⅛ a 120½; Mariposa, 8⅛ a 8⅜; Mariposa preferred, 8⅞ a 9⅛.

CLOSING PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The final street prices for the government list on Saturday evening were:—United States currency sixes, 110⅞ a 111; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅝ a 115; do. do., coupon, 115 a 115⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 111⅞ a 112; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110⅞ a 111; do. do., registered, January and July, 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅞ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107⅛; do. do., coupon, 107⅞ a 107⅞.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the gold market during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	116⅝	115
Tuesday	116⅝	115
Wednesday	116⅞	115⅞
Thursday	115⅝	114⅞
Friday	114⅞	112⅞
Saturday	114	113⅞

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The stockholders in the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company are notified to meet at the office of the company, No. 12 Pemberton square, Boston, on the 12th day of March inst., at eleven o'clock forenoon, to see if the company will authorize the issue and disposal of its bonds, and to secure the same by a mortgage or mortgages of the franchises and property of the company, and if so to pass all votes necessary in the premises.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, March 5—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was quiet, the demand being only moderately active for export and very light for spinning and speculation, and prices were heavy, though no lower. Including 100 bales to arrive, the sales were 2,127 bales, of which 1,297 were taken by exporters, 210 by spinners, 20 by speculators and 600 were in transit. For future delivery the market was comparatively quiet and prices declined ⅛c. per lb. Sales 150 bales, basis low middling, for April at 18c. a 21c., 400 do. for May at 20⅝c. a 21c., 450 do. for June at 20⅞c. a 21⅛c., 50 do. for March, at 21⅛c., and (late yesterday) 100 bales for June at 21⅛c., and 200 do. for April at 20⅞c. a 21c. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¼	18½	18¾	19
Good ordinary	20⅜	20½	20¾	21
Low middling	21⅛	21¼	22	22¼
Middling	22⅜	22½	23	23⅜
Good middling	24	24⅛	24½	24½

COFFEE.—The market for all kinds was quiet, but prices were quite steady at former quotations. We heard of no sales of moment.

FREIGHTS.—The market was very quiet, business being restricted by the firmness of rates. To Liverpool, per steamer, cotton room was quoted at 5-16d. a ⅜d., and grain room at 3d. a 3½d. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 40 tons cotton seed meal at 10s.; 250 bales cotton at 5-32d. a 3-16d., and per steamer, small lots cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d. To London 1,000 bbs. flour on private terms. The charters were:—A brig to Jamaica, and one, 300 hhds. to the south side of Cuba and back, sugar, on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 7,526 bbls. flour, 2,000 bags corn meal, 12,808 bushels wheat, 4,762 do. corn, 6,000 do. oats, 1,200 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull and prices were unchanged. Sales 7,500 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. extra State for export at $5. Southern flour was steady with a moderate demand. Sales 450 bbls. Rye flour was in fair demand and firm, the sales being 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull and nominal at former prices. Sales 100 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 40	a	$4 85
Superfine State	4 85	a	5 00
Extra State	5 00	a	5 50
Choice do	5 50	a	6 00
Superfine Western	4 80	a	5 00
Extra do	5 00	a	5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50	a	6 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25	a	5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75	a	6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50	a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00	a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00	a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 00
Southern choice and family	7 00	a	10 00
Southern superfine and extra	5 00	a	7 00
Rye flour	4 40	a	5 45
Corn meal, city	4 60	a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	4 40	a	4 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75	a	4 80

—Wheat was very quiet, but unchanged. The sales were about 20,000 bushels, including choice No. 2 Milwaukee spring on private terms, $1 23 for amber Tennessee, $1 60 a $1 70 for white and $1 08 for No. 3 spring. Corn was quiet, but firm. The sales were 30,000 bushels, at 93c. a $1 for new mixed Western, $1 02½ a $1 04½ for old mixed, in store and afloat, and $1 02 a $1 03 for yellow. Oats were quiet, the sales being 20,000 bushels, at 62½c. for new white Ohio, 60c. a 65c. for State and 55c. a 6..c. for Southern and Jersey. Rye was dull and nominal. Of barley there were sold 14,000 bushels, at 75c. a 85c. for two-rowed State and $1 a $1 12½ for Canada West.

GUNNIES.—Bags were quiet at former prices. Cloth continued in active demand and firm, and the following sales were made:—324 bales, on the spot, at 12⅞c.; 700 do., for June, at 11⅝c.; 200 do. do., at 11⅞c.; 200 bales (Borneo), for do., at 14⅞c.; 150 do., May, at 13⅞c.; 200 do., March, at 18c.; 1,000 do., August, at 13⅛c., and 200 do. (Borneo), for June, at 14⅞c., all gold, in bond.

HEMP.—Manila was generally held at 14⅞c., gold. Other kinds were dull and nominal at former prices.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet, and holders being anxious to realize, prices were heavy at our quotations. The sales were 500 hhds. clayed at 45c., and small lots New Orleans and Porto Rico within the range of our quotations. We quote:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	33c. a 38c.	28c. a 35c.
Clayed	40c. a 45c.	28c. a 32c.
Muscovado, refining	42c. a 45c.	—
Muscovado, grocery	45c. a 50c.	35c. a 45c.
Porto Rico	55c. a 65c.	40c. a 55c.
English Islands	35c. a 50c.	—
New Orleans	60c. a 75c.	—

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits turpentine the market was quiet but steady at former prices, closing at 45c. a 46c. for merchantable and shipping lots. The sales were 65 bbls. at 45c. a 45½c. Rosin was steady at former prices; strained was sought after to a fair extent, but the smallness of the offerings and the firmness of the holders restricted sales. There were sold 1,500 bbls. strained at $2 10 a $2 12; 200 do., No. 2, at $2 25 a $2 60, and 350 do. No. 1 and pale at $2 75 a $5 25. We quote:—Strained, $2 10 a $2 15; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 6; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Wilmington tar ruled dull and heavy at $2 50 a $2 65.

OILS.—Linseed was dull, heavy and irregular, closing at 94c. a 97c., in casks and bbls. No sales of consequence were reported. Other kinds were dull and nominal at yesterday's prices.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 187 packages cut meats; 108 do. lard; 50 kegs do. The market for pork was more active, there being an improved demand, and full prices were realized, new mess closing at about $26. There were disposed of 650 bbls. at $26 for new mess and $25 50 for extra prime; also 1,000 bbls. for March, April and May delivery at $26. Dressed hogs were dull and irregular, closing at 11⅛c. a 11⅝c. for city and 11c. a 11¼c. for Western. Dressed hogs were dull and nominal at 9c. a 9⅛c., with arrivals of 551 head. Beef was moderately active, at steady prices, the sales being 160 bbls. at $18 a $17 for plain and extra mess. Tierce beef was dull and nominal at yesterday's prices. Beef hams were steady, with sales of 75 bbls. within the range of $28 a $31. Bacon was dull, and prices were nominal at 13⅞c. for Cumberland cut and 14⅛c. for long clear; no sales. For cut meats there was but little demand, but full prices were demanded, especially for pickled hams. The sales were about 50 packages within the range of 10⅞c. a 11⅛c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 14⅞c. a 11⅞c. for do. hams, and 18⅛c. a 20c. for smoked and bagged do. The market for lard was without activity, there being but little demand, and prices were weak. The sales were 350 packages at 13⅞c. a 14⅛c. for No. 1 to prime steamed; also 250 packages, seller's option, four months, at 14⅛c. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

RICE.—The market for Carolina was dull and heavy, the sales being confined to small lots, within the range of 6c. a 7c. for common to prime grades.

PETROLEUM.—There was but little demand for crude in bulk and that was entirely for small lots, and holders, being more anxious to realize, prices were heavy and lower. A small lot was offered at 15⅛c., though 15⅛c. was generally demanded. Crude in bulk continued in fair demand and nominal at 20⅞c. The market for refined oil was still dull, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were entirely nominal at 28c. a 28⅛c. No sales of moment were reported. Jobbing lots, standard white and prime white were selling at 29⅛c. a 31⅛c., and naphtha was dull and nominal at 9⅛c. a 10c. In Philadelphia the market was dull, but holders were indisposed to grant any concession from yesterday's closing prices. There were sold 2,500 bbls. on the spot and for March at 27c., and 1,000 do. for April and May at 28c. A sale was rumored at 26⅞c., but we could not trace it to any reliable source. In Pittsburg 3,000 bbls. for May to October delivery were sold at 20c.

STEARINE.—The business was small and prices were weak. Sales of small lots at 14c. a 14⅛c.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed was quoted at $2 20 a $2 22½, gold duty, paid, without further sales. Other kinds were dull and nominal at former figures.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was fairly active, the demand being principally for refining grades, but prices favored buyers with free offerings. Old fair to good refining Cuba was quoted at 9⅛c. a 9⅞c. The sales were 1,150 hhds., part, if not all, at 9⅜c. a 9⅞c. for Cuba, and 1,000 boxes, part at 10c. a 10⅛c. Refined was dull and heavy, the market closing at the following quotations:—Hard, 13⅞c. a 13⅞c.; soft white, 12⅞c. a 13c.; extra C, 12⅞c. a 12⅞c.; and yellow, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 644 bbls. The demand was only moderate, but prices were steady at former quotations. Sales, 250 bbls. at 99c. a $1, tax paid.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

[From the Warwick (Orange county, N. Y.) Advertiser. March 3.]

A most horrible tragedy was enacted at the village of Phillipsport, Sullivan county, on Saturday last—a woman cut the throat of her own child—an interesting girl of four years old. The woman was the wife of a man named Daniel Tice, a laborer on the Midland Railroad. The husband was at his work at the time the tragedy was committed, and the wife and two children were alone at the house. The eldest—a boy about ten years of age—was sent out of the house by his mother to do some "chores." After he had left Mrs. Tice took the little girl and laid her neck across an open trunk, and, holding her in that position, cut her throat from ear to ear, almost severing the head from the body. The boy soon returned and found the mother lying on the floor by the child. He alarmed the neighbors, and when they arrived she was in the same position. She was placed upon a bed, where she lay moaning for a long time. An officer took her in charge, and she has been locked up at Monticello.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DEMAREST—LA FOY.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 2, at the Reformed church, Market street, by Rev. Henry Vehslage, Jr., ADOLPHE H. DEMAREST to ISABEL DE VILLE, eldest daughter of the late Theodore R. La Foy, all of Newark.

Birth.

BURKHARDT.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, March 3, Emma, wife of A. Edward Burkhardt—a son and heir.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 5, at the residence of her son, in Jamaica, Long Island, CAROLINE ANDERSON, wife of David Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace church, Jamaica, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice. Horse cars leave Howard House, East New York, every half hour.

Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

ABRAMS.—On Saturday, March 5, ROBERT ABRAMS, aged 28 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his father, 223 West Eighteenth street place.

BANKER.—On Sunday, March 6, ISAAC BANKER, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Chester, Orange county, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

BENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 6, JULIA A. BENTON, in the 40th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARRON.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Friday, March 4, SAMUEL BARRON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt street at ten o'clock.

Mobile and St. Louis papers please copy.

COUGHLIN.—On Saturday evening, March 5, SHERIDAN, the beloved son of Richard and Kate Coughlin, aged 8 months and 13 days.

A bud on earth to bloom in heaven.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 101 Eldridge street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

CONROY.—On Friday, March 4, after a long and tedious illness, MICHAEL CONROY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his son-in-law, Jeremiah Walsh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 370 West Thirty-fifth street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, thence to the Church of the Holy Innocents, where there will be a requiem mass offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DILL.—At her residence, New Jersey, on Saturday, March 5, ELIZABETH, wife of John Dill.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed church, Spottswood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

FAGAN.—At her residence, No. 210 Waverley place, on Friday morning, March 4, ROSE, wife of Luke Fagan, in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to St. Joseph's church, where there will be a requiem mass, this (Monday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GAMBLING.—On Sunday, March 6, RICHARD GAMBLING, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, this (Monday) evening, at eight o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, also the members of the Metropolitan Police force.

SUMMONS.—The members of Cyrus Lodge, No. 208, are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge room, at half-past six o'clock, Monday evening. The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Richard Gambling. By order of the Master.

A. J. BENTON, Secretary.

HESKETH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 5, Mrs. HANNAH LAZELLE MEEKER, wife of William Hesketh, of Monmouth county, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James M. Spear, No. 4 Lafayette street, two doors from Fleet, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Take De Kalb avenue cars at Fulton ferry.

HENNESSEY.—WILLIAM DAVID HENNESSEY, only son of David and Julia Hennessey, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family and those of his acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 340 East Sixteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HEAD.—On Sunday morning, March 6, at half-past five o'clock, at the residence of his father-in-law, John W. Culver, Esq., 127 Portland avenue, Lieutenant Colonel HENRY T. HEAD, of the "Brooklyn Fourteenth," in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the First Universalist church, Green avenue, near Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, the Fourteenth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Post Wadsworth No. 4, G. A. R., and members of the Grand Army generally; officers of the Second division, N. G., and veterans of the late war are invited to attend.

HALLECK.—On Saturday, March 5, GEORGIANNA, infant daughter of Charles C. and Rachel M. Halleck, aged 8 months.

The remains will be taken to Mattituck, L. I., for burial.

KEEGAN.—On Saturday, March 5, Mrs. MARY KEEGAN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 234 Broome street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LORD.—On Sunday, March 6, JAMES LORD, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 87 Powers street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MINGAY.—On Friday, March 4, Mrs. ELLEN GRIFFITH MINGAY, in her 34th year.

The remains will be interred in Tarrytown Cemetery, this (Monday) morning, from the residence of her daughter.

Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MEEKS.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday morning, March 5, ELIZA BORDEN PARKER, widow of Charles Meeks, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Canal street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Cars will leave Hunter's Point, Long Island Railroad, at 1:30 and return at 4:20 P. M.

MEEKS.—At Yorkville, on Friday, March 4, AMELIA S., wife of Charles M. Meeks, aged 65 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal church, corner of Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 6, JOHN MARTIN, aged 34 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Charles B. Farley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 49 Meeker avenue, near Graham, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

MAGUIRE.—On Saturday, March 5, after a lingering illness, RODEY MAGUIRE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 163 West Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

The members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 33, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to meet at the lodge room on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Roderick Maguire. By order.

B. M. HOUNSLON, N. G., pro tem.

W. S. CRANE, Secretary.

MCCONALOGUE.—On Saturday, March 5, JAMES MCCONALOGUE, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 363 Washington street, this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's church, where a solemn high mass will be said, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MCCLINTOCK.—On Friday morning, March 4, at half-past seven o'clock, at his residence, Madison, N. J., Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, President of Drew Theological Seminary.

Funeral services will take place in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock noon.

NASH.—On Sunday morning, March 6, after a long and tedious illness, FRANCIS WILLIAM, eldest child of Thomas F. and Mary Nash, aged 4 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 530 East Twelfth street. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

OPPENHEIMER.—On Saturday, March 5, MINA, beloved wife of Zacharias Oppenheimer.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 100 Second avenue. Members of Temple Adas Jeshurun, Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B., are respectfully invited.

PEARSALL.—On Saturday evening, March 5, EDWARD, son of the late Thomas E. Pearsall, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 3 Waverley place, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

PAULSEN.—On Saturday, March 5, JOHN HENRY PAULSEN, beloved husband of Mary Paulsen, aged 35 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 875 Eighth avenue.

RIGBY.—On Saturday, March 5, ANN, widow of Peter Rigby, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 513 West Sixteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

RAIT.—At Ramsgate, England, on Tuesday, February 1, ROBERT RAIT, of this city, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West Forty-fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

RANDEL.—On Sunday, March 6, ELIAS CONKLING RANDEL, youngest child of Mortimer and Mary Ann Randel, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Sunday, March 6, CATHERINE, relict of Randall Smith, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse G. Keator, Claremont Hotel, Manhattanville.

STRYKER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, March 6, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIE J., only child of James P. and Louise Stryker, aged 1 year and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen and Mrs. H. McLaughlin are invited to attend the funeral, from 195 Mercer street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUYDAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 5, PETER SUYDAM, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Johnson street Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Jay street.

STACPOOLE.—On Saturday, March 5, ADELINE, wife of Francis Stacpoole, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon at one o'clock, from No. 244 West Eighteenth street.

STYMETS.—On Saturday, March 5, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Stephen Stymets, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, fell asleep in Jesus, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Macdougal street Baptist church, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 4, SUSAN TITUS, in the 58th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 110 Carlton avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

UNKART.—At Bremen, on Wednesday, February 9, ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH, widow of Edward Unkart, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion's Lutheran church, Henry street, near Clark, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

VAN IDERSTINE.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, March 4, HANNAH HALSTEAD, widow of Peter Van Iderstine, Sr., aged 79 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 109 South Third street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

WALTERS.—On Saturday, March 5, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM A., eldest son of Ruth and the late Dr. William A. Walters.

The relatives and friends, also Constitution Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 217 Bergen street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock.

WOBBE.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday morning, March 6, after a short illness, JOHN H. A. WOBBE, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral will leave his late residence on Tuesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Services in First Presbyterian church, at Rahway, N. J., at two o'clock, where his remains will be interred.

WATROUS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 28, EDWARD H. WATROUS, in the 6th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Ballston for interment.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Interesting Projects Before the Legislature.

Excise, Canal and Railroad Matters—The Second Avenue Railroad Extension—The Long Island and Staten Island Bridges—Probabilities of a Busy Week.

ALBANY, March 6, 1870.

While the mighty Solons are at their homes resting from their labors of the past week and recruiting for the purpose of entering well primed on the week to come it may be deemed of interest to recount a few of the mighty projects which are of interest to the taxpayers of the metropolis and the State, and for the benefit in many instances of the capital of the disinterested gentlemen who, for

THREE DOLLARS A DAY,

are willing to forsake other pursuits and attend simply to the making of just and equitable laws for the people of the Empire State. That many of them do attend simply is, indeed, a fact: for there are here several of the most simple-looking legislators that one could possibly meet with it. Among those who think themselves very smart are a few

SHYSTER DEMOCRATS,

who seem to imagine that they were sent to Albany only for the purpose of making themselves rich, and are, therefore, ever ready to support any measure, either democratic or republican, in which they think there is a bone worth picking. Some of these fellows have been

SHOWING THEIR SPOTS

for some time past; but, during the past week, their status, or, rather, their want of status, has been fully developed. They care not for questions of State; they cannot comprehend the importance of maintaining the integrity of their party, but foolishly imagine that because of the division in regard to the control among the New York county members they hold the balance of power and must have a pull as the heaviest limb of the democratic plum tree, so as to prevent them going over the fence and picking their fruit on the republican side. The "plum" business this session has not, thus far, been very extensive. There have been two or three questions before the Legislature which were made

PARTY MEASURES,

for the passage of which the full democratic vote was needed, as the republicans were expected to vote solidly on the other side. The republicans did vote as solidly as was expected they would on each of these questions, but on one only did the democrats vote as a unit. This question was that abolishing the office of Superintendent of the Salt Springs, against which

"OLD SALT" ALVORD

fought with all his might, but which was passed by a strict party vote only after a call of the House. On this question the black sheep did not "kick." There was nothing to be made pecuniarily in this, and it was probable that by a change in the government of the salt springs the democratic strength in that quarter could be preserved. Then there was

THE EXCISE LAW,

which was fought through the Senate, despite the lukewarmness of two of the democratic Senators, and was put through the Committee of the Whole in the Assembly on a forced march on Wednesday evening last. This question some of the countrymen can not be made to regard as a strict party question. They "never can come back here again," they say if they vote for this measure. They belong in portions of the State in which there are

DRY WATER PHILOSOPHERS,

who cannot appreciate the imposition and oppression which the present Excise law has been on New York and Kings counties. In the committee, on Wednesday night, the bill was fought line by line and almost word by word. Alvord delivered a tirade against licensing any sort of business. Selkreg, of Tompkins, delivered a lengthy temperance lecture, while others, including such democrats as Pease, offered amendment after amendment and attempted in every possible way to clog legislation. Mr. Kiernan, from New York, who, by the way, never drank a glass of liquor in his life, made an able speech in behalf of the bill, as being drawn in response to an appeal from over 100,000 voters of New York and Kings counties. The democrats wanted to force the bill through, so as to give the Mayor of Troy time to appoint Commissioners of Excise in the city before he should retire, but the dry water local politicians who voted with the republicans have forced the question back to the Committee on the Judiciary for amendment. It is now somewhat doubtful whether any excise bill will be adopted. Those who voted the democratic ticket in hopes that a democratic State government would speedily repeal the Excise law now in force find themselves in a strange predicament. Democratic majorities in both houses have been secured, yet the perfect repeal has not yet come. Should the matter be defeated in the Assembly what will the liquor dealers' interest do? They cannot vote the republican ticket, as the republicans here all vote "dead against" any repeal of the present law; they cannot vote for the democrats, as they will have neglected to fulfil the pledges they have made. What, then, will the poor liquor dealers do? Watch and wait. The excise question will be returned in a few days from the Judiciary Committee and then the quasi democrats, who

DO NOT "GO TO THE FRONT"

in support of the measure, will be noted, and on them will be laid the party lash until they are driven out of the party, and they will then be written down as among the ostracised. And the measure on which the party strength must be developed is that in relation to the abolishing of the canal contract system.

THE CANALS,

opening, as they do, an avenue for the products of the immense West, have been poorly, ay, miserably, managed under republican rule. If properly managed they can bring to the State a large revenue, give to the dominant party an immense and powerful army of helpers and workers, and individual enterprise in transporting the golden harvests of the West to the metropolis, and thus contribute in a much greater degree, perhaps, than any other agent to make the State of New York in fact the Empire State of the Union. By a more efficient management of the canals, by having more liberal rates of toll, and by being kept in good repair, the canals of New York State would make New York city the depot of those hoards of wealth in grain, lumber and other merchandise which are now carried to the seaboard by way of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the fight to obtain control of the canals should be fiercely urged by the Lycurguses here in the Senate and Assembly. The republicans wish to retain the hold they have got and the democrats desire to take it from them. The republicans find now that the canal business comes under the head of commerce, and they want Congress to hurry the passage of the canal bill introduced by Mr. Bennett. It is not to be wondered at therefore that, when the bill abolishing the canal contract system was brought up as the special order in the Assembly on Friday last the venerable Alvord should have desired to have some thing to say. He is as full of this question as he is of salt. Bamler, of Buffalo, had something to say, and he said something in relation to

MR. LITTLEJOHN'S SPEECH,

which, he said, had been heard in that house some fifteen times, in reply to which allusion Mr. Littlejohn, with a look of withering scorn toward the gentleman from Erie, informed the House that he never took notice of paltry insinuations on small matters. In order that Mr. Alvord might say his say the House determined to postpone the matter and go

WORKING ON THE CANAL.

On Tuesday morning, as soon as the journal has been read, Mr. Alvord will deliver his sermon and then the House will pass the bill, unless Mr. Hasbrouck, of Ulster, has been induced to go with the contractors and bring his influential leopards with him. In which case the bill will pass anyhow, and Hasbrouck & Co. be allowed to retire from the democratic army. But the members of both houses are at work in their several committees on questions of interest and importance, enough to prolong the session far into May unless they get on a full head of steam and put the matters through more lively than they have been doing. Among the measures now on hand is that in relation to the

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION,

by which the Second Avenue Railroad Company are authorized to run their cars down Chatham street and through Chambers street to Broadway, and another branch down the New Bowery to Peck slip, Front street to Burling slip and around in front of Fulton ferry, instead of stopping, as at present, in Peck slip and compelling persons wishing to go to Brooklyn to trudge down South street and through Fulton Market. The directors of the road are making pathetic appeals for the privilege; have a petition—ever so many yards long, it is said—and use the most ingenious and ingenuous arguments to show that by being allowed the extensions above named and by having two tracks along Second avenue a great public necessity, and one in which all the residents up town east of Third avenue are sharers, would be relieved. The idea of this extension does not suit the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and their Sancho Panza (Squire) has been here endeavoring to explain to certain members how much injury would be done his road if the prayers of the Second avenue people be granted. What will be the fate of the appeals cannot be determined yet; but as there has been such a clamor for additional facilities for uptown travel, and as by allowing the Second avenue cars to have a terminus near the City Hall would be an extra accommodation for a great many, without considering any other arguments that might be offered, it is probable that the bill will pass. Mr. Mitchell has a bill before the Committee of the House in relation to

STREET CAR ACCOMMODATIONS,

which, if adopted, will have the effect of compelling the companies in New York to run cars at shorter intervals, from five to ten A. M. and from three to seven P. M.; to have the seats partitioned off in the same manner as the seats in the cabins of the ferry-boats, and to prohibit the conductor stopping the car to take on more passengers when the seats are all engaged. This bill will not pass, of course. The companies are too powerful and know by this time how to kill off anything that disagrees with their ideas of management. Questions of two

BRIDGES OF SIZE

are before the worthy statesmen here assembled. One of these bridges is planned to go from Seventy-ninth street across to the Long Island shore, and the other from Staten Island to Ellis or Bedloe's Island, and to be connected to New York by means of a ferry. The first mentioned is a feasible project, but the Queens county folks don't want to pay anything toward starting it. They are willing enough to have it, and would no doubt profit much by it, and they are willing that New York should pay for it. The subject was fought quite lively a few evenings since, but was finally laid over for further consideration. The Staten Island bridge seems to be a somewhat crazy scheme and excites little or no comment. Although matters here now are quiet, yet a cursory glance at what is expected will show that there is

A BUSY TIME

promised for the coming week. That remarkable charter is expected to come up to-morrow night and to be presented on Tuesday. The bill may be introduced in both houses at the same time, for the purpose of facilitating legislation. Then the tax levy is expected to be brought in. On Tuesday morning will come up again the canalers' fight; and these, together with the renewal of the fight on the Excise law, and then the school question, railroad matters, examinations of claims, petitions, insurance and banking business, and the thousand and one other little items before the various committees, will give the boys something to do to earn their three dollars a day for the remainder of the session.

THE CANAL CONTRACT BILL.

The following bill to abolish the Contracting Board and the system of repairing the canals by contract has been made the special order for consideration in the Assembly on Tuesday next. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hardenbergh, referred to the Committee on Canals, reported favorably by a majority of said committee, and committed to the Committee of the Whole:—

AN ACT to abolish the Contracting Board and the system of repairing the canals by contract.

Section one provides that all laws and parts of laws requiring the letting and keeping the canals in repair by contract are repealed, and the Contracting Board is abolished. But the repeal of the said laws shall not, except as otherwise provided by this act, invalidate the contracts heretofore made, or discharge any of the contractors from the duties and obligations imposed by such contracts, or the said laws, and the right of the said contractors to receive from the State any pecuniary compensation or other relief under said contracts shall not be affected thereby.

Section two provides that it shall be lawful for any contractor for repairs of the canals, under a contract heretofore made, to surrender to the Canal Board his contract, and the Canal Board shall accept the same, and from the time of such surrender and acceptance thereof the said contract shall be annulled, and the said contractor shall be discharged from all the obligations thereof.

Section three provides that it shall be lawful for the Canal Board, whenever they shall deem it to the interests of the State, to cancel any contracts for repairs of the canals heretofore made, by a resolution to be entered in the minutes of the board, and upon the entry of such resolution such contracts as shall be thereby declared cancelled and annulled shall be annulled, and the contractors discharged from all obligations to perform the same thereafter.

It is provided by the fourth section that the contractors who shall surrender their contracts, or whose contracts shall be cancelled and annulled by the Canal Board under the provisions of this act, shall not be entitled to demand or receive, and shall not be allowed for any prospective damages or any compensation for prospective or unearned profits, and shall be entitled to receive no compensation or damages except as provided by this act. Every contractor, the surrender of whose contract shall be accepted by the Canal Board, and every contractor whose contract shall be cancelled and annulled by the Canal Board shall be entitled to receive the money deposited as a security for the performance of his contract, with the accumulated interest thereon, together with the money earned under such contract, and also for work, labor and services under the same for permanent improvements not heretofore provided for in this section as shall in the judgment of the commissioner in charge be equitable and just up to the time of the surrender or cancelling and annulling thereof, and a full and fair compensation for the tools, materials and implements necessarily procured for the purpose of performing such contract, and which shall be delivered to the canal commissioner in charge of the division for the use of the State.

Section six provides that, in addition to the general powers and duties of the Canal Board as now prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of the said board, and they are hereby authorized and required, to cause the canals to be put and kept in good repair and navigable condition, in such mode and by such agencies, in connection with those established by law, as shall be adjudged expedient and necessary, and the said board is authorized to appoint such and so many agents as shall be found necessary from time to time and for such periods of time as shall be deemed proper, and at a compensation to be fixed by said board, the duties of which agents shall be to render such aid and assistance to the canal commissioners and other officers in the performance of their respective duties as shall be prescribed by said board; to act as a police force along the line of the canals in compelling an observance of the laws and regulations of the Canal Board; to aid and assist in the orderly and speedy passage of boats and all floats upon the canal; to prevent and remove obstructions in the navigation, with such power and control over boats and floats navigating the canals as the said board shall by general regulations prescribe, and generally to perform such duties as the said Canal Board by general regulations or special resolutions shall direct. The said agents shall be subject to the direction and control of the commissioner in charge, and may be removed or suspended by said commissioner and other persons appointed in their stead by said commissioner during a recess or when the Canal Board shall not be in session, and any such removal and appointment shall be reported to the Canal Board at their next meeting for action thereon.

Finally, the seventh section provides that the Canal Board shall have power to make such rules and regulations in relation to the canals and especially to carry out the provisions of this act as shall be deemed expedient and not be inconsistent with law, and impose the like penalties and forfeitures for a violation of such rules and regulations as are now authorized by law.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

William Purdy, a resident of Harlem, last evening fell into the Grand street, E. D., ferry slip, but was rescued from drowning by officer Nicholson and taken to the Fourth street station house.

George Van Pelt was arrested by an officer of the Forty-eighth precinct on Saturday night, on a charge of robbing Bernard McCue of two dollars in currency and several small articles. The accused was held to answer.

Michael Barrett, a laborer, had his knee dislocated by the caving in of some earth at the corner of Howes street and Marcy avenue while digging in an embankment on Saturday night. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Officer Henry Orpen overhauled a man in South Third street, E. D., at five o'clock yesterday morning, having in his possession a tub of butter marked "Gillin," a heavy chisel, a candle and some matches. On being taken to the station house he said his name was Theodore Miller, but could give no satisfactory account of himself. He was locked up on suspicion of having committed a burglary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Henri St. Odi, the *maitre de ballet*, died Saturday evening at Buffalo of typhoid fever.

The directors of the Connecticut Valley Railroad have decided to make Saybrook the southern terminus of the road.

Bishop Foley preached his farewell sermon in Baltimore yesterday. He will leave for Chicago in about two weeks.

Ex-Auditor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, has delivered the coupons he was charged with embezzling to acting Auditor Graham. He gave bail and has been released from prison.

C. S. Hobbs, who until quite recently has been a prominent railroad man in Cleveland, shot himself through the head on Saturday night, it is supposed accidentally, as no cause can be given for the act.

General George L. Camp, a prominent railroad contractor in the West, a member of the firm of Sawyer, Camp & Co., and one of the contractors of the Panama Railroad, died in St. Louis Saturday.

The Committee on State Affairs in both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have reported against the proposition to remove the capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

Prominent hotel men from Washington are in Chicago negotiating for the lease of the projected Pacific Hotel, which is to cover an acre and a half of ground and cost $1,000,000. The hotel is to be completed in 1872.

The safe of Messrs. Bills & Thayer, flour dealers, No. 173 River street, Troy, was blown open by burglars last evening. The explosion attracted the attention of some people passing along the street, who at once called the police. The burglars made their escape, but did not secure any booty.

The charter election in Louisville passed off quietly on Saturday, and resulted in the choice of John G. Baxter for Mayor by 580 majority. The vote stood:—J. H. Bunce, 5,244; J. G. Baxter, 5,824. Both boards of the General Council are composed, with a few exceptions, of entirely new members. Mr. J. Paul, the present Chief of the Fire Department, was defeated by George W. Levi by an overwhelming majority.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Elections—The Labor Question—More Coolies for the King—The Trade in Human Flesh—Missionaries Indirectly Engaged in It—Scandal About the American Minister—Business.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8, 1870.

The elections have caused some excitement in our community. The new Registry law has proved to be a perfect piece of botch work, and much feeling has been engendered against the inspectors of elections for their refusal to qualify voters who were entitled to such qualification. Two persons who were refused carried the matter before First Associate Hartwell, of the Supreme Court, who rendered decisions against the inspectors, much to the chagrin of our high officials. A decision against the government, couched in such decided terms as these were, marks a new era in our affairs, and leads us to hope better things of the Supreme Court.

The main issue to be decided by this election is our labor system; whether it be essentially free labor or the forced on bonded system under which our Chinese and Japanese coolies are held to labor. The independent newspapers here have taken a stand against a system of coercion, while the government papers are for it. Under the old constitution, with a Legislature of two distinct branches, there is no room for doubt but that the government would be sorely defeated. As illustrative of what the "bonded" system is I quote from articles which have lately appeared:—

Serfdom is a species of slavery brought to pass by the contracting of debt, the debtor binding him or herself to service by written contract until the debt is liquidated. It differs from slavery in this particular—one is kidnapped and restrained of liberty through force: the other deliberately sells him or herself for a stipulation. The advance system, as practised here, has a direct tendency to this condition. A native is desirous of a sum of money to accomplish a certain object. The shipping master steps in and says, I will advance what you may require if you will ship on a plantation. The native sees a chance to accomplish the object in question and ships for a term of six months, or a year, as the case may be. The debtor rarely thinks of his necessities, such as clothes and other incidental expenses when shipping. After having spent his advance these wants stare him in the face. He asks for further credit, which the planter is only too ready to grant in the shape of slop-clothing at double the amount for which he could purchase for cash. After having worked his stipulated term he finds himself more deeply in debt to the plantation than he was at the time of contracting. The consequence is that he is compelled to reship—or, under your master and servant law, to go to prison. They prefer the former as a general thing and reship; and thus are held in constant service to the plantation.

We are not as yet aware of any children being held for a parent's debt; but if this kind of transaction is allowed to go on, how long will it be before the planters will claim the child for the fulfilment of the parent's contract? We most sincerely hope that laws having a tendency to this effect will be abolished; and if the planter see fit to trust his laborer it shall be upon the laborer's honor. There is no law compelling the planter to trust; he does it of his own free will, knowing the whole facts of the case, and if he has any fear of not getting his pay without compulsion he has no business to trust.

His Majesty's government have sent a commissioner to China after another cargo of coolies, some six hundred or more, which are to be obtained at Hong Kong.

For the sake of the Chinese, for the good of this group and in the interest of sound morality, it is to be hoped that the expedition will prove a failure. If the new treaty between Great Britain and China has a clause in it of the same force and effect as article five of the American treaty, it is to be hoped that Hong Kong will be closed to coolie contractors. Although the business is said to be guarded by the British emigration laws, enough is known here to prove that British officials have been blind upon occasions. Some who advocate the coolie system in these islands are wont, in defence of the system, to exclaim, "There cannot be much in the system that is bad, for some of the missionaries approve of it." This is undoubtedly true; but the cause of their support is found in the fact that some are directly interested in plantations, while others are indirectly, because of moneys loaned to planters, or because their sons are employed upon plantations in some capacity. It is the inordinate love of money which is the root of this evil, as of all others. An attempt was made by an old resident, recently in the employ of the United States, to induce Aheong, the Chinese missionary, to go upon the coolie expedition. Aheong came here as a coolie and was grossly deceived as to the nature of the work expected of him and in other particulars, and consequently refuses to be employed as a decoy to induce others to come. The letter written by the above mentioned resident to Aheong is a model in its way. It holds out the prospect of a free passage to the land of his birth, and other inducements, and winds up by inviting the missionary to "come and see his good friend" in order, probably, to make other terms which the writer did not care to commit to paper. Aheong's ultimatum was to the effect that he would try to procure laborers for a term of not more than three years and at wages of eight dollars a month, but as the planters will not give over four dollars a month his services were not accepted.

A racy morsel of printed matter has turned up here recently in the shape of a pamphlet, its title reading, "In the matter of the legitimacy of Henry E. Peirce, &c." The causes which led to its publication would make a long story, and in brief it is only necessary to state that the present United States Minister to this Kingdom, Henry A. Peirce, was a resident of these islands long years ago, when foreigners formed connections with native females without the intervening agency of priest or magistrate; that he formed such a connection and the fruit of it was a son, which he acknowledged as his and had him educated in the United States. This son, dutifully wishing to establish his mother's character and his right to a name which he has always borne, employed two eminent lawyers to obtain affidavits and establish the existence of laws and edicts, promulgated of old time, by which his legitimacy might be established, and has succeeded in proving it. This matter must place the Minister Resident in an awkward position. The fact that he was well known as an old resident told against him, as "a prophet is never without honor save in his own country," &c., and he is certainly better known here as an old resident than as a United States official. This last matter places him in a very humiliating position, and must rob him of that measure of respect which such a high official expects and demands.

The Rev. Dr. L. H. Gulick, a prominent member of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, has tendered his resignation to that body, to take effect in June next, and meantime intends visiting California, and should the Presidential Committee of the American Board in Boston deem it necessary, he may continue on east. The action of the committee and of missionaries and others here in thrusting his Excellency C. C. Harris into a vacancy in the Board of Trustees of Oahu College, and other acts, which amount to a vote of want of confidence in the reverend doctor, has led him to take this step. Should his resignation be accepted the cause of missions in this part of the world will receive a sad blow. Harris' conciliatory, or, more properly speaking, subsidizing policy, has created a disaffection in the mission ranks here.

Business continues very dull. Goods are still coming into the country freely, but sales are forced and long credits given. Mercantile prospects for the year are not very flattering. Long continued droughts upon the leeward sides of these islands have made havoc with sugar crops, as well as herds upon the stock ranches. One grazier sold a large number of cattle off his land, and at last was compelled to kill off for hides and tallow. The "Makee" plantation has suffered to the greatest extent of any plantation yet heard from. One report states that one-third of the crop for this year has been destroyed and crops for 1871 somewhat injured. Should the agricultural interests receive any considerable check this year our prospects, not the most cheering at the best, will be gloomy indeed. No very rapid advance in a material way can be expected in a country whose native population is dying off as rapidly as that of these islands, and into which natives of civilized lands cannot come with any certainty of bettering their condition—whose hope of increase of population is founded upon emigration from heathen or semi-civilized lands.

The elections of yesterday passed off very quietly and the result for the district of Honolulu is quite satisfactory to the free labor party:—

S. M. Kamakaw, Catholic ticket, elected.
E. H. Boyd, government ticket, elected.
Henry Thompson, independent, elected.
S. P. Kalama, government, elected.

The election of Henry Thompson is a matter upon which the independent voters may be congratulated. Mr. Thompson is a lawyer of marked ability and thoroughly alive to the issues of the day, and was one of the speakers at the recent labor meetings, taking a stand squarely for the repeal of all laws and enactments by which the forced labor system is sustained. Messrs. Kamakaw and Kalama are also believed to stand with Mr. Thompson on the labor question. Mr. Boyd is an old legislator and stands well with all classes, but what his views are on the labor question it is hard to say. A. F. Judd, who was on the ticket with Mr. Thompson, was badly defeated, not from anything that could be said against him personally, but simply because he was held responsible for the political heresies of members of his family. He stood manfully with the speakers against the forced labor system, and was generally sound upon all the planks in the independent platform. The facts that his brother-in-law was sent as commissioner to China to procure coolies; that his father and brother were known to be in favor of coolie importation, and supporters of the government policy generally, were sufficient to destroy all his chances. Mr. Thompson doubtless owed his election to the disaffection among the "household troops." A company of this force was sent to the polls with an officer, each man of them having been supplied with a government ballot in an envelope. To their credit let it be said that each and all of them while on the march cunningly substituted an independent ballot for the government one, and the substitution was not detected until too late to change the result. The substitution was detected by the refusal to allow a soldier to vote for non-conformance with the election law. The officer in command received the rejected envelope and discovered that the soldiers had been voting the independent ticket. The dismay of the government officials may be imagined.

Godfrey Rhodes, an old legislator, was defeated, although on the Catholic and government ticket. His defeat was received with lively demonstrations of joy. His blind subserviency to the Ministry during the last two sessions of the Legislature disgusted even his Catholic friends, and led to the election of Mr. Kamakaw in his stead. The protective tariff ticket stood no chance from the beginning to the end.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Prize Ring Group—Miscegenation and Robbery—Died in a Cell—An Ownerless Pocketbook—A Snowballing Escapade—Sunday Crimes and Incidents from the Police Courts and Elsewhere.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	30	28	3 P. M.	34	36
6 A. M.	29	27	6 P. M.	23	29
9 A. M.	32	29	9 P. M.	21	34
12 M.	36	36	12 P. M.	20	32

Average temperature yesterday......30⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year......28⅜

Officer Wilkinson, of the Sixth precinct, last evening found in Franklin street, near the station house, a large pocketbook, containing a quantity of cancelled drafts, mortgages, receipts, &c. The papers are waiting an owner at the Franklin street station house.

A number of weighty beauties enjoyed themselves in the heavy mazes of the dance at Military Hall, Bowery, on Friday night. There were beaux enough in attendance, but it usually required two or three of the slim ones to make a good sized partner for one massive belle. Frank Duffy presided.

Early yesterday evening Charles Rogers, of No. 232 Sullivan street, was arrested by officer Stevens, of the Eighth precinct, for intoxication. Shortly after he had been placed in a cell he was discovered by the doorman to be dead. The young man's friends state that he was an habitual drunkard.

Warden John Fitch, of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, yesterday informed Coroner Keenan that Henry Hart, a colored waiter, twenty years of age, had died there at ten o'clock on Saturday morning. On the 2d of October last Hart was convicted of petit larceny and was "sent up" for six months. The nature of deceased's illness was not mentioned by the warden. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to hold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Thomas Ryan, a man forty years of age, and born in Ireland, who died in Bellevue Hospital. On Wednesday night deceased was found in one of the streets of the Twenty-eighth precinct partially or quite insensible and taken in charge by the police. Probably over-indulgence in stimulants and exposure to the cold hastened his death. Deceased lived at No. 51 Park street and had been employed as deck hand on board the steamboat Metropolis.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest on board the bark Vikingen, foot of Rutgers street, East river, over the remains of Jacob Andrew, a sailor aboard the vessel, who died a day or two since. On the 1st of January last, while at sea, deceased fell from the mizzenmast to the deck, striking on the back of his head. He seemed to recover from the injuries in about a fortnight, but on Tuesday last was attacked with bleeding from the mouth and subsequently from his nose, when a doctor was called in to attend him. Andrew, however, grew worse, and died as stated. Rupture of a blood vessel resulted from the fall and caused death.

Sarah Nasher, a married woman, living on the barge Exchange, lying at the foot of West Twentieth street, yesterday morning preferred a complaint of indecent assault against an ice dealer named John A. Brooks, before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market. The complaint states the prisoner entered her apartments on Saturday night, threw her on a bed and forcibly attempted an outrage upon her, at the same time making indecent proposals to her. The husband, upon being paid thirty dollars to "square" the thing, induced his wife to withdraw the complaint, and the prisoner was put under bonds in the sum of $400 to keep the peace.

The report of the Park Meteorological Department for the week ending Saturday last shows the following conditions of the weather during that period:—Barometer—Mean, 29.734 inches; maximum at eleven P. M., March 3, 30.102 inches; minimum at nine P. M. February 27, 29.302 inches; range, .800 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 28.4 degrees; maximum at nine P. M. February 28, 38 degrees; minimum at two A. M. March 4, 19 degrees; range, 19 degrees. Snow fell February 27 and 28 and March 4 and 5, the total amount of water for the week being .21 of an inch. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 2,115 miles.

As Charles Miller, of No. 20 Mulberry street, and a friend were passing along Chatham street last evening a young man, a stranger to both, commenced throwing snowballs at Miller. He gave chase to the young man who had been pelting him, and overtaking him knocked him down. A friend of the prostrate "ballist" at once took a hand in the fight, and drawing a knife made a rush at Miller, inflicting a slight scalp wound. Miller was taken to the Eighth precinct station house by officer Flanigan, and after having his wounds dressed was sent home. The young man who drew the knife made his escape.

The Eighteenth precinct police yesterday took before Justice Scott, at Essex Market Police Court, the twenty men who were arrested while participating in and abetting a prize fight in Costello's notorious saloon at the corner of Eighteenth street and First avenue. The names of the principals in the intended pugilistic encounter are John Sanders, a weaver, and John Levins, a plumber. The eighteen abettors were James Judge, James Eagan, Owen O'Neil, John Mack, John Hannon, John Murray, Thomas McKenna, Felix Davis, Joseph Cernau, William Clarke, Henry Price, Michael Montgomery, James Connolly, John Mullane, Richard Reilly, John Ryan, James Flynn and John Salmon. Thomas Costello, the proprietor of the saloon, was charged with keeping a disorderly house. The entire twenty-one were locked up by the Justice for examination.

On Saturday night John Fletcher, an American citizen of African descent, residing at 118 Thompson street, visited a white woman, eighteen years of age, named Elizabeth Middleton, at 63 Laurens street, and occupied her apartment until about two o'clock in the morning, when he got up, and, examining his clothes, discovered he was minus fifty-five dollars in greenbacks, which he had in his possession when he entered the room. He accused his companion of taking it, as she was the only person in the room with him, but she denied all knowledge of it and he procured the services of officer Henderson, of the Eighth precinct, who conveyed her to the station house. Yesterday morning she was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and denied the charge, but was locked up to answer in default of $1,000 bail. Elizabeth's "friend," a stylish young colored personage, appeared in court, solicitous for the welfare of his companion.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday at the Tombs:—Patrick Sullivan, a Third ward thief, was brought before Judge Dowling charged with stealing a portmanteau from one of the Astor House coaches on Friday last. Pat was seen by officer Thompson carrying a trunk on Friday, and detective Tilley arrested Pat at 106 Vesey street with the stolen property in his possession. Committed to answer. John Foley, of No. 9 Mulberry street, was committed for stealing a horse and wagon, the property of John G. Burke, of 78 Canal street. John Sullivan, of 28 Cherry street, was committed for stabbing Patrick Keeler, of 50 Cherry street. Keeler was sent to the House of Detention. Christopher Farnell robbed Philip Hurd, of 30 Greenwich street, of nine dollars; knocked him down and rifled his pockets while in the neighborhood of his residence. Committed to answer. George G. Bell, for stealing a gold diamond breastpin of Henry F. Brandon, No. 2 Halsey street, Brooklyn, was yesterday fully committed by Judge Dowling.

THE NEWARK FIRE.

The scene of the recent disastrous fire at Newark, N. J., was visited yesterday, throughout the day, by large crowds of people of all sorts, sexes and conditions. These, it is estimated, numbered fully 20,000 persons. One of the principal sufferers stated last evening that the losses, as reported in the HERALD yesterday, will prove nearest correct, being some few thousands less than $200,000. The smouldering embers, buried beneath the bricks and other débris, still sent up clouds of smoke all day yesterday.

COTTON SPECULATORS COMING TO GRIEF.—A special correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, writing from Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday, the 23d ult., says:—"Forty cotton speculators, more or less—lame ducks—went limping about the streets yesterday. Poverty, terrible as inevitable, unless the price advance within the next few days, awaits some of the boldest tradesmen of this city. There are dealers having several thousand bales on hand. One of these, hedging, I suppose, to get even, bought yesterday more than 1,200 bales for about $130,000. His estimated losses are $100,000. But he is quick, shrewd, bold, clear headed, able to hold on for months, and always, when he falls, stands on his feet. He will win before the season closes. The number of bales received here exceeds that of the same date last year about 15,000 bales. Cotton dealers think the crop will amount to 2,850,000 bales."

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 6 25 | Moon sets.....eve 11 04
Sun sets....... 5 58 | High water....eve 11 56

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of New York	March 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	March 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
India	March 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Paraguay	March 12	London	55 Broadway.
France	March 12	Liverpool	59 Broadway.
Weser	March 13	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
City of London	March 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	March 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	March 19	Havre, &c	58 Broadway.
America	March 19	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
Cambria	March 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washg't'n	March 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	March 21	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Nebraska	March 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	March 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bellona	March 26	London	57 Broadway.
Deutschland	March 26	Bremen	68 Broad street.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Paraguay (Br), Dixon, London Feb 13 via Havre 18th, with mdse and 213 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Had light winds from NE to SE and fine weather to lon 58; from thence strong N and NW winds, with snow squalls.

Steamship Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Havana, 7 days, with mdse and passengers, to Snow & Burgess. Had northerly and westerly winds and fine weather the whole passage.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, New Orleans Feb 27, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New Orleans Feb 27, at 8 AM, and the bar at 3 PM, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Since passing Hatteras had strong northerly winds.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 3, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston March 2, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse, to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Philadelphia, 24 hours, with mdse to J Lorillard.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Glasgow, 31 days, with mdse, to Wm Nelson, Jr. Had heavy SW weather; Feb 5, lat 57 40, lon 13 04, in a terrific gale from SW, blew away foresail, mainsail, crossjack, from the yards after being furled, and also lost foretopgallant sail, maintopmast staysail and three jibs; 7th, Jens Mathiasen, a native of Stavangen, Norway, fell from lower maintopsail yard on deck and was killed instantly; 17th, at 3 AM, lat 45 10, lon 48 10, ran into large fields of broken ice, with numerous small bergs; stood on till 6 AM, when found the ice to be increasing; wore ship and stood to the SE till 7 PM, when passed the last ice; during the day passed one field of heavy broken ice 5 miles in length and numerous small bergs from 10 to 40 feet high; carried away martingale in the ice. 25th, on La Have Bank, spoke fishing schr Eliza Crowell, of Gloucester, with 10,000 fish—would remain 2 weeks longer on the fishing grounds. The Glad Tidings has been 11 days west of Sable Island, with heavy westerly gales and high seas.

Bark Yumuri (Br), Johnson, Sagua, 16 days, with sugar, to Waydell & Co. Was 12 days north of Hatteras, with a succession of strong NW gales. 2d inst, took a pilot from boat Jane, No 1.

Schr Rachael Seaman, Smith, Bath for Philadelphia.

Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston for Philadelphia.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Burmah, Winslow, Providence for New York, in ballast, to H W Loud & Co.

Schr C B Jones, Smith, Fortune Bay, NF, 14 days, via Gloucester, for New York, with herring, to order.

Schr Pointer, Holmes, Eastport, 20 days, for New York, to Geo E White.

Schr Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, 3 days, for New York, with lime, to J V Haviland.

Schr Ned Sumter, Shaw, Rockland, 6 days, for New York, with lime, to Candia & Prassey.

Schr Commerce, Torrey, Rockland, 14 days, for New York, with lime, to Austin & Black.

Schr Ruth S Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland, 4 days, for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.

Schr Thos Hix, Lurvey, Rockland, 7 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Capital, Staples, Frankfort for New York.
Schr E M Sawyer, Kelly, Bath for Newark.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Newburyport for Newcastle, Del.
Schr Village Queen, Conklin, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Memento, Mace, Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr Niantic, Green, Taunton for New York, with nails, to E S Reed.
Schr Mary J Mead, Rodgers, Taunton for New York.
Schr Minnie, Morris, Dennis for New York.
Schr E S Conant, Gerrish, Providence for New York.
Schr Lamartine, Dawes, Providence for New York.
Schr Iris, Griffin, Providence for New York.
Schr Horizon, Newman, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Mary A Lagoary, Taylor, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr N H Hall, Murphy, Providence for Virginia.
Schr Lebanon, DeKay, Providence for Cambridge, Md.
Schr M R Carlisle, Northrup, Newport for New York.
Schr Wm E Leggett, Baker, Newport for Elizabethport.
Schr E T Smith, Baker, Newport for Norfolk.
Schr John Walker, Davis, Warren for Elizabethport.
Schr Ida de la Torre, Davis, Warren for Elizabethport.
Schr Mary H Mifflin, Briggs, Warren for Elizabethport.
Schr H Blackman, Jones, Warren for Elizabethport.
Schr E A Conkling, Daniels, Orient for New York.
Schr George Hotchkiss, Racket, Orient for New York.
Schr M Hand, Bustin, Orient for New York.
Schr Henry May, Racket, Orient for Philadelphia.
Schr Mail, Merrill, Mystic for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah E Buckley, Buckley, Westport for Elizabethport.
Schr Eugene, Bray, New Haven for New York.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Bearse, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Fashion, Carberry, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Ellen M Duffield, Raynor, Greenport for New York.
Schr Wm L Peck, Boners, Cold Spring for New York.
Schr Alice Scranton, Seward, Dix Island for New York.

The following vessels are at anchor in Flushing Bay:—

Schr Ida L Howard, Johnson, Portland, 4 days, for New York, with lumber, to John Boynton & Co.
Schr Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport for Jersey City.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Phenix, Smith, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Palear, Stephens, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Clarissa Allen, Hale, Weehawken for Providence.
Schr Minquas, Henry, New York for Providence.
Schr H Gibbs, Chase, New York for Providence.

BELOW.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, from London Dec 23, with mdse, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co (by pilot boat Nettie, No 29).

OUTWARD BOUND.

Vessels anchored in the lower bay, outward bound:—Barks Caroline, for Havre; Dora, Gibraltar; Uriel, Stettin via Philadelphia; Prometheus, do, do; Svanen, Gibraltar; brigs Thos Turull, Mayaguez, PR; Agenora, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Wind at sunset ESE.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP ASHORE AND BURNED UP—Key West, Fla, March 6—An unknown ship of about 1000 tons burthen is ashore on Triumph Reef and burned to the water's edge. Many boxes from the ship are drifting about in the neighborhood. Wreckers are at work saving what they can.

BRIG NEVADA—Schr B D Haskins, Varney, which arrived at Gloucester from Georges 1st, reports falling in with the brig Nevada, of St John, NB, Feb 15, on the southeast part of the Bank, waterlogged and abandoned. She was loaded with shooks, and her foremast and mainmast were standing, but her head gear was gone and sails badly used up. They took her in tow and held on to her until the following night, when, the wind breezing up fresh, they were obliged to abandon her.

SCHR MARY E GAGE (of Jonesport), Falkingham, from Calais for New York, with a cargo of laths, was run into night of 2d inst, about 12 o'clock, by a fishing schooner while lying at anchor off Ten Pound Island, and had rail and bulwarks stove. The house was also stove in over a berth where one of the crew was sleeping, and he had a narrow escape from serious injury. The schooner had her lights up and the night was clear and bright.

A SCHOONER was ashore on the eastern end of Hedge Fence morning of 5th inst, but came off at 8 AM, apparently without damage, and proceeded.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to purser E W Sparhawk, of the steamship Leo, from Savannah, for files of papers.

Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

We are indebted to purser C E Denslow, of the steamship South Carolina, from Charleston, for attentions.

STEAMER VERBENA, which is to take the place of the Cactus as a lightvessel tender and buoy setter for this district, arrived at this port to-day from Boston. She is larger and better adapted for the duty than the Cactus, which is an old vessel, and in her best days was not suited for a service so much outside as has been required of her. The Cactus is ordered to New York. The Verbena is a new vessel, built at Philadelphia, 300 tons burthen, 135 feet long, 26 feet beam and 9 feet deep. Her engine is 36-inch cylinder. All her apparatus is of the latest improved patterns. She is commanded by Capt Chas I Gibbs, of Sandwich.—New Bedford Standard, 4th.

THE ELLSWORTH SHIPYARDS—Master John Suminsby has commenced upon a vessel of about 170 tons for Messrs D Epps, H H Harsen and E Gefry. Master R Grant has a vessel nearly completed, of about 170 tons, for Capt B I Wood, to be commanded by Capt Wood. Messrs C & C H Joy are doing the iron work on Capt Wood's vessel. Also one of about 125 tons, for Messrs Hall Bros, to be completed in a few months. He also has the timber in the year for a schr for J T Grant and others. Master E J Hodgkins has commenced on a vessel for L D Jordan of about 160 tons. Master H Lord has a vessel on the stocks for D P Jordan, to be completed the first of the summer, and has also been getting the timber for one for J T Grant and others. Considerable repairing is to be done at the various yards as soon as the weather gets settled.

Notice to Mariners.

NOVA SCOTIA—ST LAWRENCE GULF—RICHIBUCTO RIVER BAR.

There are now only 11 feet of water on the Richibucto river bar, which is gradually filling up. The beacons which were the leading marks over the bar and the North Beacon have been removed.

The buoys in the river are red on the starboard and black on the port hand, going in.

BAY OF FUNDY—DESTRUCTION OF APPLE RIVER LIGHT.

The lighthouse at Apple River has been destroyed by fire.

ENGLISH CHANNEL—ENTRANCE—TELEGRAPH SHIP.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 1st day of April, 1870, a telegraphic station vessel will be moored by the International Mid-channel Telegraph Company off the entrance to the English Channel, in from 55 to 59 fathoms water, in lat 49 20 30 N, lon 6 17 west of Greenwich.

From the telegraph vessel
Bishop Rock lighthouse will bear N by E, distant 33 miles.
Land's End will bear N E ½ E, distant 49 miles.
Lizard will bear E by N ½ N, distant 56 miles.
Ushant lighthouse will bear S by E ¾ E, distant 70 miles.

The vessel will be painted black, with the words "Telegraph Ship" in white letters on her sides; she will have three masts, and at the top of the mainmast a large black cone will be hoisted during daytime and a powerful globular light at night, elevated 30 feet above the sea, which in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 6 miles.

A flare-up light will also be shown every 15 minutes during the night, from an hour after sunset to an hour before sunrise.

During foggy weather, night or day, a bell will be rung continuously for half a minute every quarter of an hour, and for the first six months, or until the 1st day of October, 1870, a gun will be fired every quarter of an hour, and after that date every hour.

The commercial code of signals for the use of all nations will be used on board, to the exclusion of all other codes, and none other can be noticed.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 23 westerly in 1870.]

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN—ICEBERGS.

Large numbers of icebergs and detached masses of ice having been fallen in with in the months of September and November, 1869, by vessels homeward bound around Cape Horn, extending in the forty-second meridian of west longitude as far north as the parallel of 42½ degrees south latitude, it is recommended that vessels taking this route should sight or pass a moderate distance eastward of the Falkland Islands, and should not steer eastward of a NE by N course (true) until northward of the parallel of 40.

Icebergs and drift ice have been met with in the months of March and April between the meridians of 20 and 25 W, as far N as 40, and as it appears that exceptionally large quantities of ice are now adrift in the South Atlantic, vessels bound eastward around the Cape of Good Hope are cautioned accordingly.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, DC, Feb 18, 1870.

Whalemen.

Bark Orray Taft, Howland, of NB, was off Seychelles Jan 18, cutting in a whale.

Bark J P West, Manchester, of NB, was off Bourbon in Dec, boiling a whale.

Bark John Dawson, Wicks, of NB, was at sea Dec 16, no lat, &c, having taken 60 bbls sp oil since leaving Zanzibar two days before—all well.

Bark Alaska, Fish, of NB, was at Honolulu Feb 8, with 1000 bbls sp oil, as before reported. Reports at New Ireland Dec 17, barks Avola, Bourne, of NB, 350 sp; Java 2d, Kempton, do, 450 sp; Stafford, Ricketson, do, 480 sp.

Schr Ellen Rodman, Jenney, of FH, was at Bravo, CVI, Dec 19, clean, having seen no whales. Had rough weather—one hurricane.

Foreign Ports.

AGUADILLA, PR, Feb 14 (not 12)—In port schr Palos, Shackford, for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

PLYMOUTH, March 6—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, Meier, NYork for Hamburg via Cherbourg (and proceeded).

QUEENSTOWN, March 6—Arrived, steamships China, Macaulay, and Helvetia, Thomson, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

American Ports.

BOSTON, March 4—Cleared, ship Pride of the Port, Foster, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; bark Marino, Bearse, Melbourne; schrs Lucy M Collins, Collins, Jacksonville; N B Hawes, Hawes, Baltimore; Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Plymouth, NC; Isaac Rich, Crowell, Wilmington, NC; Yankee Lass, Wiley, NYork.

5th, AM—Arrived, steamship Wm Kennedy, Parker, Baltimore via Norfolk; schrs J Paine, Stevens, Newcastle, Del; H T Hedges, Franklin, Elizabethport; Alaska, Strout, Hoboken; Virgin Rock, Daggett, Provincetown.

Cleared—Steamship Kensington, Hedge, New Orleans; barks Dirigo, Blair, Savannah; John, Crowell, Gibraltar and a market; brig Elsey (Br), Roberts, Hayti; schrs Addie Osborn, Matheson, Hayti; Aruba (Br), Scholtz, St Johns, PR.

6th—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, Liverpool; ship Charlotte, do; brig H D Emery, Cienfuegos.

BATH, March 2—Sailed, schrs J W Vannaman, Reeves, Nassau, NP; W W Farrow, Jackaway, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, March 3—Arrived, schrs Myrover, Brown, and A J Bentley, Bunnell, NYork.

Cleared—Barks France (Fr), Exmelin, Liverpool; Contest (Br), Scott, Rio Janeiro and a market; schr Moonlight, Briggs, NYork.

Sailed—Steamship Lumsden (Br), Rutter, Liverpool.

6th—Arrived, steamship Tennessee, NYork; schrs Evaline, Cardenas; N W Smith, NYork; Bell Borland, do; P A Edwards, do.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 5—Arrived, brigs Perl, Perkins, Trinidad for Baltimore; Luna, Cienfuegos for Philadelphia. Passed out, bark Lapwing, for Rio Janeiro; brig Alex Kirkland, for Porto Rico. Passed in, brig Alice, from Matanzas for Baltimore.

6th—Sailed, brig Perl, for Baltimore.

FALL RIVER, March 2—Arrived, schr B H Kenney, New York.

3d—Sailed, schrs M M Merriman, Babbitt, and M H Westgate, Gandy, NYork.

GLOUCESTER, March 4—Cleared, schr Rattler, Murray, NYork.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 3, AM—Arrived, schrs Lucy A Orcutt, Hart, Virginia for Boston; Hannibal, Cox, Port Johnson for Portsmouth.

PM—Arrived, brig L W Eaton (Br), Ross, Aguadilla, PR, for Boston for orders; schrs A J Fabens, Bragg, Savannah for Boston; Mary Haley, Haley, Philadelphia for do; Lewis C Benton, Barnard, Tangier, Va, for do; Angeline, Paul, NYork for do.

Returned—Schrs Nevada, John Stroup, J S Hewitt, R W Tull, and Adele Trudell.

4th, AM—Arrived, schrs W W Pharo, Jackway, Bath for Philadelphia; Cherub, Fletcher, do for Newark, NJ; Wm Rice, Morse, do for NYork; Water Lily (Br), Purdy, NYork for St John, NB.

Sailed—Schrs Light Boat, Angeline, and Hannibal.

PM—Arrived, bark Volunteer, Blake, Boston for NYork; schrs Senator, Faulkin, do for do; Maracaibo, Henley, and T Benedict, Crockett, Portland for do; Ida Hudson, Greeley; George, Hunt; Gentile, Kennedy; Pallas, French, and Angelina, Elims, Rockland for do—latter with loss of mainboom.

5th—Arrived, schrs B S Young, Hatch, Boston for Deal's Island, Va; Eunice P Newcomb, Morrison, do for Tangier; Julia Franklin, Newcomb, Provincetown for do; Montrose, Grierson, Calais for do; K Snow, Thorndike, and Delaware, Snow, Rockland for NYork; Etta E Sylvester, Pearson; Nellie Chase, Upton, and Col Eddy, Day, Portland for do.

9 AM—Sailed, wind NE, bark Volunteer; schrs W W Pharo, Cherub, Wm Rice, Senator, Maracaibo, T Benedict, Ida Hudson, George, Gentile, Pallas, B S Young, Eunice P Newcomb, Julia Franklin, Montrose, K Snow, Delaware, Etta E Sylvester, Nellie Chase.

MACHIASPORT, March 2—Sailed, schr Five Sisters, Peterson, St Domingo.

3d—Sailed, schr M S Hathaway, Cole, Sagua.

MYSTIC, March 4—Arrived, schr Cameo, Dennison, South Amboy.

Sailed—Schr Mail, Merrill, NYork.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1—Arrived, steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Philadelphia via Havana; ship Belgravia, Orkney, Liverpool. Below, coming up, ship Alicia, Stewart, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Bark Heroine, Mayo, Boston.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 1—The ship Hansa is outside the bar waiting for fair wind to sail. Sailed, bark Argean; schrs Freddie L Treat, and Etna.

NORFOLK, March 3—Arrived, schrs Oliver H Booth, Longstreet, NYork; Mary C Elliott, Bud, New Haven.

6th—Arrived, steamship Isaac Bell, NYork; schr Kate S Hall, Providence; Charley Miller, New Haven.

NEW BEDFORD, March 5—Sailed, schr Jos Hay, Hathaway, Baltimore.

NORWICH, March 3—Arrived, brig George, Rogers, Mayaguez; schrs Kate Callahan, for Elizabethport; Iris, Hoboken.

NEW LONDON, March 3—Arrived, schr G S Gildersleeve, Carroll, Savannah for Middletown.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—Arrived, bark Aberdeen, Treat, Cienfuegos; brigs J A Bent, Pierce, Sagua; S & W Welsh, Watson, Trinidad.

Cleared—Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana.

5th, AM—Arrived, schrs Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset; John Cadwalader, Steelman, Providence; A Wooley, King, NYork.

Cleared—Brig Hermes, Wilkie, Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

LEWES, Del, March 4—Went to sea, ship Wm Wilcox, for Portland.

PORTLAND, March 3—Arrived, bark Gussie Truman, Anderson, Matanzas; schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, Sagua.

Sailed—Brigs Marshall Dutch, Etta Maria, D B Doane, Ernestine, Maggie Groves; schrs M M Pote, T Benedict, Kienzl.

4th—Arrived, brig Ellen (Br), Kerr, Cienfuegos.

5th—Arrived, brig Minna Traub, True, Matanzas; schr Geo Banks, Salisbury, Satilla River.

Cleared—Steamship Peruvian, Smith, Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, March 4—Arrived, schrs Theodore Dean, Babbitt, Baltimore; Sarah A Hammond, Westgate, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Brig Eledora (Br), Nickerson, Matanzas.

Sailed—Schrs Fred Tyler, Terrell, Elizabethport; May Queen, Gott; E S Conant, Gerrish, and Lamartine, Foss, NYork.

RICHMOND, March 3—Arrived, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, NYork.

Cleared—Bark Therese (NG), Bruning, Bahia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5—Cleared, bark River Mersey (Br), Cook, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ship Agra (Br), Barber, Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, March 2—Arrived, schr Maggie Mulvey, Rogers, Portland.

Cleared—Bark Ada (Br), Corning, Newry, Ire; schr Sabao, Langley, Georgetown, SC, to load for Barbados.

5th—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Bulkley, NYork.

Cleared—Steamships San Jacinto, Atkins, and Huntsville, Crowell, NYork; ship Julia, London; brig Woodland, Montevideo; schr A J Russell, Duboy.

SALEM, March 5—Sailed, schr Charles Shearer, Higgins, Tangier.

STONINGTON, March 4—Arrived, schr Treasure, Arnold, NYork for Providence.

TAUNTON, March 2—Sailed, schr Niantic, Greene, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, March 2—Arrived, schrs A P Cranmer, Falkinburg, NYork; David S Siner, Huntley, Wood's Hole.

Cleared—Brigs Surprise (Br), Gibbons, Falmouth, E, for orders; S P Brown, Smith, Havana; schrs G H Bent, Smith, and J T Weaver, Morris, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-two years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become caries.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured F. B. Conway, Esq., tragedian, Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., of Chronic Rheumatism, after failing of cure in Europe and America from the most eminent medical practitioners.
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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. Jacob Roth, office 243 Greenwich street, of a Scrofulous Ulcer, which had eaten the flesh to the bone. Mr. R. has been cured 15 years, without any return of the disease.
Principal depot 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

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RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person.
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THE "SEVENTH" STILL IN ARMS.

Continuation of the Great Battle by Gaslight—Plans for Another Campaign and the Probable Results—Four Companies Getting Ready for the Fray—How Will the Campaign End?

The troubles that have existed for some time past in the Seventh regiment are evidently destined to last for some time to come. It has been a subject of much regret in the regiment that the mysterious influence of "intrusive journalism" was sufficient to lay bare to the public eye the inner and narrow-minded workings of certain companies of an organization which has so peaceful and brilliant an exterior; but it should be understood that the ways of the Seventh are no more above criticism and exposure than anything else that is evanescent and exceedingly mortal. The Sixth company opened the season with their brilliant campaign, which raised so much dust that the eyes of some of the officers were blinded to its real result, and then came the grand battle in the First company, which was fought on a principle that is soon to be made a subject of test in the Superior Court.

In a square fight for the mastery between two sides in a military organization one must of necessity fall; but in the First company the anomaly exists that, although the battle is not yet raging as fiercely as it did and will again, neither side has won a complete victory. The court martial decided the fate of those under the ban the other night, and actually passed a resolution as unanimous endorsing the captain's action in the late trouble, and resolving to stand by him in anything he may, as captain, do in the future. This resolution was read at a time when to open their mouths against it by the "disaffected" would have been a showing of hands which was not desirable under the circumstances, particularly as some of the malcontents were to be voted upon for life or death that same evening. A company that would stultify itself by promising to sustain any one of its members in everything he should do in the future as a member may certainly do a great many things that will astonish its associates; but mention of the fact is simply made here for the purpose, as matter of news, to show how this very resolution will again cause, in all probability a lively fight in the company. And here, as a sort of parenthesis, let it be known that on the night the resolution was passed the captain gave everybody to understand that all that transpired in the room should be considered "private," an admonition, by the way, that the newspapers should be kept in the dark as heretofore. But it is to be regretted that the admonition cannot be heeded by the HERALD. The resolution was passed so that it might be sent to the board of officers as the unanimous feeling of the company in regard to its troubles; but those who claim that it was not a unanimous one say so on the ground that they were bound hand and foot by circumstances, and could not raise their voices in the matter without running the risk of getting their heads cut off. Had they voted against it, they contend that they would have been "spotted," and in getting court martialed for some petty charge or other would be dismissed, thus leaving the whole field in the possession of their adversaries. It so happens that the faction in the majority would ask nothing better than to be able to kick out every one of the malcontents. The latter know this, and, feeling that they are fighting for principle, are determined to remain as long as they can and fight the fight out to the bitter end in a way that their opponents have as yet not the slightest idea of. The joke of the whole thing, too, is that the majority faction do not know all the malcontents, for the latter have so arranged matters, it is understood, that only a few of them show on the surface, while others, apparently friendly to the views of the other side, are quietly remaining in the back ground until the day for the *coup de grace* comes, and then—*tableau!*

The resolution mentioned will be undoubtedly assailed at the next monthly meeting, on the last Monday of the present month, when, if the "revolutionists" are not bought off by compromise, there will be a lively time. Then, at the same meeting, will probably come up the question as to what have become of the charges preferred against Captain Allison by Lieutenant Barr, and those against Barr by Captain Allison. It may not be in the province of the company to ask such a question, but that will not change the facts. The charges against Barr have not reached the brigade headquarters yet, and his demand for a court of inquiry has not been complied with. The charges against the captain have in a like manner not reached the brigade headquarters, so the question naturally arises, where are they all? It may be that Barr being placed under arrest is only a little by play and the charges against him will be buried forever in a pigeon hole, and that the charges against the captain are reserved to a like fate. The papers made out against both should certainly be sent to their proper destinations. The two officers are, as a matter of course, both bitterly opposed to one another, and it is but justice that, if they are innocent, they should be so declared by a competent military court. If guilty they should be punished. Then the company's troubles may end effectually.

In addition to the troubles of the First company there is one looming up in the Second company, right next door to the former, and another has broken out in a rather mild form in the Seventh company. The colonel and the staff officers, who all have the welfare of the regiment at heart, have exerted themselves to their utmost to induce every man in the command to feel that it is his particular duty to see to it that harmony prevails in the regiment. The *exposé* of its "inner workings" by the HERALD has fallen like a bombshell in its camp, and the cry now all along the line is, "never let the newspapers know of your difficulties." The Seventh is unlike some regiments in the First division, however; it is "above newspaper criticism," according to some of its officers, so it ought not to be troubled about that of which it has no fears.

The developments in reference to the plans of a certain number of the Seventh to go over in a body to the Twenty-second, will soon afford a readable chapter.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT FROM THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

Return of Bishop Bacon, of Portland—Reception by His Parishioners—Speech from the Bishop.

[From the Portland Argus, March 2.]

The Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, who has been in attendance at the Ecumenical Council at Rome, arrived at his home in this city yesterday. He was met at the depot by a committee from the parishioners and Catholic Sunday School Union. The Bishop returns looking as though he was enjoying the best of health.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was literally packed last evening with a most interested auditory, every sitting being occupied and every point of standing in the aisles of the immense edifice.

At the appointed hour the Bishop was escorted from his residence to the church by the Reception Committee. The guard men looked very neat in suits of black, and wearing white vests and gloves. On entering the church the *Te Deum* was sung with fine effect, while the procession, consisting of the acolytes, cross bearer, clergy, &c., were passing down the main aisle.

In reply to an address of welcome by Mr. T. F. Donohue, Bishop Bacon said:—

REMARKS OF BISHOP BACON.

MY DEARLY BELOVED CHILDREN—If the heart experiences as deep a pang as did mine four months ago when I bade you adieu on a separation, it might have been forever, the greeting so cordial to-night seems to repay it all. In the performance of a sacred duty I left our shores and embarked on a wintry ocean voyage at the call of the Vicar of Christ to assemble in the holy city. Gentle winds seemed to have wafted me from shore to shore to him from whom my jurisdiction flows, and I have returned under as favorable circumstances as I went. If you are as delighted to see me back again, of which you have given me so decided an evidence, as I am to return to my children, you are indeed happy. I have stood under the shadow of St. Peter's dome; yet still had pleasures and palaces though one may roam, home is the place where the heart finds sweet peace, for home is the expression of the happiness of the heavenly home. When I was about to depart from Rome the Holy Father said to me, "Do you not fear to cross the ocean at such an inclement season?" "No, Holy Father," said I. "You seem to fear nothing," replied the Pope. "No, I fear not, because I go to my children." You have united with me in giving hearty thanks in the hymn of Praise just sung. The great Council still in session, as has been remarked, has brought forth ridicule from the infidel press everywhere, not one word of which, perhaps, is true. The distinguished prelates of this Ecumenical Council will one day be acknowledged in their virtue of character and will live in memory when their defamers shall be forgotten. "Go teach all nations," &c., said Christ, "and I will be with you to the end of the world." Three hundred and twenty years have elapsed since the last general council of the Roman Catholic church, and that was the famous Council of Trent, and that was subjected to the same taunts this has been. I might say more of the wise and venerated men who compose it were it not still in session. In my last interview with the Sovereign Pontiff it was my duty to ask his blessing on me and my children, and he gave it with all the affection of a heart overflowing with love and which cannot be expressed in words, and which only a Christian can understand; and he enjoined that I should impart it to you and to all, that we may perform our work by the blessing of God. I now give it to you from the great Vicar of the Church. As you would receive that of a loving parent so I give it to you.

The Pontifical blessing was then given in a fine voice, all kneeling.

After the ceremonies in the church were concluded the bishop's residence was illuminated and a serenade was tendered to Bishop Bacon by Chandler's band, a large concourse of people surrounding the Episcopal residence the while, while within the choir and a few friends were entertained by the bishop.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Attachment Upon the Property by the Contractor and the Probable Motive of the Proceeding—The Value of the Road when Completed to the Hudson River—How Much It will Cost to Complete and Equip It

BOSTON, March 4, 1870.

There is considerable commotion among the Boston, Hartford and Erie corporators just now, as well as a general and deep interest among the stock gamblers concerning the future prospects of the road. The State of Massachusetts has already given it a loan of $5,000,000 on a credit of thirty years, and the whole amount having been expended, a further and similar loan is asked for, and the matter is now pending in the Legislature, with chances of the additional amount being granted, notwithstanding there is a powerful lobby working against it.

The treasury of the company having become depleted of the original five million loan, work has been suspended, and Messrs. Munson & Co., the contractors, have attached the property of the road to secure a claim of $1,500,000 which they hold against the company. This attachment, however, is probably made in the interest of the company to thwart other and smaller creditors, and the prevailing opinion is that there was a mutual understanding between the contractors and the directors before the proceeding was commenced.

A committee, consisting of General George Stark, of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and Colonel James Moore, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, by request of the directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, have recently examined the property of the company, and submitted a report upon its value, when completed to the Hudson river, how much it will cost to complete and equip it, and when it can be completed. In their report the examiners say:—

We have devoted some time to the investigation, and now report to you an estimate of outlays requisite, from December 1, 1869, to open the entire road, and respectfully submit such suggestions as occur to us bearing upon the value of your property. In order to completely open your main trunk line of 235 miles, from Boston to the Hudson river, there remains yet to be finished twenty-six miles between Mechanicsville and Willimantic and seventy-six miles between Waterbury and Fishkill. On both these divisions the greater part of the work is already executed. The engineers have submitted to us in detail their plans, profiles, estimates of quantities, and schedules of prices paid for the work. They appear to be carefully and accurately calculated and are endorsed by the State engineer. The prices carried out are in most instances those named in the contracts, and seem sufficiently large for the accomplishment of the work. The returns of Mr. Hancock, the engineer of the eastern division, show that to complete the grading of his division requires the excavation of about 412,000 cubic yards of earth and ballast and 25,000 cubic yards of rock, the building of about 1,200 cubic yards of masonry and about 600 lineal feet of bridging. He estimates the cost of this at $425,716 35. We put it in round numbers at $450,000.

Mr. Jarrett shows that to complete the western division requires the excavation of about 1,295,000 cubic yards of earth, 270,000 cubic yards of rock, 3,000 cubic yards of tunnelling, and the building of about 17,500 cubic yards of masonry, 5,000 cubic yards of rip-rap wall and 2,800 lineal feet of bridging. He estimates the cost of this, exclusive of track, at $1,604,522. We put it in round numbers at $1,650,000. We are informed that there is yet to be purchased about three-fourths of the iron for this division. Our estimate of the cost of this, when laid, including cost of spikes, splices and ties not now on hand, is $500,000. The terminal grounds and structures at Boston and Fishkill require large outlays to fully complete them. At Boston considerable land has already been made, and a further outlay of not exceeding $200,000, for structures and grading, will perhaps be sufficient for the immediate wants of the company. At Fishkill and Newburg there is more to be done. We estimate that the grading, buildings, shops and boats required there on the opening of the road will cost not less than $350,000. In order to start the through traffic efficiently there should be added to the equipment now on hand, not less than fifty locomotives, twenty-five passenger cars, ten baggage cars and 1,000 freight cars. These would cost not far from $1,600,000.

The aggregate outlays required to put the trunk line in working order may, then, be stated as follows:—

To complete the eastern division	$450,000
Grading of western division	1,650,000
Iron and superstructure	500,000
Expenditures at Boston	200,000
Expenditures at Fishkill	350,000
New equipment	1,600,000
Making an aggregate of	$4,850,000

required to put your main line in efficient working condition between Boston and the Hudson.

THE POWER OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your article of the 28th ultimo, showing the enormous and dangerous power wielded by the railroad kings and the necessity of placing the whole railroad system under the control of the national government, has touched a chord that vibrates through the nation. Power, it is said, is continually and silently stealing from the many to the few; our very liberties may soon be in danger from the corrupt influence wielded by a few railroad kings, acting in secret and without personal responsibility from behind these immense corporations, who have neither bodies that can be kicked nor souls to be damned. Nearly all the corruption which has been so rife of late years may be traced directly to them. They make no secret that what they cannot obtain by influence or intimidation they effect directly or indirectly by bribery. Who can resist the concentrated power of one hundred millions wielded by a single will? Our great corporation here make no secret of their power. Their minions boast that with their immense capital and the aid of courts they swallow a small corporation every day for lunch with the widow and orphan stockholders, and when some of the stronger victims refused to be devoured and threaten legal proceedings they are curtly told "that the legislation and judiciary of Pennsylvania are to be found in their back office." One of our vice railroad kings (formerly a brakeman upon the road) has recently got up in his town palace a sort of throne room, furnished after the palaces of ancient Egypt, at a cost of some $60,000, ornamented with royal tapestry from the looms of France, representing enthroned kings, with the princes and judges of ancient Egypt kneeling and cringing before them, which is significant of what he expects from such high officials as receive his bounty and patronage.

What were the gold spoons and other extravagances that hurled Martin Van Buren from the Presidency compared to this?

These things and much more that cannot be told here are waking up the hard-fisted yeomanry of the Keystone State, who only need the persistent energy of the free press to effect an entire change, which cannot well be for worse.

Judges and legislators who now truckle to railroad power are now closely watched and marked.

HONESTY.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The British Queen Interviewed by an American Lady.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Several years since an American lady of rare good sense and Christian attainment went to Germany to seek health and recovery from long prostration at the wonderful baths so generously scattered over that favored land. On her way home she went to England and remained there some little time. Her position at home, her education and refinement of manner, entitled her to be presented to the English sovereign. To gratify her friends she went to St. James, little thinking much pleasure was in store for her. As the Queen approached the lady she was attracted by her quiet and possessed manner (which is always the result of good breeding) and by the expression of universal charity of thought and deed which came, like a benediction, from the face of my friend to all those who approached her.

A few royal words of welcome were said, the Queen passed on, and Mrs. —— thought her part in the pageant was done.

A little after the "gentleman in waiting" brought a request from the Queen to the lady, that she would visit her at Windsor. The day and hour having been named, a carriage was sent to bring her.

The Queen and Prince Albert received her alone in the library. Her Majesty told her she had long wished for such an opportunity, and had ventured to ask this interview, that she might learn from an American lady more particularly concerning the inner home life of a country so nearly allied to England and claiming and fondly clinging to its old traditions and histories, and speaking the same language. She asked of the social relations as they manifest themselves in the different grades of society; of the observance of public worship; of the standing and influence exerted by the clergy in private life; of the estimation in which we hold our learned literary and scientific men; of the religious training and education given by the mothers of the land to their children; how much were they entrusted by a certain class of mothers to the care of servants; what was the interest people of the so-called higher classes evinced towards the servants in their employ, and of the education and training received by them; of the intellectual education received and deemed essential, and of the accomplishments usually attained by the young daughters of the better classes; of the mingling of the various grades, and by what rules society generally was governed. These and many other similar questions were asked and answered when the hour had passed, yet all the information the Queen and her husband, Prince Albert, wished had not been given.

A second interview was appointed, and Mrs. —— went again to the castle. At its close the Queen said, "Madam, my country and your country are of one blood. We are bound together by traditions, by the past, and by like hopes and aspirations. God grant there be no unkindness between us (then turning to her husband, she added); and there will never be, so long as we may avert it. These interviews, sought by the Queen to learn from a true woman of the home life of a people so connected with her own land, tells us of a good woman, of a true Christian, whose interest goes out to benefit, if possible, all who speak the language of her own realm. I thought often in those dark days, when distrust and wrong came between these two great nations; of that sad and widowed soul—of the good Queen, and of the hour when (parting from Mrs. ——) she took her hand, then laying the other upon the arm of her husband, her supporter, her strength in her many trials and cares, said again, "There shall be no distrust between my country and your country if we can avert it." Since this time both the good Prince and my true friend have passed away.

LARGE LOAD OF THE GREAT STAPLE.—The steamer Magenta, Captain Frank Hicks, arrived at our wharf yesterday morning with 4,421 bales cotton. This is the largest cargo of cotton received here this season, and is far above the average trips brought by our large carriers in *ante bellum* days.—*N. O. Picayune, Feb. 24.*

HOW DETECTIVES ARE MADE.

A Tempest Over a Nineteenth Ward Officer, Nominated by "Request"—King Kennedy's Views.

Some time ago officer Lambrecht was transferred from the Fifth precinct, where he could not agree with Captain Petty, to the Nineteenth. In February influences were brought to get Captain Hartt to make him car detective. His nomination was sent in, but pigeon-holed until the 25th, when it was sent in to the Board with the following order. All the papers are given below, showing that some subtle influences are at work to influence promotions:—

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, PRECINCT No. 19, NEW YORK, Feb., 1870.
Hon. J. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police:—
DEAR SIR—By "request" I beg leave most respectfully to nominate as car detective officer Philip Lambrecht, and also that officer John Hamilton, one of the two car detectives in our precinct, may be assigned to the place of general ward detective. Respectfully submitted,
J. W. HARTT, Captain.

P. S.—Our present car detectives are Thomas Leours and John Hamilton. We propose to substitute Lambrecht in place of the latter and have Hamilton assigned as general ward detective—a man, in our humble opinion, well qualified to fill the place.

On the 23d of the same month the nomination was remade, when the Superintendent made the following report to the Board:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1870.
COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN POLICE:—
GENTLEMEN—Among the patrolmen nominated for special duty by the captain of the Nineteenth precinct is Philip Lambrecht, as car detective. Having retained the nomination a few days for consideration on the 23d inst. Captain Hartt repeated the nomination, urgently pressing it on the ground that it is as made by request.

Heretofore it has been the practice of the Superintendent to approve of no nominations for precinct detachment, except such as he could hold the captains responsible for, regarding the approval of all nominations made by "request" or at the solicitations of any person to the captain as an agreement to relieve the captain from his duty to select a proper man for the place, and his responsibility in making a proper choice and exercising the authority of his office over such detective officer. It has also been the practice of the Superintendent to refuse his approval of the nomination of a patrolman to special or detailed duty when he regarded the nominee unsuited to the duty to be performed, either by lack of capacity or by a bad record. In the case of Lambrecht, the Superintendent regards him unfit for such promotion under both grounds of objection. He lacks industry and devotion to police business as well as a knowledge of what his proper duties would be in such detailed position, and his record is such that to promote him under it would seriously affect the discipline of the whole force. I find on reference that during the year 1869 he was convicted under eight charges and penalties inflicted amounting in the aggregate to twenty and a half days, beside one conviction in same period where the penalty was reprimand. Under the rule I have adopted for my guidance I find it impossible for me to approve the nomination of patrolman Lambrecht, of the Nineteenth precinct, as car detective, unless as directed by the Board. Very respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

The Board voted, on motion of Commissioner Smith, on Monday for the appointment of Lambrecht, as follows:—Ayes, Brennan and Smith; noes, Bosworth and Manierre, and he was not appointed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Final Passage of the Repudiation Act—Sixteen Millions Special Tax Bonds Repudiated—Nine Hundred and Forty Thousand Annual Taxation Wiped Out.

RALEIGH, March 3, 1870.

In the Senate yesterday a message was received from the House transmitting a bill repealing the acts passed last session making railroad appropriations. This bill passed the Senate some time since, but was amended in the House to strike out the first section, as follows:—

Provided, that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, and insert after the word government, in the second section, "and shall be credited to the counties of the State upon the taxes to be assessed for the year 1870 in proportion to the amount to be collected from them respectively."

It was discussed the entire morning and Mr. Graham moved the previous question, when the bill was concurred in. This bill repudiates all the railroad appropriations, the bonds of which are known as special tax bonds, amounting to $16,090,000, and it wipes out an annual taxation of $940,000. It is believed the Governor will veto the bill; but as it passed by a vote of 33 to 7 it will be easily passed over his veto and will certainly become a law. These bonds are still quoted at 23½ a 24 in New York, upon the ground, it is supposed, that the holders of them will endeavor to enforce their payment by the national government. Parties in New York have already commenced an action before the Supreme Court of the State to test the validity of the action of the Legislature.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ASSISTANT DENTIST, FULLY COMPETENT, AT PRETERRE BROTHERS', 139 Bowery; also two students to learn the profession.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—FOR A COMPANY IN CHICAGO; must invest in the business $3,000; permanent situation and salary $2,500; ten per cent guaranteed on investment. Address C. D., Herald office, New York.

ENTRY CLERK.—ONE ACQUAINTED WITH HARDWARE preferred. Apply to H. KING, 92 Beekman st., 11 to 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS SHIPPING clerk or in an office; is a good and rapid writer; can speak and write the English and German languages; best reference from last employer. Address C. A. M., 341 (new No.) 3d av.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PRESCRIPTION clerk; am a graduate of the New York Medical College and competent to prescribe and take charge of the business; salary moderate. Address A. B., box 4,951 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A GROCERY, with reference. Apply at 95 6th av.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, AT 182 1ST AV., CORner 11th st. Must make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A JEWISH SALESMAN FOR CLOTHING store in Oil City, Pa. Apply this day and to-morrow to Mr. MORITZ, at 24 East Broadway, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to translate English into Chinese and Japanese. Address box 1,143 Post office.

WANTED—HOUSEFURNISHING AND CROCKERY salesman. Address only E. W. STRATTON, 723 6th av. Must come well recommended and be well posted in the business.

WANTED—A FEW SALESMEN WHO ARE TRAVELling with other goods, to take orders for a very salable article on commission; samples small and light. Address MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS LATELY come out of college, and who has good recommendations and understands single entry bookkeeping. Address LOEB FRIEDLANDER & CO., box 1,504 Post office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or copyist in a broker's office or commission house; has had three years' experience; best recommendations from last employer as to ability and unswerving integrity; salary moderate. Address COOK, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER WANTED—ON A new book just published. Apply from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. to JOSEPH FRICE, 116 Nassau st.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—BY A LACE IMporting house; salary first year $100. Apply to LAWSON BROS, 369 Broadway, this morning, at 8 o'clock.

AN INTELLIGENT SALESMAN AND SOLICITOR, with from $500 to $1,000, in a first class manufacturing business; legitimate and lucrative. Address FACTOR, Herald office.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS CALL OR ADDRESS the Acme Linen Marker Company, 33 Barclay street, New York, for circulars, samples, &c., of a new machine for marking clothing.

A GENERAL AGENT, CANVASSING AGENTS AND travelling agents wanted.—Liberal inducements and permanent employment given at the Telegraph and Express Office, 1,278 Broadway, corner of 33d st.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER HOUSE; must reside with his parents. Address OFFICE CLERK, box 5,307 Post office, stating age, references and salary expected. None other noticed.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN a good medium; those having experience preferred; liberal commission. Apply at 737 Broadway, room No. 9, third floor.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE $4 PER DAY THESE TIMES call and see us at 119 and 131 Nassau street, room 37.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED.—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find very profitable employment, either permanent or temporary, in taking orders for fine illustrated books. F. KEPPEL, 119 Nassau street, room No. 2.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOYS IN A NOTION HOUSE; salary $150. Address, with reference, W., Herald office.

WANTED—A PHONOGRAPHER, WHO IS COMpetent to conduct a business correspondence. Address, with references, P. N. R., station E.

WANTED—A FIRST OYSTER MAN, ONE WHO UNDERstands cooking, opening, &c.; best city reference required. Apply at Carlton House, 14th st., 4th av.

WANTED—25 AGENTS TO SELL DELAVILLE'S Patent Music and Periodical Binder; it is the newest thing out; very liberal commission. 52 Montgomery street, up stairs, Jersey City.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN, OF GENTEEL APpearance and good address, from either city or country, as barkeepers; must be industrious and temperate and have undoubted reference; single men preferred. Address, in own handwriting, BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE, SINGLE MAN, AS porter, to light fires and make himself generally useful; must have good city reference. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME BUSINESS qualifications, can secure third interest in neat office business; $500, part cash, required; will bear an investigation. Address SATISFACTION, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS AMERICAN, TO CANvass, North or South, to obtain orders for railroad hands, &c.; best references required; fair wages and expenses paid. Apply at No. 6 Bowling Green, basement.

WANTED—TO WORK IN A GENERAL FAMILY grocery store, a stout, active young man who understands the business thoroughly; must understand driving and taking care of a horse and wagon and have good city reference. Apply at 927 6th av., corner 55th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, VENANT DE L'EUrope, cherche a se placer ici ou a la campagne. S'adresser 136 Liberty st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—WILL BE SOLD (AS OWNER IS GOING TO EUrope), the following Houses for less than cost of buildings:—One three story and basement brown stone on Lexington avenue, trimmed with black walnut, hall and principal stairs wainscoted with marble, only $8,000 cash required; one on Fifty-ninth street, near Central Park, only $9,000 cash; another on Forty-second street, only $3,000 cash; another on Lexington avenue, near Forty-ninth street, $6,000 cash. Apply immediately to WILLIAM FETTRETCH, 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

AT THE OLD NO. 758 (NEW NO. 830) THIRD AVEnue.—For sale, to let and exchange, frame, brick, and three and four story high stoop brown stone Houses, at almost all prices from $6,000 up to $50,000 and $75,000; some to exchange for good basement property or good vacant lots. N. B.—Good bargains on Second, Third and Lexington avenues. JAMES ROWE.

A FOUR STORY MODERN DESIRABLE WELL built brown stone basement Dwelling, 20x60, lot 100 feet, Thirty-first street, near Madison avenue, for sale at a special bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A MODERN THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House, 120th street, ten rooms; 16.2x40x100; furnished complete, with possession; $8,500; cash down, $4,125. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House and Lot, 123 East Fifty-fourth street; price $21,000; good neighborhood, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 50 Pine street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE for sale, 25 Rivington street, with vaults front and rear, all in good order; possession May 1; 25x40x100. For permits apply to DANIEL W. T. COTTE, 153 Bowery, Real Estate and Insurance Broker.

A CORNER AND INSIDE HOUSE FOR SALE—STRICTly first class, beautifully finished in hard wood throughout. Terms easy. Possession. Southeast corner Madison avenue and Fifty fourth street. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY DESIRABLE LARGE DWELLING for sale very reasonably; Forty fifth street, near Fifth avenue; 25x60x100; also Forty-fourth street, extra elegant small Dwelling. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

EXTRA LARGE FIFTH AVENUE DWELLING AND Lot, near Fourteenth street, for sale reasonably. For cards of admission apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

EXTRA CHEAP FOR CASH.—FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone corner Dwelling, 22x60x100, thoroughly built; near Central Park, Sixtieth street. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE.

The well known and valuable Property occupied by THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, at the foot of Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, East river, embracing 38 LOTS west of and on avenue D, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and 36 LOTS east of and on avenue D, extending to the bulkhead line on the river, and between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of MACHINE SHOPS, FOUNDRIES, BOILER SHOPS and other BUILDINGS and improvements necessary and adapted for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY and ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK in all its branches.

The attention of SHIPPERS and PERSONS interested in STEAMSHIP LINES is specially invited to the valuable WATER FRONT included in the above, consisting of 522 feet on the bulkhead line, extending from Twelfth to Fourteenth streets, and having from 18 to 21 feet of water at low tide. For further particulars and terms apply to JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Agent. (Second floor) 59 and 61 Wall street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE PRETTY TWO STORY FRAME AND Philadelphia basement high stoop House in Harlem, with improvements; Italian mantels, chandeliers; convenient to cars and steamboat; rents for $540 per annum. Apply to owner, northwest corner First avenue and 117th street, rear house.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES, three new three story and basement stone front Houses; parlor story all solid walnut; mahogany blinds to all the front windows; in every respect finished in the best manner; terms to suit; look at them before purchasing. G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, Sixty-third street, near Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, HOUSE AND LOT 12 Columbia street; size 25x60; will pay 12½ per cent on the investment; a small amount of money only required; no agent need apply; seen only by permit. Apply to A. M. CRISTALAR, 427 Broadway, corner Howard.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House 603 Lexington avenue, near Fifty-second street. Apply to D. THURSTON 30 Pine street, room 17.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, Fiftieth street, $15,000; three story brown stone, Fifty-second street, $16,000; three story brown stone, Lexington avenue, $22,000; three story frame House, Fiftieth street, $9,000; terms easy. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, between Fifth and Madison avenues, up town; house is elaborately frescoed and furnished by Pottier & Stymus; Carpets, Mirrors and Gas Fixtures sold with the house, or all the Furniture if desired; possession at any time; terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 64 IRVING PLACE, corner of Eighteenth street. Apply to ALEX B. DUNSCOMBE, No. 7 Great Jones street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY AND BASEment brick House, with all modern improvements, situated on Fifty-ninth street, between avenue A and East river; price $6,500; terms easy; rent $600 per annum; immediate possession. Apply at 63 Broad street, up stairs.

HARLEM—SEVERAL VERY NEAT NEW HOUSES ON 119th street, all conveniences, 18x58; cheap and well located; price $7,000; terms to suit. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 270 West Thirty-fourth street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE LOW AND on accommodating terms—5 Lots northeast corner Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street; 2 corners, 3 fronts, Nos. 6 and 7 Chatham square, East Broadway and Catharine street; southeast corner Washington and Cedar streets; 44, 46 and 48 New Bowery extension, 31 and 33 James street; No. 7 Centre Market place. Apply at 120 Maiden lane.

VERY CHEAP—ONLY $3,000 IN CASH EACH FOR the purchase of two well rented four story and store Tenement Houses. Apply to ZIEGLER, 317 East Thirty-first street.

3 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE, STRICTLY modern Dwelling, with under cellar; 20.3x60x100; Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue; only $23,250; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE.—THE CHOICEST PLOT BELOW FIFtieth street, specially suited for a church, club or large public building; excavated for immediate improvement. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$12,000—HALF CASH, OR LESS, FOR THE cheapest three story, basement, sub-cellar, high stoop new brown stone House; twelve rooms, chandeliers, heater, range, warm and cold water, bath room, sewer with the street. 114th street, north side, the seventh brown stone house west of Third avenue. Furniture for sale also; possession.

$14,000 FOR A NEW, SMALL, FOUR STORY AND basement high stoop House, brown stone, all improvements; East Twenty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

$20,000.—THREE STORY MODERN WELL LOcated brick and stone Dwelling, 12.6x50x100 Thirty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue; surroundings unexceptionable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

West Side.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK—FIFTY-fourth street, near Broadway; frescoed, first class order; possession; 25x55x100.5; $25,000; also four story and basement brown stone, 20x70x98.9, in Thirty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; $25,000. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT COTTAGE, IN good order, with gas, &c., about 22x55, lot 25x100, in Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue; only $12,000; terms easy. WATERLOW & CO., 835 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth st.

A SPLENDID FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House in West Fifty-second street, near Sixth avenue, for sale; has every improvement; magnificent chandeliers; everything to match. This is a rare chance; the biggest bargain offered yet. Apply to up-town office of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,302 Broadway and 595 Sixth avenue.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 25x62x100.5 feet, for sale; built expressly for owner by day's work. Inquire on premises, No. 8 West Fifty-sixth street, from 11 to 1 o'clock A. M. or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

CHEAP.—THREE STORY MODERN DWELLING, 25x50, lot 100 feet; Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 310 WEST FORTY-second street, near Eighth avenue, price $11,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House 412 West Fortieth street, in good order; all improvements. Price $12,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WEST STREET, A STORE NEXT ABOVE Spring street. Apply to GEORGE W. SANDFORD, 85 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, HOUSE AND LOT 318 West Thirty-second street; high stoop; Philadelphia brick front; size lot, 25x100; suitable for a large family; no agent need apply; seen only by permit. Apply to A. M. CRISTALAR, 427 Broadway, corner Howard.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a three story high stoop brown stone House, newly painted and frescoed throughout; has all modern improvements. Apply to owner, R. MEARES, 307 Sixth avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment House, in good order, in Twenty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue, or to let immediately. Inquire of the owner, McKEON, 469 Eighth avenue.

NINTH WARD.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY high stoop brick House, No. 8 Charles street (Warren place); size 20x40x95. The house is in perfect order and contains all modern improvements. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 and 1,302 Broadway, and 595 Sixth av.

PARTIES DESIROUS TO BUY A FINE THREE STORY high stoop brick House, frescoed throughout and well located, please apply at B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

SUBSTANTIAL, WELL ARRANGED FOUR STORY English basement brick House; all improvements. Price, $10,000, furnished throughout; $9,000, unfurnished. Terms easy. Apply to owner (after 3), 416 West Thirty-third street.

5TH AVENUE BUILDING LOT, SOUTH OF CENTRAL Park, 25x100; on grade. Price asked only $35,000; terms easy. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$8,000.—FOR SALE—A HIGH STOOP BRICK House, three story, basement and cellar; all modern improvements and in first rate order; cash $4,500. 172 Waverley place, between Charles and Perry streets.

$13,750.—DESIRABLE SMALL THREE STORY stone and brick modern Dwelling; Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue; terms easy; possession May 1. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD TENEMENT HOUSES, well located; will be sold very cheap at specie currency. Apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 80 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMFORTABLE FOUR STORY English basement House on Thirty-sixth street, near Broadway; size 20x40x100; occupied by the owner; price $14,500. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 270 West Thirty-fourth street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN NEW YORK and Brooklyn, at prices varying from $6,000 to $35,000; very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 80 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED, A FIRST CLASS THREE story brown stone House, 25x55 feet, well built and arranged and in good order; lot 25x103. Price $20,000. Also a beautiful English basement House, four stories and in perfect order, for $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THE FIRST class three story high stoop Philadelphia brick front House and Lot, 11 Lafayette place, South Fourth street; gas and water throughout. For price and terms inquire on the premises.

DWELLING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, ABOUT $7,000. One of the largest and best paying Billiard Saloons in best part of Brooklyn as part payment. DAY, 35 Union street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS STORE AND DWELLING, near the City Hall, Brooklyn; price $15,000; $3,500 cash, balance in five years; good business stand. Apply to the owner, 50 Court street.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID THREE STORY AND basement brown stone Houses, Nos. 259 and 261 Sackett street, near Hoyt; 20x42x100; all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to ARNOLD & JOHNSON, builders, No. 3 Butler street, Brooklyn. Price $12,500; cash $6,500.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, on Columbia street, near Wall street ferry. Rear overlooks the bay. Address J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR STORY BUILDING 25x88, No. 184 Fulton avenue; also two story building 20x100, junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues, Brooklyn. Apply to H. B. WITTY, 10 Nevins street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—VALUABLE WATER front on East river, Brooklyn, E. D., South Ninth and Tenth streets, 200x260 feet. Apply to HARBECK & CO., 81 Beaver street.

HUNTER'S POINT.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, A BEAUTIful, first class House; new, well built; 9 rooms, 8 large closets, splendid parlor floor; good neighborhood; price $4,800; terms easy; near the ferries; third house in East Fourth street, east side of East avenue.

$4,500.—FOR SALE, A THREE STORY STONE front English basement House, No 2 Huntington street, between Clinton and Court. Terms easy. Apply at 241 Seventh avenue, New York.

$7,500 WILL BUY THE WELL BUILT THREE story brick House, corner Bergen and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn, basement and good cellar, good location; $4,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises or at 29 Liberty street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A FINE HOUSE, STABLE, and 20 city Lots, in the centre of the city; at a bargain if closed at once. E. W. BALL, 25 Chambers street.

FACTORY PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY.—FOR SALE—Two story substantial brick Building, 50x100 on ground floor, 50x60 on second floor, two cellars, flagged; fire proof engine room; location near Chambers street ferry. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 125 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF Houses, with gas, water, &c., complete; or they will be rented to good parties. Apply to H. M. ROGERS, corner Palisade and Reservoir avenues, Hudson City, N. J., opposite New Ravine road, or to E. HAMBLEN, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., room D, basement.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, 182 Bloomfield street. Inquire on the premises or at 222 West street, New York.

To Let or Lease.

FOR RENT—IN HOBOKEN, SEVERAL DESIRABLE Houses, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUNN, Jr., Agent, room No. 4, office Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

TO LET—AT HUDSON CITY, HOTEL, CORNER OF Montgomery avenue and Franklin street (Washington Village), with a splendid ground, stables, &c. Inquire at MULLER'S grocery store, Palisade avenue, corner of Griffith street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

To let, furnished, for one or two years, a large first class House for a private residence, with small garden and fruit trees. Apply to L. J. A. PAPINEAU, Montreal, Canada.

ALL PAYING RENT AND DESIRING TO OWN THEIR homes while occupying them should send for pamphlet (which are free) showing how it can be done in the city of Elizabeth, near Elizabeth depot. Houses new and ready for occupation. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport.

A—A—A—A—A.—ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRginia, West Virginia and the South for sale by the NEW YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 58 Broadway.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—EVERY VARIETY OF PROperty for sale, exchange or rent. WALLACE VAIL, Post office, Plainfield, N. J.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, NEAR WEST NEW BRIGHTON.

This residence, situated on high ground, commands an extensive view of the Kills and Jersey shore, and is furnished with all modern improvements of a city house, with elegant parlors, dining and bath rooms and six large sleeping apartments. The grounds are extensive, well drained, with stable and lawns; rent low to acceptable tenant. Apply to JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New York.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—THREE BRICK VILLAS TO rent; one furnished; delightfully located, with gardens, lawn, shade trees; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 26½ Bowery.

AT NEWBURG—OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON, DEsirable Dwelling; outhouses, grounds and fruit; fine water; 20 acres excellent land; surroundings unexceptionable. Price only $15,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VARIETY OF COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—ON line of New Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Portchester, Greenwich and Stamford; rent from $300 to $2,500. S. IRELAND, 261 Broadway.

AT A SACRIFICE—ON ACCOUNT OF PARTIES gone South, 15 acres, 2 story Gothic house, barn, carriage house, fine fruits, &c., near Jamaica depot, Long Island; will exchange for house or lots in New York. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A LOUISIANA 6,000 ACRE, WELL LOCATED, THOROughly ditched Cotton Plantation (part exchange) for sale low; buildings complete; 2,000 acres cleared. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ATLANTA, GA., 2½ MILES FROM CITY—101 ACRES first class Land, on macadamized road; price reasonable. Full particulars of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT MOUNT VERNON—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE for winter or summer, nine minutes from two depots. House has thirteen rooms, in good repair. Stable, carriage house, chicken house, &c.; ice pond and ice house. Seven acres land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, fine shade trees. Perfectly healthy. For sale low as owner must move South. JOHN H. GRAY owner, 78 Cedar street.

AT NEWBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—A FIRST CLASS private Residence for sale, No. 81 Grand street, eligibly located; house brick and brown stone, with extension; 14 rooms; French roof; all the modern improvements; lot 48x125; filled with a variety of fruit and shrubbery; private street in rear 25 feet wide. Terms easy. Apply to BALDWIN & IRVIN, 65 Liberty street, New York, or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS AND VILLAGE PROPERTY for sale and to let in all parts of New York within one hour; printed lists. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, at Newark, Bloomfield, Montclair and Scotch Plains, in New Jersey; rents from $300 to $1,200. S. IRELAND, 261 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD.—FOR SALE, TO LET, FULL DESCRIPtion with lowest prices of all property on Northern Railroad for sale. Many Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, ON THE SEA SHORE.—FOR SALE, a desirable place of 4½ acres with good house, having all the necessary conveniences; stable, garden, lawn, &c.; six minutes' walk from depot; price $11,000. FRANK G. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, AT HYDE Park, a delightful summer or winter Residence; large house, in good repair, painted last fall; large garden, and all necessary garden, farm and carriage buildings, with 130 acres of Land, lying between the Albany turnpike and the river, with about 500 yards front on the latter. Will be sold at a bargain. Address box 53 Post office, Hyde Park, or CHARLES F. ZIMMERMAN, 90 Wall street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., FINE RESIdence in perfect order; 14 rooms; hot and cold water; bathroom, gas, furnace, new carriage house, cow house, hennery, tool house, about 2 acres of ground, concrete walks, fine fruit trees; located on main avenue; 10 minutes by horse cars from depot. For further information, permits, &c., apply to WM. H. DARLING, Erie Railway office, 241 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON SOUTH street, a most desirable residence, with 13 rooms (including servants' rooms), bath room, water closet, hot and cold water, gas, barn, ice house well filled, complete garden and fruit trees. For further particulars apply to RANDOLPH BROS., room 28, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York, or THEODORE AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, A good Farm of 30 acres of land, and House containing 17 rooms; new barn and outbuildings; near the landing; fine view of the river; formerly the property of Daniel Winant, deceased; possession given immediately. Apply to JESSE WINANT, foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, or DANIEL OUTWATER, No. 153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, AT WESTwood station, New York and Hackensack Extension Railroad; fifty acres; will cut immediately in lots; improvements good; location very desirable; price $20,000; terms easy. Inquire in H. CARLOUGH'S store, 549 Hudson street, corner Perry.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SCHOOL BUILDING AND School, in a city containing 35,000 inhabitants. Proprietors desire to retire from business. Address TEACHER, care of McStae, Value & Co., 157 Duane street, New York city.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTY SEATS AT PLAINfield, New Jersey, and at West Flushing, L. I.; also a most beautiful farm of 96 acres in New Jersey, about 1½ hour from New York, to exchange for Brooklyn or New York city property. Exchange Salesrooms, 85 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANT AND ATTRACTIVE Home in the country (on Long Island) within one hour's ride of the city and ten minutes' walk of three railroad depots; house (with 10 67-100 lots, 25x100 each) in thorough and complete order; marble mantels, mirror, cornices, &c.; 9 rooms and fine cemented cellar; good outbuildings; fine fruits in season; price $7,000, $4,000 cash, balance can remain on a permanent mortgage if desired; here is a splendid investment, as the property is continually increasing in value; the owner has lived there five years and it is perfectly healthy. Address F. O. M., Herald office.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAIN; NORTH SHORE, Staten Island, neat double Cottage, 10 lots on two streets, commanding fine view; eight minutes from ferry; church and school near; $8,250; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—GOTHIC COTTAGE, 11 rooms, acre land; five minutes from ferry; fine view of bay; desirable residence for gentleman of moderate means; $6,500; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—14 LOTS, 25x150 each, in the best location on Main street, suitable for hotel, store or cottage property; also a Cottage to rent or for sale cheap. For particulars address box 309 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

HEMPSTEAD FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 51 acres, about a mile and a half from the Hempstead depot of the Long Island Railroad, with a large dwelling house, barn and other suitable outbuildings; a young bearing orchard, garden, &c., &c. Will be sold with or without the Stock, Farming Utensils, Carriages and Furniture. This farm was formerly owned by John Dikeman, and is now owned and cultivated by R. B. Kent. Persons desiring to purchase are requested to view the premises and apply to R. B. KENT, 173 Bowery, New York, or JOHN DIKEMAN, 199 Washington street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN FORDHAM, WEST FROM THE DEPOT, ON the heights, Cottage, with stable, garden, &c.; rent $450 per annum. Inquire of CHARLES MOLLER, 35 Maiden lane.

TO LET—WEST NEW BRIGHTON—NEAT COTTAGE, six rooms and kitchen, five minutes from ferry; desirable surroundings; rent $20 per month. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET—AT LAKE MAHOPAC, THE HOMESTEAD and Farm (60 acres) of the late D. T. Valentine. For photograph and terms apply to JOHN PAULDING, 55 Liberty street.

TO LET, POSSESSION APRIL 1—A HANDSOME Country Residence, four miles from New York, on Long Island; 20 minutes' ride by railroad; large house, 16 rooms and cellar, in fine order; coach house, barns, &c.; three acres of land in lawn, garden, and fruit in abundance; more land and fruit if required; high ground and healthy location; five minutes' walk from depot; 22 trains daily. Apply to F. CORNILL, No. 1 Essex Market, before 12 M., and 75 Rivington street after 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE MANSION SITUated on the banks of the Hudson river surrounded by a fine lawn and magnificent old shade trees; is accessible by six different means of communication at every five minutes during the day and 15 minutes during the night; amount of ground can be arranged to suit; is well adapted for a boarding house or an institution; would exchange for a well located city house. FRANK G. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—TO LET, IN PHILADELphia, a Store, 24 feet by 130, elegantly fitted up and one of the best situated on Chestnut street; a splendid opportunity for parties in this city contemplating a branch establishment in Philadelphia, as business changes, &c., have reduced the retail dry goods stores on that great thoroughfare to a comparatively small number. Address box 2,453 Philadelphia (Pa.) Post office.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A BARGAIN IN BALTIMORE.
For sale, Guy's Hotel, fronting on Monument square, opposite Barnum's Hotel, in the heart of the city of Baltimore, with large adjoining Property, forming a first class location for a hotel, opera house or business investment. This property must be sold at once. Terms very easy. THOMAS HILL, Fayette and St. Paul sts., Baltimore, Md.

$110 PER ACRE (TERMS VERY EASY) WILL purchase a splendid Farm of 160 acres, near Menlo Park, N. J.; good buildings, fruits, &c. Farms to exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

$2,500.—PART CASH—HOUSE; HAS TEN rooms; new barn; eight acres land; all in good order; nice stream of water; two miles from Sing Sing. Address A. D. HILLYER, pier 6 North River.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A CHANCE—TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE or Lots well located, a splendid three story h. s. b. s. House, replete with improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, &c.; painted, papered and frescoed, with heavy balustrade, stoop, railing, plate glass in front windows, &c.; choice location, &c. Further particulars from Mr. JAMES ROWE, 830 Third avenue, or by addressing Mrs. M. B., Herald office, for three days.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn city property or merchandise, one thousand acres of the best Timber Land in this State, convenient to railroad and canal. For particulars apply at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 157 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop frame House, with brick basement; modern improvements, 25 by 40x140, for a down-town Property not to exceed $12,000. Inquire on the premises. I. SOLOMON, East Eighty-sixth street, near avenue B.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL HOUSE IN OR near the city for two fine lots in Sixty-fourth street, 400 feet west of Boulevard; no rock; street graded and sewered. Apply at 25 Charles street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK CITY improved property—A beautiful Country Residence, on east bank of Hudson river, two hours from New York; house built of stone; hot and cold water throughout; ground over 130 acres, and handsomely laid out. No encumbrance on property, and cash paid for difference in price of properties, if any. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SOME OF THE FINEST located Lands in Virginia, convenient to railroads; titles perfect. Call on R. T. BUSH, 75 William street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS PROPerty in Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, Long Island and New Jersey at bargains. For particulars apply at Exchange Salesrooms, 85 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—THE four story brown stone House 15 East Thirty-eighth street. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,239 Broadway.

WANTED TO TRADE—7 LOTS WELL LOCATED IN Brooklyn; and cash for improved property in New York or Brooklyn. Apply to TATE & SIMPSON 80 Nassau street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN NYACK, ON THE RIVER, A GOOD House and, from one to seven acres. Address, with lowest price, Cash box 5,025 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR ONE-THIRD CASH, two-thirds on mortgage, a small House, with modern improvements; must be in good order and in a respectable neighborhood, situated between Second and Eighth avenues and Fourteenth and Fortieth streets; price from $10,000 to $13,000. Address L. G., Herald office, giving a description and location of the property.

WANTED TO BUY—IN HARLEM, A NICE HOUSE; 11 rooms. Owners address, with lowest terms and full particulars, GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Counsellor at Law, 133 Nassau street.

BILLIARDS.

ONE ROSEWOOD AND ONE OAK SLATE BED BILliard Table, Sharpe maker, will be sold Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S salesroom, 37 Nassau street.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MRS. ALLEN, VEILED PROPHETESS, TELLS YOUR whole life, causes marriages, gives lucky numbers. Ladies 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents. Office 325 East Twenty-fifth street, near First avenue, first floor, back rooms.

MME. ROSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present, future, showing likeness and name of your husband; also numbers. Office, 159 Forty-first street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway.

MADAM HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, TELLS ALL AFfairs of life. 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies, $1; gents, $2.

$20,000 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO CAN surpass Madam CLIFFTON, the great Medical and Business Clairvoyant; all business strictly confidential. Office 176 Bleecker street, fourth door from Sullivan st.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 3 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Without mercury; manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 162 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES.—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; with or without medicines; his powerful, safe monthly pills and compound; $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Dr. Evans' magical invigorator; lost manhood is restored in fifteen minutes; price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines safe and certain, $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, [Laurens street].

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure all female complaints. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION—FOR THE relief and cure of the erring and unfortunate, on principles of Christian philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age in relation to marriage and social evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause.—Young, middle aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Forty years' private practice.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

15 WORTH ST., IN REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; no objection to country; best city reference. Call for two days.

19 OLIVER ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A GOOD plain cook; is willing to assist at washing and ironing or to take care of an invalid; good city reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., in the rear.—A competent person as first rate cook; will do the washing of a small private family; good reference.

42 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., IN rear.—A respectable person as cook in a private family; would assist in washing; good city reference.

44 EAST 39D ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A respectable young girl desires a situation in a private family to plain cooking; is an excellent ironer and washer; good city reference from last place.

48 WEST 52D ST.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; willing to assist with washing and ironing; or as seamstress, to cut and fit children's clothes.

62 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; is a good plain cook; can assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days.

75 4TH AV., CORNER 10TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands meat and pastry in hotels, boarding houses or private families.

84TH ST., NEAR AV. A.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, two doors from av. A, south side.

100 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family. Call for two days.

103 WEST 20TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good city references. Can be seen for two days.

112 WEST 33D ST.—AN ENGLISH COOK, IN A private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

117 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; willing to do washing and ironing in a small family; good city reference.

125 GREENWICH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS ORDER cook. Can be seen all week.

129 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; understands English and American cooking of all styles; is an experienced baker; good reference.

130 WEST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—AS first class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; has long reference. Call for two days.

130 WEST 19TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family, or as cook and to assist with the washing; good reference.

137 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

148 WOOSTER ST., BETWEEN HOUSTON AND Prince.—A young German girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Call from 10 to 2.

150 (NEW NO. 176) 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4.

166 EAST 28TH ST.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; best city reference.

200 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A RESpectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM.—AS FIRST class cook; understands boning and larding; is a good baker; city or country; city reference.

205 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As good experienced cook and first rate baker; is also an excellent laundress; can come well recommended.

207 EAST 5TH ST., IN THE REAR, BASEMENT.—A middle aged Scotch woman to cook, wash and iron.

208 EAST 22D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, IN A private family or first class boarding house; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call for two days.

208 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good cook; would assist with the washing if required; prefers a good home in a private family more than wages; has the very best city reference from her last place.

212 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, or plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objections to the country.

220 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECtable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

228 WEST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

239 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor.—Two respectable young women, sisters, in a small private family; one as excellent cook and would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; both understand their business thoroughly; wish to go together; no objection to go with a family to the country for the summer; best city reference from their last place. Call or address for two days.

254 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As first class cook; is an excellent baker; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

265 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN in a family as first class cook; is an excellent baker. Good reference.

329 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

332 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best reference.

333 EAST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BETWEEN 1ST av. and Stuyvesant park.—A Protestant woman as cook; can do all kinds of baking; is willing to assist at washing if necessary; references first class.

342 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; best city reference from last place; also first class waitress. Can be seen to-day.

302 MOTT ST., NEAR BLEECKER, IN THE BAKery.—A steady person to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; steady place preferred to the highest wages; good reference.

344 7TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—TWO HIGHLY REspectable girls, one as first class cook in all its branches; meats, soups, pastries, creams and jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first class waitress; is kind and obliging; has no objection to the country. Best reference. Call for two days.

370 7TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

449 PEARL ST.—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN AS COOK for a hotel or restaurant.

590 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; is a good plain cook; will assist in plain washing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

895 3D AV., CORNER 54TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO cooking, washing and ironing. Can get city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

1 AV. A, CORNER HOUSTON ST., IN THE SHOE store.—A German Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist at washing and ironing in a private American family.

161½ DOWNING ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 6.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid; good reference. Call for two days.

36 EAST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; excellent city references. Can be seen at her present employer's.

37 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at present employer's.

57 DOWNING ST.—A RESPECTABLE, CLEAN, SMART young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; satisfactory reference.

102 GROVE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid.

113 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress in a small family; good reference if required.

123 7TH AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRLS: one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and to do plain sewing; best city reference from last place.

130 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; city reference if required.

141 EAST 13TH ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 7.—A REspectable young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing. Best city references.

178 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As chambermaid and fine washer or as chambermaid and seamstress; eight years' city reference.

211 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist in fine washing or to do housework; capable of either; best city reference.

212 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; willing and obliging.

215 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to assist with the washing, take care of children and do plain sewing; city reference.

239 WEST 33D ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, and fine washing and ironing or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best city reference.

251 EAST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid; can do fine washing and French fluting; good city reference. Call for two days.

302 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; a country place preferred; can be seen for two days; best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

333 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs., top floor, front room.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

402 EAST 53D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress. Best reference.

423 7TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., SECond floor.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally agreeable; good city reference.

450 4TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork, or to mind children alone; best city reference. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 331 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Winter and Spring Suits, $3 upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Call or address.

12 NORFOLK ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—FIRST class dressmaker to go out to work by the day or week; would take her sewing machine with her; understands all kinds of family sewing.

36 WEST 4TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON sewing machine and buttonhole machine wishes to have some more work at three cents a yard and three cents a buttonhole.

65 WEST 37TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—EXPERIenced dressmaker, to work out by the day in private families; fits perfectly, trims tastefully; first class references.

100 WEST 20TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, THORoughly competent, is desirous of a few more customers, by the day or week; best references. Call on or address L. L. B.

105 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., UP STAIRS.—As good seamstress, by the day or week; has a perfect knowledge of dressmaking.

109 WEST 32D ST.—A SEAMSTRESS TO GO OUT BY the day or week; is an operator; no objection to the country.

110 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE (HER present employer's).—A first class seamstress; can make and trim dresses and do all kinds of family sewing by machine or hand.

120 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; can operate on the Florence and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines; can finish all kinds of dresses after the dressmaker and make children's dresses; city reference if required.

121 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—Will go out by the day or work at home; latest styles; perfect fitting; owns machine; elegant suits guaranteed.

155 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable person as first class dressmaker; can make all kinds of walking suits and evening dresses in every style; would like to go to the country. Call for three days.

222 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent dressmaker going out by the day desires a few more customers.

222 EAST 34TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day. Call at or address.

234 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wants an engagement by the week or month; can make ball dresses and work on four different machines. Call all the week in the corset store.

245 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs. (present employer's).—As seamstress; is a good dressmaker; does all kinds of family sewing and trimming; would take care of a growing child or wait on a lady; city reference as to respectability.

275 ELIZABETH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO HAS had ten years' experience in doing all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes for employment by the day, week or month. Address SEAMSTRESS, in care of Mrs. Jones.

287 3D AV., IN STORE.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day in first class families; reference if required.

367 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—AS first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day to do family sewing; can furnish machine if required.

526 6TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly, to cut and fit in an establishment.

570 7TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A DRESSmaker and seamstress to be engaged by the week or month; is a competent operator on ladies' and children's undergarments, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish machine if required; no objection to the country. Call or address.

1,251 BROADWAY, CORNER 31ST ST., IN FANCY store.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day in families.

A PARISIAN DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS wishes to go out by the day or week in families; understands cutting and fitting dresses and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good city reference. Address PARISIAN SEAMSTRESS, box 224 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

95 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; no objections to go as chambermaid. Call for two days.

96 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

112 7TH AV., CORNER 15TH ST., OVER THE TEA store.—A Protestant girl desires a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country.

216 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family to do general housework; city reference. Call for two days.

232 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework.

239 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; satisfactory references given. Call on or address K. M.

265 WEST HOUSTON ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, sixteen years old, to do light housework and take care of children; best city reference. Call in the store.

314 EAST 23D ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN TO DO general housework.

316 EAST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference.

337 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

345 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework, or would do kitchen work; not afraid of work; good city reference.

354 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young woman to do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging.

417 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, in the rear.—A respectable widow, with a child two years old, to do general housework, or as laundress; will go for low wages on account of the child, who is no trouble; best city reference. Call for two days.

431 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., in rear.—A respectable young woman to do housework; no objection to city or country. Best reference.

554 WEST 45TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; good city reference.

653½ 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS., in the fancy store.—A young girl, 18 years old, to assist in doing light housework, waiting or to mind children; is willing and obliging; city reference if required.

994 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, in a private family to do housework. Call one day.

Housekeepers, &c.

744 8TH AV.—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A SCOTCH lady of experience; can do all kinds of family sewing and is a nice cook; would go any distance from the city; religious persons preferred; good city reference. Call or address for one week. Ring third bell.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT ENCUMbrance, would like a situation as housekeeper in a private family, hotel or boarding house; no objection to go in the country, or would travel with an invalid lady. Apply for three days at No. 165 East 54th st., second floor.

Laundresses, &c.

85 6TH AV., IN THE CANDY STORE.—WORK WANTed, to go out by the day, by a young woman; is an excellent washer and ironer.

129 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class laundress wants ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; thoroughly understands French fluting; good reference.

217 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman wishes to take in a families washing; can do fluting; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. McGOWAN.

220 VARICK ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS first class laundress; would do good plain cooking and fine washing; a daughter to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; understands fluting. Call for two days.

222 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL AS laundress and chambermaid in a small private family; no objection to the country.

226 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As first class laundress, or would go out by the day; is an excellent housecleaner; best reference.

227 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., second floor.—A respectable colored woman a family or gentleman's washing, from 50 cents to $1 a dozen; fluting done on reasonable terms.

246 WEST 38TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent woman wishes to go out by the day to do fine washing, ironing and fluting.

248 WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Ladies', gentlemen's and families' washing done by first class laundress.

318 EAST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young woman in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; not long in the country; Jewish family preferred. Inquire for two days.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some washing to do at her own home; understands doing up ladies' and gentlemen's clothes; good reference.

335 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman to do a family's or a few gentlemen's washing at her own residence; best city reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Laundresses, &c.

338 1ST AV., ROOM NO. 9.—A RESPECTABLE WOman to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; is a very good laundress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

430 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A woman wants to go out to work by the day; is a good washer and ironer; or would do house cleaning.

435 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, who can do fluting, would like to get a family or a few lady's or gentlemen's washing. Call or address Mrs SHANESY.

Nurses, &c.

14 SPRING ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as children's nurse in a private family.

15 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse, having a baby five weeks old; best reference can be given. Inquire for two days.

22 JACKSON ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, with fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home.

23 WAVERLEY PLACE, PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable Protestant young woman as nurse; has three years' reference from her last place.

29 RAILROAD AV., JERSEY CITY.—WANTED, TO take a baby to her own home. Call on Mrs. KELLY.

30 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; GOOD city reference. Address for two days.

42 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., IN rear.—A respectable person as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; city reference.

57 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; has lost her first baby; best city reference.

107 EAST 12TH ST.—AS MONTHLY NURSE OR TO wait on an invalid lady. Can be seen for two days.

113 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A WOMAN fully competent to take the entire charge of children or a baby; is a good plain sewer; good city reference.

118 WEST 39TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG widow to go wet nursing; has a healthy baby six weeks old; fully capable of taking charge. Apply to Mrs. FITZPATRICK.

120 WEST 26TH ST.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse. Apply at the office of Dr. GRINDLE.

149 FRONT ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE young person as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut out and operate on a sewing machine; highest reference. Call for two days.

165 WEST HOUSTON ST., TOP FLOOR.—A STEADY, respectable woman wishes to take charge of and do the cleaning of a few tenement houses, or to clean an office building. Call for one week.

203 7TH AV.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and to do sewing. Apply to her last employer.

221 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes a babe to wet nurse at her own residence; recently lost her own, two days old.

317 EAST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable, healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable private family.

345 6TH AV., IN THE MILLINER'S STORE.—A middle aged Protestant woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experienced in nursing; the very best city reference; no one need apply but those having a young infant. Call for two days.

356 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., third floor.—A young American lady who has lost her own baby two months old to go out as wet nurse.

358 WEST 55D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—As wet nurse, by a young, healthy American woman.

426 4TH AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 29TH ST., IN THE store.—A respectable young widow as wet nurse in a private family; good reference. Call between 10 and 4.

510 EAST 13TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE TO mind children and assist with housework; the other is a good seamstress and would assist in chamberwork.

534 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; can give the best reference. Call or address for two days.

541 3D AV., CORNER 38TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, front.—An American lady, having lost her baby, to go as wet nurse in a gentleman's family; breast milk two weeks old. Call for two days.

1,266 3D AV., BETWEEN 80TH AND 81ST STS.—A respectful young girl wishes a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call for three days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to take care of children and do chamberwork; is a good plain sewer. Call on or address Mrs. McNIFFS, corner of 61st st. and 2d av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS LOST her own baby, wants a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call for three days at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, corner 51st st. and Lexington av.

Waitresses, &c.

29 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress or chambermaid; the very best city reference given. Call for two days at present employer's.

118 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl; is a first class waitress and chambermaid. Call for two days, from 10 till 2 o'clock.
Mrs. QUINN.

142 7TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS., SECond floor, front room.—Two girls; one as first class waitress; is capable of taking a man's place; the other as first class chambermaid; best references. Call for two days.

200 7TH AV., CORNER 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—By a respectable young woman, as first class waitress, or as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; apply for two days.

426 4TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 29TH ST., IN THE fancy store.—As competent waitress; can take the place of a man; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

235 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—An English girl to 'tend store or other light occupation; has a sewing machine. Call at Smith's toy store.

240 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl in a private family. Apply to M. BARLAND.

259 6TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A respectable young lady as nursery governess; no objection to go a short distance out of town; good reference. Call for two days.

264 7TH AV., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A LADY AS nursery governess, or as companion to a lady, to assist her in house duties; will be found useful and obliging; has excellent reference. Address GOVERNESS.

353 BLEECKER ST., RING THE SECOND BELL.—A respectable Scotch Protestant to take care of one or two buildings which are used for offices; would keep them clean and in order; would want one or two rooms to live in; good city reference from first families. Call for one week.

A LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES A SITUATION AS copyist. Address B., 202 East 17th st.

A LADY WRITING A PLAIN, LEGIBLE HAND DEsires copying. Address ELLA, Herald office.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES TO GIVE INSTRUCtion in French and music in exchange for a home. Address PARISIAN LADY, station L, Harlem.

A YOUNG, ENERGETIC CONNECTICUT WOMAN wishes an engagement as governess in a family of means, or as housekeeper in a first class hotel. Address ENERGY, Herald office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, SUPERIOR EDUCATION, congenial disposition and domestic qualities, desires a position of trust. Acquirements—Modern languages and fine arts. Address ADA, box 133 Herald office.

A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND BUSINESS CApabilities is open to an engagement on the 1st of April; is at present holding a position in a first class house on Broadway. Address COBOURG, Herald office, for one week.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF FRENCH DESCENT, IS desirous of obtaining a situation to travel or as housekeeper in a widower's family. Address Mrs. V. M., box 195 Herald office, stating when and where can be seen.

A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family as lady's maid; understands hair dressing, dressmaking, all kinds of family sewing. Address L. M., station G.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE AN ENGAGEMENT as lady's maid, companion, or in any light capacity to travel with a family. Address, stating full particulars, M. E. GORDON, Philadelphia (Pa.) Post office.

A YOUNG LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON, would like a permanent situation as first class milliner; can serve in store if necessary; or to superintend a workroom and take orders. Address for one week, stating salary, M. HENDERSON, 1,516 South 4th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

A YOUNG LADY ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OF age, of intelligence and good English education, would like a situation as lady's companion; would make herself useful; no objection to light housework; is a very neat housekeeper. Address V. R. H., Herald office.

A LADY, OF THOROUGH EDUCATION AND ability, desires a position in New York or Brooklyn, as corresponding secretary, bookkeeper, or to take charge of an office; best references. Call on or address Miss M., 10th st., third house from 4th av., Brooklyn.

COPYING WANTED TO DO AT HOME, BY A LADY who is a neat and rapid writer. Address M. S., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPENT CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED—AT 120 East 58th st., near 4th av.

A GOOD WAITRESS IN A COFFEE HOUSE. 564 6TH avenue.

A PROTESTANT NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, with reference, may apply at 75 West 47th st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a private family; city references required. 244 East 19th st., near 2d av.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A SMALL family; must be a good washer and ironer; best city reference required. 160 Prince st.

A CLOAK TRIMMER AND A CLOAK CUTTER, ACcustomed to cut to measure; also shirt finishers and an operator on Willcox & Gibbs' machine wanted, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

BRAIDERS WANTED—THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO braid by hand; also operators on sewing machines, and a person accustomed to press linen; work given home. Apply to L. DAVIES, at J. Neuberger's, 203 Church st.

LADIES.—WORK FURNISHED TO PAY FOR FIRST class sewing machines by instalments.
UNION MACHINE STITCHING ASSOCIATION,
139 8th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR first class sewing machines by instalments.
NEW YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., 43 Bleecker st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TO ASSIST IN chamberwork. Apply at 50 East 25th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A HOtel; best reference required. 759 Broadway.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, A GOOD COOK, WASHer and ironer; city references required. Inquire at 242 West 55th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—COMPETENT TRIMMERS AND MILLIners; only first class hands need apply; also apprentices, at 58 Clinton place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 265 Spring st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN THE KITCHEN OF a bakery; also one to do chamberwork and wash for four persons. Apply at 121 4th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Apply, with good city references, at 51 West 66th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A COOK WHO will also do part of the washing; must have best city references. Call to-day before 2 o'clock at 9 West 47th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE charge of children; best references required. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., at 531 West 34th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a private family; must be willing and obliging. Apply at 158 West 16th st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in a small private family; best references required. Call at 10 West 36th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at 60 East 4th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT IN A LADIES' SALOON and make herself generally useful. Apply at the Saddle Rock Oyster House, 323 8th av., near 25th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENEral housework; good references required. Apply at 107 Rodney st., near Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SMART WOMAN, TO DO PLAIN COOKing and make herself generally useful, at the Saddle Rock Oyster House, 323 8th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; one who can bring good references may apply at 261 West 20th st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE AS FIRST rate laundress and to assist with chamberwork, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 359 West 21st st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, EFFICIENT WOMAN, FOR general housework, no washing, in a respectable family of four adults, downtown; may sleep home if she desires. Address MERCHANT, box 3,415 Post office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS and experience, to canvass with light articles of universal use; $5 a day easily realized. Call at 64 Fulton st., room No. 5.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMbermaid, tidy and active, with good references. Call for two days at 104 East 22d st., between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family a short distance in country. Apply, with reference, in leather store, 73 Division st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY GOOD WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with the best city reference. Also a well recommended nurse for young children. Apply at 103 East 40th st. on Monday, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper in a widower's family. Apply in person at the Housekeepers' Bureau, 503 Bowery, second floor. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to assist in general housework; also a young girl to do chamberwork and light waiting; none but those fully competent and with good reference need apply at 201 East 39th st., from 9 to 12 A. M., for two days.

24 EAST 39TH ST.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily, a thoroughly neat and first class person as cook; those who perfectly understand their business and have good city references may call to-day from 3 to 5 o'clock; no others need apply.

25 MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS FOR LADIES' AND children's hats; also 6 for bonnets wanted immediately; wages from $12 to $25 per week. Also good saleswomen wanted; references required. Work given out. Apply at 31 Division st., in the millinery store.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE man, as coachman and groom. Best city reference. Can be seen at 1,156 Broadway for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, as coachman and groom; has the best references. Can be seen at Theodore E. Baldwin's, Broadway and 10th st.

A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION—HAS BEEN eleven years in one place; best city references. Apply at Eyerson & Brown's, 73 University place, corner 13th st.

A COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FIRST class coachman; refers to Mr. George F. Train. Address B. H., Stanley House, above Grand st.

A RESPECTABLE SINGLE YOUNG GERMAN MAN wants a situation as footman or coachman in a private family; city or country; can be seen for three days. Address L. K. FRANSOH, restaurant 73 West Houston st.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER'S PLACE WANTED—By a steady Scotchman; is fully competent in every respect; has the best city references. Address R., box 202 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE SINGLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; has good city reference. Address L. J., box 177 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom and coachman; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business and can be highly recommended. Address J. C., Herald office.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A Protestant single man; can take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; best recommendations as to capability. Call on or address GARDENER, 116 West 25th st., stating particulars.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTEStant single man who thoroughly understands his business; can show four years' unexceptionable references. Address J. D. L., Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN JUST DISengaged; is a good and careful driver; is a good attendant on table, and is most obliging; good reference. 124 West 19th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; is a good, careful driver and first class groom; willing and obliging; first class reference. Address W. K., 252 West 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man who understands his business thoroughly, and has the best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 3 East 25th st., private stable.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, in town or country; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employers. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO CAN COME WELL recommended, to go South. Apply in the seed store, No. 9 John st., New York, or at 408 Grand st., Williamsburg.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE young man, who is only a few months in the country; served his time in Dublin; wishes to go where there is glass. Address P. K., Herald office.

MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS; MAN AS coachman and plain gardener, wife for general housework; is a good plain cook, or could take charge of a dairy; good reference. Address L. H., box 125 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom; is a careful, good driver; would prefer the country; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 227 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried German man, as gardener; understands his business in all its branches, such as greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, &c.; good reference. Address L. J., box 229 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER. APPLY MONDAY, March 7, at office of W. M. RAYMOND & CO., 348 Pearl street, on Franklin square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man; is a good groom and careful driver; is a good milker. Reference from his last employer. Address P. C., box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, A YOUNG MAN, A good driver, and who understands the care of horses and can make himself generally useful. Apply before 10, at 111 West 43d st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS assistant gardener; long experience in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. T., box 161 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who has excellent references and recommendations. Apply at Brewster & Co.'s carriage warehouse, corner of 14th st. and 5th av.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses, to drive and deliver goods for a grocery store. None need apply without good city reference. Call at 336 Spring st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN gardener, or to take care of a place, by a single young man; good city and country reference. Address W. C., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE GARDENer, by one who thoroughly understands his business, or to take care or superintend a small farm. Can be seen for three days at 147 Bowery, in tobacco store. N. Y. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener; the best of reference from last employer, with whom I spent three years; no objections to milking a cow; country preferred. Address J., box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR COACHman and gardener, by a married man; one in family; understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place, which late employer will certify. Address H. G., box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, also fruit and flowers; English; married, no family; 12 years' reference, unexceptionable, from last employer. S. P., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDENER, BY a German (single); is a first class gardener, who understands his business in all its branches; best reference. Call on or address GARDENER, 43 West 14th st., W. C. Wilson & Brothers'.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY AN Englishman; a married man, one child; has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors. Has the best of city reference from former employers. Address H. W., seed store. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL GARdener and florist of long experience; thoroughly understands cut flower business, also knowledge of the grapery, laying out of grounds and raising of vegetables, &c.; is married, with a small family. Address W. G., box 176 Herald office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FIRST CLASS STORE—SOUTHWEST CORNER Bowery and Bleecker street, forty feet front, to let.—Splendid location for a bank, drug store or any first class business; will be divided if desired. ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery.

A CORNER STORE TO LEASE FIVE YEARS.—VERY best location for first class retail trade. Address OWNER, station G.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR—ALSO SECOND FLOOR, three rooms deep, elegant new fronts; also third floor; every convenience; immediate possession. 21 Clinton place, near Broadway.

A DOUBLE STORE, 43X74, TO LEASE, AT 33 AND 35 Bridge street, near Broad street, adapted for grain, &c.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THAT SPLENDID DOUBLE marble Store and Basement, now occupied by Wood Brothers as a carriage repository, 696 Broadway. Apply to A. RAYMOND, 125 Fulton street.

BEEKMAN STREET.—TO RENT, STORE, BASEMENT and Cellar of No. 26 Beekman street, or the Store alone; 90 feet deep; centre and side light; excellent location for first class trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 201 Hudson street.

GREENE STREET STORES AND LOFTS TO LET—THE four Lofts in the splendid new double buildings Nos 42 and 44 Greene street, 5½x100; also the Store, Basement and one Loft in building No. 52 Greene street; rent very low and immediate possession given; the extensive Buildings Nos. 46 48 and 50 Greene street, for many years past occupied for City Directory; is now being altered for first class stores; some will be leased at a low figure. This property is located between Grand and Broome streets, near Broadway, and on a line with the Church street improvements, adjoining the stores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., and opposite Messrs. Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. and others. Apply to B. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene street.

MACHINE SHOP TO LET AND ELEGANT STOCK OF new Tools for sale; a bargain; shop on ground floor, 70 by 8 feet; located 42 State street, Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 316 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

OFFICE TO LET—WITH PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE, &c. Inquire at 102 Bleecker street, in drug store.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE BUILDING 1 Broadway, corner of John street. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

OFFICES AND BASEMENT TO LET—AT 542 AND 544 Broadway, for insurance companies or those that want fine offices.
N. C. BISHOP,
243 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted and ventilated, with every convenience for manufacturing. Apply to PECK & BOGART, on the premises, 162 Bank street, corner of West street.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS TO let, with Steam Power. Apply to H. W GREEN, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, TWO A1 LOFTS, EACH 30x113, and an L, 23x24, lighted all round each with 35 windows, heated by steam, and have all the conveniences of a first class shop. Inquire on the premises of C. W. ALCOTT, corner of avenue B and Eighteenth street.

STORE TO LET—40 FEET DEEP, RENT $25 PER month; 52 Ninth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; possession immediately.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 63X100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 686 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—LAW OFFICES, PLEASANT AND LIGHT; also two Work Rooms, at 65 Nassau street.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 1,162 Broadway, opposite the Coleman House; would be let for light business purpose. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, RECEPTION ROOM AND Room adjoining, suitable for an office, in the house of a private family. Apply to 352 West Thirtieth street.

TO LET—356 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTYfirst street, east side, a Parlor Floor for a light respectable business; gas, water, pantries, &c.; rent $50 per month. Possession immediately.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY, DOING a good business, on the northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue. Inquire at 226 East Sixty-second street.

TO LET—STORE 831 BROADWAY, FROM MAY 1; now occupied as Japanese warehouse; dimensions, 20x 50, and light room in rear, same size. Apply to JAMES E. GRANNISS, 63 Centre street.

TO LET—A FIRST LOFT ON CORNER, 25X100, SUITable for wareroom or light manufacturing business; lighted by 21 windows. 416 Broome street, near Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE STORE 112 JOHN STREET, nearly opposite Cliff; desirable for metal brokers, hardware, manufacturing jewellers, &c. Apply to C. DE P. FIELD & CO., 127 Water street.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FINE, LIGHT Rooms, Broadway, corner Thirty-seventh street. Inquire in carriage factory.

TO LET.—FLOORS OR OFFICES SUITABLE FOR business purposes, at 48 East Fourteenth street, third door from Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON THE BOWERY, BETWEEN GRAND AND Broome streets, a 2½ story House, with Store 100 feet deep. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, 153 Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT 231 Canal street, next door to the People's Bank; it will be let separate or together; splendid location for any business; it is fitted up with counters, shelves, &c.; it will be let at a reduced rent to a responsible tenant. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM MAY 1, HOUSE AND Store 21 Madison street, near New Bowery; suitable for pawnbrokers, for which it has been occupied the past fifteen years; rent $1,200. Apply to FANNING, 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LEASE—FOR 21 YEARS, WITH RENEWALS, THE Property 81 White street. A very favorable lease will be given. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE five story Building, No. 382 Sixth avenue; size, 25x125. Apply in store.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, THE STORE AND Basement 115 Leonard street, with privilege to alter or extend; size of building, 25x45; of lot, 25x90. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TWO LARGE STORES TO LET—48 BLEECKER STREET, near Broadway. Inquire on the premises, second floor.

1,164 BROADWAY.—TO LET, LARGE HOUSE AND Store, suitable for any business. Would be let separately or together. Apply on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING HOUSE SEEKERS are informed that we have to rent furnished brown stone Houses, near Fifth avenue, in Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth streets, and other respectable localities.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop Dwelling, with private stable attached, No. 207 Second avenue, southwest corner Thirteenth street; in perfect order, and complete with extra improvements and elegantly decorated pier glass. For permits apply to J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIvate family, willing to board the family of the present occupant, consisting of three adults and two small children. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M. at 60 East Thirty-first street.

A.—OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK AND HUDSON river (city and country) and convenient to all street cars, large double 2½ story Dwelling, with under cellar, stable, garden, grounds, &c.; completely furnished; would lease reasonably to responsible party.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE ON PARLOR FLOOR OF high stoop house 45 West Twenty-sixth street; possession immediately or May 1; if desired the House will be rented for a dwelling. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

AT 758 (OLD NO.), OR 820 THIRD AVENUE.—TO LET, furnished and partly furnished Houses at $125, $150, $200 and $225 per month. JAMES ROWE.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let and for sale in good locations.
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HOUSE TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—FURnished or unfurnished; finished in walnut and rosewood. Apply on premises, 239 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first class four story brown stone House No. 4 West Forty-seventh street; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, the fine Stable 21 West Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Madison square, for two or more years. Address J. H., box 3,956 Post office.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop House, No. 303 West Twenty-second street, in complete order. Apply at No. 191 Ninth avenue. Can be seen between ten and two o'clock with permit.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT English basement House, No. 328 West Thirty-second street, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. Inquire of R. HUNT, at Phelps, Dodge & Co., 19 Cliff street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone House, within 15 minutes of corner of Broad and Wall streets, on Brooklyn Heights, to a small private family. Address box 2,349 New York Post office.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET, THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:—

N. w. cor. Lexington av. and 53th st., furnished	$3,200
N. w. corner Lexington av. and 52th st., unfurnished	2,600
Twenty-second st., near 6th av., unfurnished	2,100
Twenty-second st., near 7th av., unfurnished	2,100

Also a large number of Houses in Brooklyn, E. D., at half New York prices, in equal neighborhoods.
Permits of WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO., 60 William st.

AT THE OFFICE OF JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 THIRD avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, the following Houses are to rent: Fourteenth street and Second avenue, $3,400, $2,400; Sixteenth street, $1,800; Thirtieth street, four at $1,600 each; Thirty-second street, $1,400; Thirty-third street, $850, $1,400, $1,500, $1,600; Thirty-fourth street, $1,300, $1,500; Thirty-seventh street, $1,200; Thirty-ninth street, $1,450; Fiftieth street, $1,600; Lexington avenue and Fifty-fourth street, $1,800. Also several others.

A THREE STORY AND ATTIC AND HIGH STOOP brick private dwelling, 22 East Tenth street, 25x60x100; rent reduced, $2,200. HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 30 Pine st.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, 20x50x100, Forty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue; possession; rent reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, 20x60x100, Forty sixth street, near Fourth avenue; possession; rent reasonable
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE TO let on Fifth avenue, near Thirtieth street, full front, in good order, and has all improvements. Rent, $6,000. Also others on the same avenue, near Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh streets, just finished, being some of the finest locations in the city. Houses first class in every respect and very desirable. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,302 Broadway and 505 Sixth avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET OR lease—14 Clinton place, near Broadway; has been occupied some years by a first class dressmaker. For terms, &c., inquire at 10 East Seventeenth street, before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

A SMALL FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House, elegantly finished, with every improvement, partially furnished, to let reasonably. Possession immediately. Apply to owner, 150 East Twenty-third street.

AT 758 (OLD) AND 820 (NEW NO.), THIRD AVENUE.—To let, frame, brick and brown stone Houses in the city, Yorkville and Harlem at $600, $1,100, $1,200, $1,500 and up to $2,000. JAMES ROWE.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON TWENTYthird street, near Seventh avenue, the most attractive medium sized house on that street; three story high stoop marble front, in fine order; beautifully furnished throughout. Rent $250 per month, to private family only.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A SPLENDID FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House—Eighth street, near Second avenue; bay windows; all improvements; suitable for doctor or society; sold reasonable and on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER,
107 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

ALLEN STREET, NEAR HOUSTON, NOS. 186 AND 188, 47xhalf block; will sell low and on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, 100 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth st.

A THREE STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR stone front House, 18.6x45x102, in Seventy-ninth (wide) street, near Second avenue; well built and convenient; patent dumb waiter from cellar to bathroom on second story; for sale or exchange for improved or unimproved city property of more or less value; business property preferred.
ALEX. H. ROSS, owner, 106 East Twenty-ninth street.

HOUSE TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP, IN very fine order; all improvements; 19x52; lot 100; possession immediately. Apply at 225 West Thirty-seventh st.

HOUSES TO LET—IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY; rents from $350 to $4,000.
J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

HOUSE TO LET—THREE STORIES, HIGH STOOP, modern improvements, 15 rooms; moderate rent. No. 333 Nineteenth street, near Second avenue. Apply at J. FOLSOM'S real estate office, No. 82 St. Mark's place, Eighth street, near First avenue.

TO LET—HOUSE 241 WEST 22D STREET	$2,000
House 262 West 24th street	1,600
House 305 West 24th street	1,600
House 237 West 21st street	1,000
House 359 West 21st street	1,100
House 111 7th avenue	1,200
House 766 Greenwich street	1,200
House 106 Wooster street	800

WILLIAM H. ROONE, 266 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST CLASS Residences in the four story brown stone block upon Central Park, Fifth avenue and Eighty-sixth street. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street, where plans can be seen.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT PRIVATE House, in good order, to a good tenant; No. 9 Perry street, between Greenwich avenue and Waverley place. Inquire at 82 Bleecker street, near Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—32 WARREN PLACE, CHARLES STREET, A three story high stoop brick House; modern improvements. Inquire at 15 Seventh avenue, store.

TO LET—THE LARGE, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP and basement brick House; all modern improvements; gas fixtures; No. 363 West Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; rent $1,000. Inquire or address A. REIFF, 26 Baichen place, South Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE TWO THREE STORY and basement brick Houses, Nos. 208 and 210 Mulberry street; gas, baths, stationary washtubs. Inquire in store No. 161 Elizabeth street.

TO LET—21 LAMARTINE PLACE (WEST TWENTYninth street), 3½ story, modern improvements. For permits apply to S. H. WILSON, 260 Varick street.

TO LET—RENT $950, 1,520 AND 1,522 BROADWAY, BEtween Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, three story and basements brick; modern improvements. Seen without permit. Apply to owner, WILLIAM KNIGHT, 327 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—TWO FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone Houses, Nos. 202 and 206 West Forty-sixth street, near Broadway. Apply to A. & R. DAVIES, 503 Broadway.

TO LET—MODERN THREE STORY DWELLING House No. 65 Amity street; all modern improvements; if desired possession can be had April 1. For permits apply to J. B. IRELAND, 206 Broadway, room 16.

TO LET—RENT $650—TWENTY MINUTES' WALK from Wall street, high stoop three story and basement modern Houses, 17x45, Nos. 75 and 79 Summit street, Brooklyn, continuation of First place; choice location; excellent neighborhood. R. P. LEE, No. 9 Pine street.

TO LET—THE GREATER PART OF HOUSE NO. 44 Clinton place at moderate terms. Inquire within, between two and four o'clock P. M.

TO LET—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF EIGHTY-THIRD street, near Fourth avenue, two three story and basement frame Houses, containing 12 rooms, baths, ranges and stationary tubs; rent $900 each. Apply at 67 East Eighty-third street.

TO LEASE—THE SIX STORY AND SUB-CELLAR Building, 114 Rivington street, northwest corner of Essex street; size 25x100.
J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

8TH STREET, CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET OR LEASE, very reasonably, large modern desirable Dwelling, 25x80; lot 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 45 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, UNION SQUARE, fourth house west of Broadway.—Second Floor, 25 by 100, to let, separately or together, at a low rent; suitable for a first class business; finest location in the city for a fashionable dressmaking establishment; a good deal of trade can be influenced in that capacity. Apply as above.

A FIRST FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FRONT AND BACK parlors, to let; suitable for a physician or dentist; long advertised and well known. For particulars address JONES, box 103 Herald office.

A.—TO LET, WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LONdon terrace, Part of a House, partly furnished, to a small family, consisting of seven rooms; all conveniences for housekeeping. Apply at 108 Reade street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT OR BACK Parlor to let. Apply at 223 West Thirteenth street.

AT 325 BOWERY.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS (gas, water closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately, for housekeeping; a good and central location.

ROOMS NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—TWO OR FOUR, UNfurnished, fine order, on second floor; or two Parlors and Basement; house first class; immediate possession. 128 West Twentieth street.

SITTING AND ONE OR MORE BED ROOMS, CONNECTing, furnished for housekeeping; genteel house, near cars, Brooklyn; $4 50 per week; water on floor.
J. ANDREW, 202 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE, 65 CARMINE street. For particulars apply at the house.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, CELLAR AND SUB-CELLAR, 51 Cedar street. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FINE ROOMS IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Apply at 147 East Broadway, basement.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF THE dwelling house, 29 Washington place, to a small family or for some light business. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN AND wife, Basement and Parlor Floors, 133 West Twenty-ninth street. Can be seen after 10 A. M.

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, either together or separate, over store 823 Broadway; second floor now occupied as a hair store. Apply at the Jewelry store, 823 Broadway.

$8 50 PER WEEK.—THREE ROOMS, FULLY furnished for housekeeping, including gas, bath, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; fine location. 222 Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

$50 MONTHLY.—THREE SPLENDID ROOMS, CONnecting, newly furnished for housekeeping, on parlor floor, with kitchen in basement; more Rooms if wanted; near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. J. ANDREW, 202 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

5 EAST 28TH ST.—A BOY OF 17 TO ASSIST A COACHman or drive a doctor's buggy. Call on or address T. G. for two days.

211 WEST 31ST ST.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a young man, with first class city references. Address WAITER.

405 5TH AV.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING English and Spanish, desires a situation as waiter or footman, or to travel with an American family; is willing and obliging; best city references. Address C. A. C.

A FIRST CLASS BARKEEPER WISHES A SITUAtion; thoroughly understands his business; speaks French and German; first class references. Call on or address BENTON, No. 3 John st., room 23.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A grocery store or as porter. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock at 590 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a young man who has city reference; no objection to go in the country. Address WILLIAM, Herald office.

THE TRADES.

AN EXPERIENCED JEWELRY AND LETTER ENgraver, with best reference, desires a situation; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business. Address ENGRAVER, Herald office.

BREWER WANTED.—THE PROPRIETORS OF A large ale brewery in this city require the services of a competent brewer. Address, giving name and references, which must be unexceptionable as to ability, honesty and sobriety, BREWERY, box 182 Herald office.

CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD experience in getting up first class boys' clothing. Apply to TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.

PAINTERS WANTED AT 65 4TH AV.—THREE steady, single men (American), who would change boarding place, can have steady work if good, active painters. JAMES WELLS.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BRASS FINISHERS: ONE FOR lathe and one for vise. Address H. JAREOKI & CO., Erie, Pa.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SERVED ONE or two years at the horseshoeing business. Apply to JOHN DEFLIN, 140 West 31st st.

WANTED—A POSITION, AS AGENT OR MANAGER, with some water power or manufacturing company, by a responsible business man of scientific education and long experience in civil, mechanical and hydraulic engineering; competent to take charge of the extensive manufacture of cottons, woollens or machinery; references first class. Address, for two weeks, Post office drawer 270, Watertown, N. Y.

DENTISTRY

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—THE HEADQUARters of Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless teeth extraction. We have given it to over 42,000 patients without a failure or accident. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application. Beautiful Teeth, $1; sets, $10. Gold sets bought. Plumpers for thin lips and hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand, near Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board; $2 to $3 per week for Rooms, without board; families accommodated equally low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

12 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—PLEASant, well furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

22 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Pleasant large and small front and back Rooms, comfortably furnished, on second floor, together or separately, with Board.

38 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A HANDsomely furnished suit of Rooms to let, with first class Board, in a private family. Reference required.

38 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN MADison and Fourth avenues.—One nicely furnished Room, suitable for elderly gentleman; Breakfast and Tea. References given and required.

40 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A LARGE AND pleasant hall Room to let, with or without Board, to a gentleman; reference required.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, Rooms for families and single gentlemen; house first class, with all the modern improvements.

48 FOURTH AVENUE.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, adjoining, with gas, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife; also a single Room, at moderate terms.

49 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have Parlor Floor, three rooms, with or without Board; Third Floor, two fine, large rooms, for gentlemen, without board.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—FAMILY AND SINGLE Rooms, with Board, at reasonable terms and every accommodation for first class boarding.

71 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Very desirable Rooms, with first class Board, at reduced prices, from now till May 1. References.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Front Room on second floor, with large closets, furnished, with Board; Hall Bedroom on third floor to let to a gentleman.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board, in private family, where every home comfort can be had; nicely furnished Rooms, single or suit.

118 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A BEAUTIful Second Floor to let, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with splendid table (private if desired); no other boarders.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a few handsome Rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at a moderate price; house and neighborhood first class; no moving in May.

164 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family will let, to a gentleman, a nicely furnished small Room; $2 50 per week; bath and gas.

168 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Two handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor to let, without board; all modern improvements; quiet neighborhood.

179 MACDOUGAL STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let on parlor, second and third floors. Price moderate.

221 EAST 25TH ST.—THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A woman, who has no small children, wishes a child, about three or four years old, to board at her own home.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, a large second story front Room, with or without Board; prefer to let unfurnished; good and convenient location.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD.—A fine Room, handsomely furnished, with bathroom attached, to be disposed of to a gentleman and wife. Table first class.

257 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEATLY FURnished front Room and Bedroom, third floor, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen for the year. References exchanged.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Large Room on second floor, with Board, for gentleman and their wives or gentlemen. Terms moderate.

307 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET (PRIVATE house).—Nicely furnished Rooms; table unexceptionable. No moving in May. Terms reasonable. In suits or singly. References exchanged.

323 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a suit of Rooms on second floor; also, a single Room; terms moderate; best references exchanged; no moving.

344 SECOND AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street.—Very pleasant front and back Rooms on second floor, with water, gas and pantries; singly or en suite, with Board. Terms moderate, with all home comforts.

1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE COLEMAN House.—To let, furnished, a Floor consisting of four rooms, together or separate. Breakfast if desired.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER WISH FOR Board in an American family; references required. Address EVERETT, Herald office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN family, where there are no other boarders. Address W., box 105 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

219 CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FURnished Rooms, with good Board, in a French private family; brown stone house; all modern improvements.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN plan, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets. Rooms 50 and 75 cents a day, $2 to $4 a week. Open all night.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER OF CANAL STREET AND Bowery.—New house, on the European plan; rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AT reduced prices. Also Parlor and Bedroom, second floor, front, at private house near Gramercy Park. Inquire at Westmoreland Hotel, corner Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, WITHIN ONE hour of New York, by a gentleman, wife and two small children. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, J. S., Harlem Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY RETIRING from housekeeping, consisting of gentleman, wife, son (19), daughter (12) and maid, desire to obtain Board, near the water, in a private family where no other or very few boarders are taken, on or about May 1; must not exceed one hour's ride from city, either by boat or rail; references exchanged. Address for one week, with full particulars, &c., COUNTRY BOARD, Herald office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOARD from April 1, near depot; would hire part of furnished house in the country; give description and terms. Address W. M. M., Herald office.

THE BALL SEASON.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARTIST'S ASSOCIAtion "Palette" to be held on Monday, 7th March, at the Allemania Club rooms, 16 East Sixteenth street, between Union square and Fifth avenue. Tickets $5, for gentleman and lady. Sold at Goupil's Gallery, corner Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue, Schaus' Art Institution, 749 Broadway, Schuberth & Co.'s music store, 820 Broadway, and W. Kurtz's Photographic Institution, corner Eighteenth street.

SECOND GRAND MASQUERADE
BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
Monday, March 7, 1870.
Everett Rooms.
The grand march will commence at half-past 9 P. M., introducing the finest costumes in the world.
Tickets at Ruhlmann's, 114 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

AT THE OLD FURNITURE MANUFACTURING PLACE of J. F. C. PICKHARDT, 167 Bleecker street, corner of Sullivan street, for sale, first class made Furniture, under his own supervision, and also his celebrated Extension Sofa and Secretary Bedstead, the best in this country. Price from $50 and upwards.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will dispose of all their elegant, costly Household Goods, magnificent rosewood Parlor Suits, cost $500, for $175; three green and striped reps Suits for $50; 20 carpets from 50c. upwards; 12 rich Bedroom Suits from $50 upwards. The whole furniture in use less than eight months, at less than half. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—SUIT OF ROSEWOOD FURNIture, covered in green reps; price, $65. Apply at No. 24 West Forty-fourth street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A SUPERB DRAWING ROOM Suit, covered French satin brocatel, cost $450, for $175; one do., $55; marqueterie and bois de rose Cabinets, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Pianoforte, Mattresses, Bedsteads; a sacrifice. Property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING AT REduced prices; Housekeepers' Supplies at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 260 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR Suits and all kinds of Household Furniture, all new, at 51 East Broadway.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. TWO magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits for $165; also two walnut rep Suits for $55; rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $650, for $265; Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, from $75 up to $175; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, &c., less than half original cost. Private residence, 12 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.
We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 15 and 16, at the "LEED'S ART GALLERIES," the collection of MESSRS. L. PRANG & CO., OF BOSTON, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this city. Among them are the following artists, viz.:—
F. E. Church, George Inness,
Eastman Johnson, A. F. Tait,
J. G. Brown, Ed. Moran, &c.,
together with a great number of French, English and Belgian artists, including beautiful specimens of WATER COLORS by CRUIKSHANK and others. Full particulars will be given in a few days of the exhibition.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
$25,000 worth $25,000 worth
magnificent Household Furniture
at public auction,
this (Monday) morning, March 7, at 10½ o'clock.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer,
will sell all the elegant and first class Furniture at the elegant private residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue—Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, beautiful and latest style; Parlor Suits, of the richest description; Cabinets, bois de rose; rosewood and walnut Etageres, Tables, corner and side Etageres, Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Brocatel, Reps and Lace Curtains; rich Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows; walnut Suits, covered with reps and haircloth; Lounges, Chairs, Bookcases, Tea and Extension Tables, Buffet, Dining Chairs, &c. Sale positive. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Also furniture expresses engaged from Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Over 15,000 worth and over 500 lots
handsome and genteel Household Furniture,
at the elegant residence 118 West Twenty-sixth street,
between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer,
will sell this (Monday) morning, March 7, at 10½ o'clock precisely, magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte; five elegant Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, silk striped reps and haircloth; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Glass, China and Silver Ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop at corner Twenty-sixth street. Goods carted, boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
$20,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary and many rare, costly Works of Art, at public auction,
On THIS DAY (MONDAY), March 7,
At the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Sale by catalogue, at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Rooms—Superb Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel, richest description; Window Curtains match suits, Marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoigneurs, Jardiniers, rosewood Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Bronze Clock, Sevres Vases, Chandeliers, valuable collection Paintings by eminent artists, artistic Bronze Statuary—Hamlet, Bacchanalians, Minerva, Diana, Mazeppa; French plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated city maker. Bedrooms—Rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus; Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes; Hair, Spring Mattresses; Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes. Dining Room—Sideboard, Extension Table, Lounges, Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers; Dinner, Tea Service; Spoons, Forks, China Ware, Crystal, Glassware; Linen, Sheffield Table Cutlery; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also Furniture servants' apartments. Sale promptly. Every facility for packing, removing the goods. N. B.—Parties wishing attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

ARTISTS' SALE—OIL PAINTINGS, BY CATALOGUE.
PHILIP LEVY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, this day, March 7, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 84 Nassau street, a choice collection of framed Oil Paintings by eminent American and European artists. On view from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AUCTION SALE.—MOURNING DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND MILLINERY.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Tuesday, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at 625 Broadway, the entire well selected stock contained in said business, consisting in part as follows:—
Black and white Grenadines and Silks.
Alpacas, Velours, all wool Plaids, Poplins and Ginghams.
French Delaines, Muslins, Lawns, Cambrics and Piqueé.
Bombazine, Crape, Cloth and Velour Empress Suits and Robes.
Stella Woollen Cashmere and Grenadine Shawls.
Black and white Cloth and Waterproof Cloaks; also Parasols, Scarfs, Gloves, Jet Jewelry, &c.
Also Store and Gas Fixtures and Show Cases. The trade are particularly invited, as the sale is peremptory, in consequence of Mr. M. Myers, the proprietor, retiring from the business. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION—AUCTION—AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST 27th street, near 6th avenue, this (Monday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell to highest bidder, all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; Centre Tables, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etagere, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware; Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots. Goods boxed and shipped. N. B.—This is the largest and richest sale this day. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars, and stop at Twenty-seventh street. Goods boxed and shipped. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURniture.
This (MONDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, elegant Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, reps and haircloth; Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses; also over 350 lots Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture, at the free store ... will sell by Clinton Hall, Astor place, his entire collection of Paintings (125). The sale will take place on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 18 and 19. Full particulars in a few days. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,

AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, MONDAY, MARCH 7, at 12 o'clock M., by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.—East 117th street, south side, 259 feet 11 inches east of Fourth avenue, lot 20x100.11, with two story brick basement, high stoop frame dwelling House thereon; immediate possession; terms easy.
Westchester county, one quarter of a mile from Fordham depot, fronting Southern Boulevard, Washington and Webster avenues, admirable Hotel Site of about 1½ acre, with modern two story attic and cellar frame House, 40x40, stable, carriage house; terms easy.

A.—J. COLE, AUCTIONEER, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Classon avenue, Brooklyn, to be sold on Wednesday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, 289 Fulton street, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, three story and basement frame House, on the west side, 175 feet north of Putnam avenue; 12 rooms, gas and water; good neighborhood; convenient to cars. For particulars apply to the auctioneer, 289 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALE—ON MONDAY, MARCH 7, AT 10½ o'clock, at Burns' restaurant, 185 Montague street, Brooklyn, of Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Cutlery, Plated Ware, China and Glass, Copper Utensils, fine Liquors, &c., by COLE & MURPHY.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS—SALESrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street, will sell by auction, on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of good, plain, substantial Furniture, for parlor, chamber and dining rooms. Also Carpets, Bedding, Desks, &c.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Office Desks, Safes, Oilcloths; also, 1 rosewood and 1 oak Billiard Table made by Sharp.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Trade Sale Paper Hangings,
French and American.
The great Auction House of
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Wednesday, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, 5,000 Rolls French and American Paper Hangings, Satins, Velvets, Blanks, Gold Fire Board Patterns, &c., a great variety, in lots to suit the trade and others.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway, corner Twelfth street.
On WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 11 o'clock,
at their salesroom, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.
Sale without reserve of bankrupt stock of high grade Wines, Liquors, &c. (late the property of an old importing and jobbing house), imported especially for first class trade, including Otard, Martell, Hennessey, Jules Robin, Champagne, Cognac and Sazarac, 1795, Brandies, in casks, cases and demijohns; Misa's, Mouseley's, Harmony's, Gonzales & Byass', H. Monro, Tuckerman and other fine Sherries; India Reserve, Blandy and South Side Madeira; Osborn Ports, Beeswing do., Malmsey, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskeys, including Cutter's, Taylor's, 1855; Jamaica, Antigua and Grena la Rums; also a full assortment of fine Wines and Liquors, in cases of one dozen each, bottled in London.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale of elegant Household Furniture, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, on Monday, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, viz:—Parlor Suits, in brocatel and reps; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, marble and plain tops; Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, Sideboards, Bookcases, Extension Dining Tables, Curled Hair Mattresses, four large oval French Plate Mirrors, two French Plate Pier Mirrors, fine brocatel Window Curtains, Secretary Desks, Oil Paintings, Gas Chandeliers, Centre and Fancy Tables; China, Crockery and Glass Ware. The whole to be peremptorily sold, by order of John T. Stewart, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Second
Mortgage Sale of Elegant Cabinet Furniture,
BY EDWARD SCHENCK,
Tuesday, 8th, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom 60 Liberty street, one of the largest and most valuable sales of first class Furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of Parlor, Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris made Furniture, of the most unique and modern styles.
Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.
The sales will continue every Tuesday and Friday until the stock is sold.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell this day precisely at 11 o'clock, at 17 North Moore street, corner Varick, valuable Lease, entire elegant Fixtures, Furniture, superior Billiard Tables, Stock, &c., of that established paying, prominent corner Billiard, Barroom and Oyster House. Rare business opportunity and chance. Speculators, buyers specially invited.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell in lots this day, commencing at 1 o'clock, at No. 146 Bleecker street, near Thompson, entire elegant Fixtures, Furniture, Stock, &c., of that desirable ale vault and oyster saloon. Superior Bar and Oyster Counters, back Shelving and fine plate Mirror, walnut Tables, Chairs, Engravings, Glassware, Gas Fixtures, Refrigerator, assorted Liquors, &c.; also sell cheap, Lease of premises. Speculators, buyers, dealers specially invited.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL AT No. 50 Vesey street, Monday, March 7, at 11 o'clock, bankrupt stock of Dry Goods, Linens, Table Cloths, Dress Goods, Cutlery and Notions.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 10 o'clock, at 104 Spring street, corner Mercer, costly and magnificent Fixtures of Oyster Saloon and Bar, marble top Oyster Bar, marble top Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Engravings, Paintings, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cutlery Ware, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Stoves, Ranges, Cooking Utensils, &c., in one, or positively in lots. Dealers invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER.
Tuesday, March 8,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., Referee.
Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt street, on the southeast corner of West street, known as the Northern Hotel.
Also No. 71 Cortlandt street.
Also 164 and 166 Washington street. Sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage.
Sale without reservation.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, March 7,
Large Stock of Furniture,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 268 Bowery, the entire stock of G. W. Sueden, Esq., retiring from business, consisting of every variety of black walnut and rosewood Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture, Cottage Suits, Beds and Bedding, Cradles, Mirrors, Clocks, Iron Safe, Furniture Cart, three sets Harness, one Buggy Wagon, one Horse. Catalogues ready. The goods can be examined before the sale.
J. BOGART, Auctioneer, No. 1 North William street.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Sale in partition, by order of the Supreme Court.
Duane and Hudson streets, at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Referee,
Duane street, No. 158, lot, with building, 24.11x94.
Hudson street, No. 20, lot adjoining above on the rear, about 30.9x50 feet.
Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine street.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 42 East Broadway, 400 lots of Dresses, Shawls, Underclothes, Bedclothes, Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. By order of G. Cudlipp, 54 East Twelfth street, and C. Cudlipp, 269 Spring street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—HORSES, Trucks—Marshal's Sale—Will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, Horses, Trucks, Harness, Carts, &c. P. McCABE, City Marshal.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE, AUCTIONEERS, 57 CEDAR street, will sell at public auction, to cover advances, at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, on Monday, March 7, at 3½ o'clock P. M., two new, splendid gold medal Parlor Grand Pianos, with all modern improvements, fully warranted. If requested time will be given to a responsible party. Pianos on exhibition on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—MARCH 7, 1870, AT THE FOOT OF Bridge street, Brooklyn, of all the Right, Title and Interest of Joseph W. Currier which he had on the 8th day of January, 1870, or at any time afterwards, of, in and to the brig Monte Christo, her tackle, apparel, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JAMES DUMPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at auction store No. 27 East Broadway, a general Stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Fixtures, &c.
B. RIELLY, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON TUESday, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at 892 Broadway, near Seventeenth street, handsome Household Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor Suits, in reps; fine French plate, pier and mantel Mirrors; black walnut and oak Chamber Suits, fine curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, fine Toilet Ware, superior Extension Tables, Dining room Chairs, black walnut Buffet; China, Dinner and Tea Sets; Silver, Glass and Crockery ware; rich Velvet Tapestry and other Carpets; several gas Chandeliers, &c., together with the Kitchen Furniture.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, mortgage sale of Household Furniture, &c.—Three Parlor Suits, three Pier and one Mantel Mirror, Curtains, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Etageres; Library and secretary Bookcases, velvet Carpets, hall and basement Oilcloths, Hat Trees, black walnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits; Hair and Spring Mattresses, large Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, Wardrobes, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Extension Table, China Dinner and Tea Sets; kitchen Furniture; also hotel Carpets, 40 or 50 in fine order.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING AND commission business—A partner with $20,000 to $25,000 wanted; have a large number of profitable orders on hand.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A PROFITABLE MOULDING AND PLANING MILL, in a good building locality, for sale, or will take a partner; long lease, very low rent.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A HALF INTEREST IN A LARGE BROADWAY RESTAURANT for sale, as there is too much work for one man. Good references given.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS IS OFFERED an interest in a genteel business that will pay well. $500 is necessary. STEPHEN HAMLIN, 737 Broadway.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF FRENCH STAMPING PATterns, with Perforating Machine, for sale; proprietor leaving New York. Call till 5 P. M. at No. 303 East Eleventh street, third floor.

A LADY HAVING A FINE HOUSE WELL FURnished and admirably adapted for a first class business location wishes to meet with a partner with a cash capital to open a fashionable dressmaking and millinery establishment, she being competent to assume the same. Address immediately MODES, Herald office.

CAPITAL WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING BUSIness, protected by European and American patents, of a machine now used and endorsed by one hundred of the prominent manufacturers of this country. Address W. F. ALEXANDER, Herald office.

HAVING ABOUT $10,000 TO INVEST I WOULD LIKE to put it in some good paying business. No communications noticed unless giving full name and particulars. Address O. L., Herald office. ... no competition. Only principals need to address MERCHANT, box 916 Post office.

LUMBERMAN WITH SAW, PLANING, MOULDING Mills, with labor and lumber cheap, wants partner or city dealer to sell; business safe; profit large. Address M. M., 14 South William street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars, in an established business in Newark, N. J. A German and Israelite preferred. Address PIANO STORE, 30 Academy street, Newark.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT.—Wanted immediately, a man of superior business qualifications for an office in Philadelphia, who will invest $10,000 in a splendid manufacturing business paying large profits; salary $2,500. Address AGENT, Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO MEET WITH A MAN who can furnish Capital to step into an established business; capital as an offset to advertiser's knowledge of the business; good reference given. Apply at 202 West street.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING EXTRA FACILITIES for the importation of dry goods, desires to join a party having foreign consignments, with a view to establishing a first class business. Address IMPORTS, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH REFERENCE AND $1,500, in a manufacturing business, where he can surely make money. One order of $5,200 now on hand, half of which is profit. Apply at 94 Fulton street, third floor.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED BUSINESS MAN TO TAKE charge of a lucrative mercantile business in Chicago, Ill. A deposit of $1,200 cash required. Particulars at 48 Broad street, room 26.

YOU CAN FIND NO BETTER EMPLOYMENT FOR your capital than investing in Lowe's Ice Machines. Send for pamphlet. LOWE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, box 6,259 New York Post office.

$200.—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED, WELL FURnished Real Estate and Land office, in first rate location: a partner will be accepted with above amount; 200 houses and farms on hand. Apply at 240 Broadway, room No. 3, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

$1,000 TO $1,500.—A PARTNER WANTED IN A cash business; money often turned; profits fair. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$1,000 TO $3,000.—PARTNER WANTED; ONE who has no objection to go West; the right man can make a fortune in twelve months. Address, with full name, WEST, Herald office.

$8,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—I CAN CONTROL a city cash business of $40,000, paying 40 per cent. I want a party with the cash; $10,000 can be cleared the first year. Address WINES & TEAS, Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A.—WOOD & MANN'S PORTABLE AND STATIONARY Engines, hoisting Engines and Boilers and Saw Mills always on hand, for sale low.
C. EDWARD COPELAND, 42 Cortlandt street, New York.

A.—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM AND HYDRAULIC Pumps, Tools and Machinery, new and second hand, bought, sold and exchanged.
HOFFMAN & FINNEY, 167 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF ENGINES, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting and Machinery of every description, at P. CASSIDY'S, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR SIDED MOULDING MAchine complete, but little used. Apply at factory, south Fifth street, corner Union avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—ONE 75 HORSE ENGINE, two Steam Boilers, one Steam Pump. The same are in complete working order and now in use upon the premises 46, 48 and 50 Greene street; also a large lot of Steam Pipings, Shaftings, Pulleys, Hangers, Beltings, &c., &c. Same must be sold immediately, as the buildings are to be altered for stores. The entire lot will be sold, separately or together, at a bargain. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene street.

MATRIMONIAL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN INTRODUCED AND INterviews arranged, acquaintances, correspondents, &c., obtained. Consultations strictly private. Mme. LYONS' Matrimonial and Personal Bureau, 154 Bleecker street. Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 3 to 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FROM $9, $12, $15, UP TO $500, manufactured in the highest style of art, at J. McGRAYNE'S, 163 Flatbush avenue, corner of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 126 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY AT 52 FIRST AVENUE, now at their new factory, 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, will sell Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head Stones, Tiles, and Wainscoting, latest designs, of superior workmanship, at greatly reduced prices.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZIEGLER & CO., NO. 42 Bleecker street, manufacture plain and rich Wooden Mantels of the latest styles and all possible designs. A good selection always on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR. .... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE .... Manager and Treasurer
FIFTH WEEK
of the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
Witnessed from FEBRUARY 7 to MARCH 5 (FOUR WEEKS) by upwards of
116,000
116,000
delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New York and vicinity.
FIRST NIGHT of the new Ballet d'Action, the
DEMON CANCAN,
DEMON CANCAN,
arranged by Sig. COSTA Maitre de Ballet,
in which the entire Ballet, Premieres, Secondes, Coryphees and additional Auxiliaries will appear.
NEW DANCES. NEW MUSIC. NEW DRESSES.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUMETTE.
Also first appearance of the celebrated Premieres Danseuses
Mlle. CORA ADRIANA
and
Mlle. EUGENIA OBERTI.
The grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE
nightly hailed with wonder and admiration.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
MONS. AJAX,
the celebrated grotesque, will execute, for the first time in America, his great original specialty, entitled
TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATICS,
as performed by him in the principal Parisian theatres upwards of
250
consecutive nights.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Comedy of contemporaneous society,
FROU-FROU.
FROU-FROU,
EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
FROU-FROU MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, March 9, at ONE O'CLOCK.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth street, one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
** During the run of FROU-FROU seats may be booked two weeks in advance. Office open daily from 8 till 6.

FROU-FROU.
An EXTRA MATINEE of FROU-FROU to be given on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 9. Begins at 1 o'clock.

FROU-FROU
will be produced at Selwyn's theatre, Boston, March 7; at Clark's Opera House, Elizabeth, March 7; Newark Opera House, March 8; Mrs. Conway's Park theatre, Brooklyn, March 14; Maguire's, San Francisco, March 14; Aiken's Museum, Chicago, March 14; Wood's theatre, Cincinnati, shortly, and by Lucille Western in St. Louis, and Adam Everly in Baltimore and Washington, speedily.

FROU-FROU.
The Herald says:—"Frou-Frou is one of the most dramatic comedies and one of the most characteristic dramas that has been produced for many a year." The Tribune calls it a "perfect play perfectly acted." The Times says—"The absorbing interest of the play is kept up to its close." The World calls it "an exquisite performance." The Sun and the Sunday Mercury report that "Frou-Frou" is an overwhelming success!

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, CORNER THIRTIETH STREET.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

PYGMALION.	Every Evening at 8.	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	First appearance of	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	Miss JENNIE WILMORE	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	First appearance of	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	Mr. FELIX ROGERS.	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	First appearance of	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	Mr. MOSES W. FISKE.	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	Miss ADA HARLAND,	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	Miss LIZZIE WILMORE,	The BLONDES.
PYGMALION.	Miss EMILY PITT,	The BLONDES.

and the famous BLONDE TROUPE in the delightful burlesque of PYGMALION, or, the Peerless Statue.

EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
the new and brilliant sensational play of the

GOLDEN BUBBLE	Enthusiastic plaudits	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	greet Mr.	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	DOMINICK MURRAY	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	DOMINICK MURRAY	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	DOMINICK MURRAY	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	and Miss	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	JOSEPHINE FIDDES	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	JOSEPHINE FIDDES	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	and Mr.	HAPPY MAN
GOLDEN BUBBLE	LOUIS MESTAYER	HAPPY MAN

and entire Dramatic Company.

On View AT ALL HOURS, The Living Wild Animals, The Beautiful Birds, The Chamber of Horrors, The Million Curiosities.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to J. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fourteenth street.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, SUPERIOR VOICE, ACCUSTOMED TO church music, desires a position in some Protestant choir. Address ALTO, 202 East Seventeenth street, ... singing at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter. Best reference given. Address, with residence, Teacher, box 120 Herald office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing for five years would take a few more pupils for the piano and vocal instruction. Address M. C., Herald office.

ANTONIO PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER, FROM THE Italian Opera, teaches Piano and Singing, at 117 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Terms very moderate. Hours from 10 till 6.

"LAKES OF KILLARNEY QUADRILLES," 75c.; "Song of Killarney," 50c., as sung at Niblo's in "Innisfallen;" "Echoes of Killarney," 60c., each having a splendid view of the "Lakes." Sent free of postage on receipt of price. DALY'S Music Store, 419 Grand street.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING (INCLUSIVE)—REduced terms.—A professor, late organist and [choir]master of the Chapel Royal, receives private pupils, from $7 per quarter. Residence, 29 Bond street.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 820 Broadway and 83 Fifth avenue.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 126, 130 and 132 Court, near State street.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by the best professors in the country.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE LESSONS, $25 per quarter.
THE CONSERVATORY remains open the entire year.
PUPILS MAY COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
The quarter begins at the time of subscribing.
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION received only at the General Conservatory Offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, New York.
No. 126 COURT, near State street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY SOPRANO, POSITION IN QUARTET Episcopal choir; good reader; cultivated voice. Address H. S., box 1,423 Post office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BAND LEADER AND INstructor for Carlisle Barracks, Pa. For terms apply at 16 Harrison st., New York.

NEWSPAPERS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FILE OF THE NEW YORK Herald for 1867 and 1868. Apply at 157 North Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
Plain and Ornamental
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work for buildings, counting house and warerooms.
Nos. 139 to 143 Centre street.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST FAMILY COAL, NUT, $5 75; EGG AND FURnace, $6 50; stove, $7 per ton; weight and quality guaranteed.
THOMAS STOKES,
Corner Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue.

$6 FOR NUT COAL; EGG AND FURNACE, $6 50; stove, $7 per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered.
THOMAS THEDFORD,
Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPILEPSY.—I AM THE POSSESSOR OF THE CELEbrated and only authenticated universal remedy for Epilepsy and Epileptic Convulsions, which for the last forty years I have alleviated. Conversation in German.
J. VON HATZFELD, 164 Attorney street, first floor.

H. GUILMARD, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of Human Hair Goods, also Invisible Wigs, for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail, 251 Canal street.

RESTAURANTS.

TABLE D'HOTE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT 6 o'clock, price $1, comprising soup, fish, entree vegetables, roast, salad, entremet, dessert, coffee, half bottle of St. Julien claret, at 22 Sixth avenue, PONCHON'S Restaurant, opening Monday, March 7.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

CIDER FOR SALE.—RUSSET AND PIPPIN CIDER OF superior quality for sale, in barrels or quarter casks. Apply to HENRY WELSH, wholesale grocer, 341 to 347 Washington street, corner Franklin.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ES-tablishment, 169 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, M. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. HERZ.

AT 818 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SIXTH STREET, ISAAC FLATTO pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Flatto.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, M. ABRAHAMS WILL pay the best prices for ladies' and gents' Cast Off Clothing; also Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.
TENTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 12, AT ONE
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12,
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
"MEG MERRILES."
Seats secured two weeks in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. D. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER.
THIRD WEEK AND
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in the
BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL DRAMA,
in three acts, by Edmund Falconer, author of "Peep o' Day," &c., entitled
INNISFALLEN; OR, INNISFALLEN;
INNISFALLEN; THE MEN INNISFALLEN;
INNISFALLEN; IN INNISFALLEN;
INNISFALLEN; THE GAP. INNISFALLEN;
TERENCE O'RYAN, with Ballad and Jig, BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATEY MAGUIRE, with Jig....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
This is piece replete with
EXCITING SITUATIONS,
GRAND EFFECTS,
SCENICAL WONDERS,
GEMS OF POETRY,
FAIRY BEAUTIES, &C.
Will likewise be presented
TELBIN'S
CELEBRATED
PANORAMA
OF THE
LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
INNISFALLEN MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, AT 2.
Admission—Family Circle 50c.; Reserved Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 50.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
will be presented Dion Boucicault's and J. H. Byron's drama, in five acts, of
LOST AT SEA,
produced, after careful preparation, with
New Music, Scenery, Appointments, Costumes and Mechanical Effects, and
Cast as follows:—
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. HIELD, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DURAND, Mr. BOWEN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss CLAYTON, Miss JENNIE TIMONY.
THE GREAT SCENES.
THE DRAWING ROOM AT ACTON,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
THE BANKING HOUSE
AND THE
MARVELLOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MASKS AND FACES.
In preparation a new comedy by Tom Taylor.
Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

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14th st., adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.
Crowded nightly with fashionable audiences.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	STANDING ROOM ONLY.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	150th time of SHOO, FLY.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY.
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BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Little Mac as the Monkey.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed,

G. W. H. Griffin, Dempster, Grier, Russell, Brindisi, Rockefeller.
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To meet the general desire of the public the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
Assisted by the N. Y. SING ACADEMY, will repeat, for
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
C. M. von Weber's grand romantic Opera,
DER FREISCHUETZ,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, 1870,
supported by
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN as Agathe,
MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA as Aennchen,
including the well known cast of soloists of the society.
Price of admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $10. Tickets for sale at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, 896 Broadway, and Hanft Brothers', 695 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
An entirely new drama of the present day, entitled
AN IRISHMAN IN CUBA.
New scenery, costumes, grand tableaux, terrific combats, &c.
First appearance of the famous pantomimist and gymnast,
MR. JOHN DENIER,
and the charming vocalist, Miss MAGGIE WILLETT.
Professor Francois Siegrist's wonderful troupe of
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MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

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LE PETIT FAUST .... Price

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
GRAND JUBILEE WEEK.
THE USUAL PRESENTS LAVISHLY BESTOWED
... Mrs. W. DWYER.
Humpsey Dumpsey, O'Donahue's Arrival, Hamlet, Flying Trapeze, &c. MATINEE THURSDAY, benefit of the widow of J. W. Glenn. Hooley's Minstrels and all the New York artists appear. Presentation Matinee SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Twelve Children's Presents given away.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
GRAND MATINEE BENEFIT,
For the widow of the late JAS. W. GLENN.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 10,
Under the auspices of her Benefit and Protective Order of Elks. SEVENTY-FIVE VOLUNTEERS.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S.	ADD RYMAN,
JOHN MULLIGAN,	JOHNNY HART,
DAVE REED,	GEO. H. COES,
LITTLE MACK,	MASTER BARNEY,
NELSE SEYMOUR,	CHARLEY HOWARD,
FRANK KERNS,	JAS. GAYNOR,
COOL BURGESS,	CHAS. STURGIS,
JOHN MURRAY,	JAS. CLARKE,
BILLY WEST,	A. B. KENNEDY,
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RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

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A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 105 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

A LADY WILL SELL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, carved legs and case, 7 octaves, cost $500, for less than half; has maker's bill of sale; warranted; box for shipment. 28 Third street.

A CHICKERING ROSEWOOD PIANO, ONLY $100; a seven octave pianoforte, overstrung bass, carved legs, having every improvement; bargain for cash.
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A FAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT PIANOforte, cost $600, for $225; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated maker, guarantee 5 years, nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

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A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES can be found at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues. These instruments, for tone, finish and great durability, are unequalled, and are in price the most reasonable.

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A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used six months, cost $650, for $250; Drawing Room Furniture, covered brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Bronzes, marqueterie Cabinets, Silverware, Velvet Carpets, Chamber and Dining Furniture; a sacrifice. Property of family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

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MRS. LYMAN'S LECTURE ON MATERNITY, MONday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Admission 50 cents.

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THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING.
TWENTY-SIXTH TIME.
TWENTY-SIXTH TIME.
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FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK.
FOURTH WEEK.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
The entire New York press, together with the general public, are unanimous in their encomiums as to the excellence of this great success.
40,000 persons
have already enjoyed this amusing caricature of HAMLET, and have most undeniably affirmed the irresistibility of Mr. GEORGE L. FOX'S quaint and unctuous impersonation of THE DANISH PRINCE.
INEXHAUSTIBLE FUN.
IRREPRESSIBLE LAUGHTER.
Seats secured
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
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WM. B. FRELIGH .... Proprietor and Manager
Miss KATE FISHER FOR ONE NIGHT MORE.
EAGLE EYE. | First time in America of W.
Miss KATE FISHER | E. Suter's new Drama of the
as EAGLE EYE. | FELON'S BOND.
WEDNESDAY EVENING Benefit of Mr. W. MARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO Mr. JAMES W. LINGARD.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN lectures Sunday evening.

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Manager .... ROBERT W. BUTLER
STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
HOME IN A REGULAR FIX.
THE AFRICAN DWARF,
OLD UNCLE JEFF,
with other comic negro burlesques, by the
CORPS DE ETHIOPE.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
THE GREAT CLOPOCHE TROUPE.
ALL THE GREAT COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
Doors open at 6¾. Curtain rises at 7¾.
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D. De Vivo, Business Manager. | H. Jackson, Stage Manager.
TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO NEW YORK.
A brief season, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 14,
when the great musical event of the day will be the production, for the first time in English in this city, of Mozart's masterwork, the
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
(Figaro's Hochzeit),
an opera seldom performed, its production requiring as entire double company, but which the directors are proud to be able to present with a most complete and effective cast.
The sale of seats commences Thursday, March 10.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
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585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. LAVELLEC.
GREAT SUCCESS OF HARRY NORMAN.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SHOO FLY, THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
THE REAL ESSENCE OF MOCO.
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
IMPUDENCE AND ASSURANCE.
THE
12 TEMPTATIONS.
12 TEMPTATIONS.
12 TEMPTATIONS.
OR FISK RAISED ONE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
MRS. F. B. CONWAY
will appear as Sir Simon Simple in Byron's successful comedy of
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
To conclude with
HAMLET RECONSTRUCTED.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS
LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS
BY THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
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REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
WITH THE ENTIRE TROUPE OF CHALLENGE RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, &C.
Admission 50c.; children under ten 25c.; reserved seats 75c. Begins at 8.

STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1870.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG'S GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mdlle. CLARA PERL,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Her first appearance in America.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
Mr. CHAS. WERNER, Violoncello.
Mr. J. P. MORGAN, Organ.
Mr. CHARLES FRADEL, Accompanist.
Tickets of admission, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, at G. Schirmer's 701 Broadway, the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
Third avenue and Sixty-third street.
Splendid Ice. Only Skating in New York.
Monday evening there will be introduced a new feature in Rink Skating, viz.: Trials of Speed.
This Rink being the only one sufficiently large for the purpose, a course or ring one-eighth of a mile in circumference will be formed, leaving an ice space inside of ring as large as the largest rink in the country, where pleasure skaters will not be interrupted during the races.
Gold Medal for the fastest skater, half mile, open to all; best 2 in 3. A Prize for the fastest skater under 16 years of age, half mile. A Prize for the fastest skater backward, half mile. A Prize for the fastest skater, blindfolded.
From 8 to 12 well known expert skaters are already entered for each race.
Great Sport Expected.
... Washington Band.
Admission:
Gentlemen, 50c. Ladies and children, 25c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THE CUBAN CHARITABLE AID SOCIETY
will give the first lecture and concert of a course of four on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, commencing at 8 o'clock.
General Manuel Quesada late Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces will be present.
Lecture, "Miss Jones' Wedding," by.....Mr. DE CORDOVA
Madam MARIA SALVOTI .... Soprano
Mrs. ANNA PAYNE .... Contralto
Mr. WM. T. MIER .... Tenor
Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON .... Pianist
will execute several favorite pieces during the evening.
Tickets may be had at the prominent hotels and music stores and at the hall on the evening of the lecture.

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GO EARLY FOR SEATS.
A visit to all the principal cities and places of interest in Ireland, including the Lakes of Killarney and Innisfallen, Barney and the Ghost.
Admission 25c.; reserved seats 50c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2 P. M. Children 15c.; adults 25c.

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We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS.—"DO I LOVE Thee?" by Wiegand, price 40c.; "A Song for Those Who Love Us," by J. R. Thomas, 35c.; "For Away," by Lindsay, 30c.; "Only," by Gabriel, 35c.; "The Owl," by Fin-suti, 60c.; "Captivity," by Henrion, 35c.
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TO THE PROFESSION.—A WELL KNOWN MANAGER and author about to visit Europe to collect material for stage sensation, will procure for any special establishment on reasonable terms; confidence guaranteed. Address COMEDIAN, St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE BEACH.
Pneumatic Transit Tunnel
open for Visitors,
from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
at 260 Broadway, corner Warren street,
under Devlin & Co's Clothing Warehouse.
Admission, 25c.
The proceeds for the benefit of the Union Home and School of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, President.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,
AT Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
by Misses CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Kempton, Hattie Gibbs; Messrs. J. W. Hill, Centemeri, J. N. Pattison, Signor Mora and a full chorus.
Tickets $2; to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Fifth Avenue Hotel and at the door.
THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

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LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." | Life Within Life.
No lady should
fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

BILLY EDWARDS, VICTOR IN THE LATE CONTEST for the light weight championship, will receive his friends nightly at the House of Commons, 25 West Houston street. Female Minstrel Troupe, Concert, &c., as usual, at 7:30 P. M. F. BURNS, Proprietor.

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CONJURING TRICKS AND SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES.
Purchasers made perfect in the use of every article.
M. HARTZ'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCE,
every night at 8, except Saturday.
50 cents, reserved seats $1; secured in advance.
EVERY KNOWN TRICK FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL,
723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mr. TRENOR'S Classes and Soirees continue open until May. Cards for the Soiree Monday evening, March 7, can be had at the hall.

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A.—DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
Nos. 212 and 681 Fifth avenue.
Send for circular.

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All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
A new class for Tuesday, Broome street.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

RELIGIOUS.

The Church in Its Garb of Penitential Purple and the World at Worship in the Raiment of Fashion.

Inauguration of the "Forty Hours' Devotion."

Meanderings Among the Peculiar Creeds of the Metropolis—Free Methodists, Moravians, Christian Israelites, Campbellites, Apostolic Catholics and Spiritualists.

"THE LOST ON LAND AND SEA."

Corruscations of Piety and Precept from the Oracles of the Pulpit.

Sabbath Discourses Among Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Unitarians, Congregationalists, Baptists and Universalists.

The principal feature of the religious services in the various churches yesterday was the full inauguration of the holy season of Lent and the opening of the "forty hours' devotion," which commenced at noon and will be continued until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. The observance of this peculiar fast was the subject of exhortation in all the Roman Catholic and ritualistic churches, and as a rule the congregations in attendance were unusually large. The question of the Bible in the public schools formed the subject of theological controversy in several of the Protestant churches and a few of the preachers drew their themes from the current history of the age and local events, but the majority of the sermons were confined to purely theological doctrine. Rev. Mr. Evans, of the Laight street Baptist church, spoke of the recent shocking disasters which have startled the community, having particular reference to the sinking of the steamer Oneida; Rev. Mr. Hepworth spoke on the subject of education, and Mr. Beecher took occasion to express some of his views on the "new creed of Plymouth church."

As a whole the array of sermons reported below will be found gratifying both in variety and treatment and will be worthy of perusal.

GRACE CHURCH.

Lenten Services—Beautiful Music by the Choir and a Short Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Potter.

For the Protestant iconoclasts, the cold and austere believers in the faith of Luther, Knox and Praise God-Barebones, yesterday had no unusual significance. In their view it was an ordinary Sabbath and no more sacred than any other seventh day of the year; but for the Roman Catholic world, and for the multitudes who, religiously considered, stand half way between Rome and Geneva, it was a deeply important day. Commemorative of the Saviour's Passion as is the Lenten season, the greatest interest naturally centres in the first Sunday. Something of the gloom of Puritan houses of worship surrounds the altars of the churches in which the day is celebrated with the pomp and pride of the ancient faith. The reverberating sounds of the organ strike solemnly on the ears of the enraptured worshippers; the low, monotonous chant of the officiating priest thrills through the most flinty hearts, while the words of admonition and of warning falling from the pulpit have a double power. Just in proportion to the strength of the inclination that exists in a church or community of Protestants for the Roman ritual is the respect for the Lenten season manifested. Where High Church fantastics are fondly cherished there the strictest Protestant interpretation of Christian duty during the forty days' fast is exemplified. So much as a prelude.

Grace church, though most decidedly "high" in one respect—so much so, in fact, that nothing "low" could possibly find its way through its arched doors and run the gauntlet of the watchful Brown—is not a temple devoted to the practice of religious genuflexions; yet, owing to the fact that none but the "upper ten" of the metropolis pray beneath its gorgeous roof, a careful observer will not fail to notice an evident partiality for form and ceremonial. The feeling is, perhaps, the consequence of gorgeous decoration, rich trappings and melodious music, and prevails more or less in all wealthy congregations. From door to chancel the church was crowded yesterday by New York's favored of fortune. Bent over their richly ornamented books or leaning back in languid enjoyment of the music, the queens of fashion were present in hundreds. But on their fair faces no trace of mental suffering and physical mortification could be traced. Perhaps the habit of reserve, the studied stare of fashionable indifference, hid the soul's emotion and concealed the shafts of pain. The solemn services of the day, however, were followed with more than usual attention, and during the long agony of the Litany pretty parting lips suggested the idea of a whispered "Good Lord deliver us."

The insane fanatics whose misdirected zeal banished the organ from the sanctuary laid religion up in ordinary. It would be as impossible to suppose for a moment that Grace church could survive the taking off of the ever affable Brown as to imagine that this distinguished congregation could worship without music. The sounding organ, thrown into religious ecstacies under the gifted hands of Warren, and the cultivated voices of the well trained quartet of singers brought heaven to the hearts of the worshippers. The services might be long, monotonous and wearing; the preaching dull, heavy and soporific, but no soul could remain long unmoved while sweet sounds filled the church. Pity it is that the Litany cannot be set to music, the Confession of Faith chanted to organ accompaniment and all long sermons arranged for four voices. The sermons might not be so easy to report; but, then, congregations—fashionable congregations, at least—would be sure to keep awake. There could be no doubt of the effect of the music at this church yesterday. The selections were excellent, though too few, and were given in a masterly manner. The following was

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Venite	Inosenthal.
Gloria Patri	Haydn.
Te Deum, No. 3	S. P. Warren.
Benedictus	Haydn.
Psalm 11	Palavacini.
Hymn 250 (from St. Cecilia Mass)	Gounod.

The merits of the ladies and gentlemen composing the choir have frequently been acknowledged in the HERALD reports, and it is unnecessary to say more than that four more highly cultured and well balanced voices cannot be found in the city.

Immediately after the reading of the lessons of the day the Rev. Dr. Potter said that it was his duty to remind the congregation that this was the first Sunday in Lent, and asked them to follow him in a due observance of the season, so that on Easter Sunday, when they repaired to the church, they would feel chastened in spirit. It was the duty of parents to get their children to abstain and to make sacrifices in the holy season. The habit of prayer and self-denial would grow with their growth. The reverend gentleman urged that while no sacrifices should be made under the orders of an earthly potentate, it was the duty of all good Christians to fast and pray in obedience to the will of God and in His honor. The beautiful 250th hymn, concluding as follows, was then sung:—

> Just as I am Thou wilt receive,
> Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve;
> Because Thy promise I believe.
> O Lamb of God, I come.

This being communion Sunday, the usual sermon was dispensed with, but in lieu thereof the Rev. Dr. Potter delivered a short address on the lusts and pride of life, after which the benediction was pronounced, the organ pealed forth a lively air and the congregation moved out into Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

What It Is to See Jesus Defined by Rev. Dr. Armitage—Interesting Baptismal Ceremony and Communion.

The services yesterday morning at the Fifth avenue Baptist church, over which Dr. Armitage is pastor, and over whose congregation he has been pastor for the last twenty-two years, were of an unusually interesting character and the church more than usually well filled. This church, as is well known, ranks among the finest temples of worship in our city, and its congregation embraces many of our wealthiest and most influential citizens. As the congregation were coming in Mr. Root, the organist, played some exquisite voluntaries, selecting those peculiarly low, soft melodies so generally prevalent as the introductory service in our fashionable churches. The choir—a very excellent one, whose bass singer, Mr. Thomas White, and soprano, Miss Case, are surpassed by few professional church singers in this city—sang a set piece, after which Dr. Armitage delivered a prayer, which was followed by reading the Scriptures and singing by the congregation. In reading the hymn—and this is a new and pleasingly democratic feature of public worship, introduced specially in this church by Dr. Armitage, so as to give all a share and voice in the services—the minister read one verse and the congregation the succeeding one, and thus alternately through the hymn. The congregation read with wonderful accord and spirit, giving, with the subsequent animated singing, fervid life and peculiar unction to this portion of the services. The preliminary services of prayer and singing concluded, Dr. Armitage delivered his sermon. On this occasion his sermon was unusually brief, owing to the unusual and somewhat lengthy services to follow. He took for his text John, xii., 21—that is to say, a portion of this verse as found in the Baptist New Testament, or, as it is sectarianly defined, "the common English version, corrected by the final committee of the American Bible Union." The words of the text were, "Sir, we would see Jesus." Though speaking without notes—and the entire sermon was extemporaneous—the discourse was full of eloquent thought, and its reasonings were presented in a logical sequence of rare and convincing force. He showed in the first place how many strangers came to Jerusalem to get a glimpse of Jesus, whose wonderful teachings, so full of wisdom and power, and whose miracles, giving such assured evidence of his divine origin, made him a subject of widespread wonderment. It was a great thing in those days to see Jesus, to hear his divine utterances and to gaze upon the light of his divinely glorious countenance. Jesus accomplished the great mission that brought him to our earth. He expiated upon the cross the sins of the world, and his glorious work of human redemption perfected, he again went to heaven, where he is seated now on the throne at the right hand of God. It is not given to us to see Jesus face to face in the flesh as He was while on earth, but there is a strongly marked and distinct ability to see Him in the soul as well now as he He was seen in the bodily form while on earth. From this point he divided his sermon into four heads, showing, first, that in the glance at Jesus there arises an embodiment of all that is noble in man and majestic in God; secondly, that one glance at Jesus discerns a perfect embodiment of incarnated love; thirdly, that in seeing Jesus are received all the impulses of a transformed immutability, or, in other words, that we catch the spirit and teachings of His life, and, fourthly, that in looking at Jesus are experienced all the assimilating influences of a complete Saviour. He elaborated and enforced these points with brilliant and cogent effect.

The sermon finished, which was listened to with the closest attention, there followed the ceremony of baptism, and which, as conducted here, is certainly of a most impressive character. Only one person was baptized, a man of about middle age. The baptistry is in front of the pulpit and quite spacious in dimensions, and the exterior, wrought of white marble of simple but elegant design and beautiful finish. The candidate and minister, so artistically is the matter arranged, seemed to walk into the water. While the baptismal rite was being performed additional solemnity was given to the scene by the singing of that beautiful and impressive hymn of Thomas Moore, known and sung as far as civilization extends, beginning with

> Come, ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish,
> Come, and at God's altar fervently kneel;
> Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish—
> Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal.

Administration of the communion followed, which closed the morning services.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Opening of the Quarant Ore—Details of the Ceremonial—Fashion in the Minority, but Little of It Appreciated—A Sweet Organ and Cultivated Voices in Rivalry—The Sacramental Procession, Prayers and Sermon.

That singularly beautiful device of modern piety and Catholic devotion known in continental Europe as the "Quarant Ore," and among English speaking people as the "Forty Hours' Adoration," was commenced yesterday with becoming pomp in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The church was quickly filled, and the congregation took a deep interest in the proceedings. The altar was tastefully decorated with flowers and a judicious admixture of evergreens, and the sanctuary was ablaze with light, the candelabra being arranged so as to produce a fine effect. The cathedral might be said to have divested itself of its usual sombre appearance and to have put on holiday garb, did not the mourning robes worn by priests in the Lenten ceremonial forbid the idea of a gladsome celebration.

The church was crowded at every point before the celebration, and the demeanor of the congregation was eminently pious and edifying. The world was there, no doubt. It was there in men representative of wealth, substance and position in this city, and it was there, too, in dresses more remarkable for expensiveness than for style or effect. The vast body of the congregation were well but plainly attired. It may have been caused by the weather, the day not inviting bright colors or gaudy plumes; or it may have been the austere spirit of the Lenten season. It did not seem likely that it was caused by any criticism of the HERALD, because the HERALD is ever foremost in the cause of human liberty in every direction up to the point of duty. The absence of any outrageous ebullitions of fashion was, however, a marked feature of the kneeling auditory. The sprinkling of stylishness which seated itself prettily and cosily in the comfortable pews was, therefore, an agreeable relief to the eye and the feelings. Indeed, the young ladies still in their teens in gray and tartan poplins, in three flounces, and with the latest novelty in the shape of "angel" sleeves, the panier with frill, the bow behind, and the cultivated gait, seemed totally unaware that they attracted any undue amount of attention. The interest of the worshippers did not, however, evidently centre in individuals. As much as might be it was devoted to the objects and spirit of the ceremonial. The trustees of the church, with the lady members of their families, mustered in strong force. They are at present ex-Sheriff John Kelly, Hugh Kelly, D. Carolin, E. Fanning, J. W. McKerney, Dr. James O'Rourke, P. Lynch, J. McKeon and P. Hogan.

At half-past ten o'clock the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G., richly robed in purple, gold and fine linen, commenced the high mass, attended by the Rev. Dr. McSweeny as deacon and the Rev. Dr. McKeen as sub-deacon. The Rev. Mr. Kearney, as master of ceremonies, displayed a thorough and tasteful knowledge of the rubrics and considerable talent as an organizer. The choir sustained the high character it has attained under the direction of Mr. Gustavus Schmitz. Mercadante's grand mass in B flat was rendered in the happiest style. The singers were in good voice. The organ had neither cold nor cipher. So the *Kyrie* in its pathetic melody and sonorous supplication induced that sweet, solemn stillness which, in a crowd, adds so much to the intensity and fervor of prayer. Its performance was the work of Madame Chomé, soprano; Mrs. Werner, Alto; Mr. H. Schmitz, tenor, and Mr. A. Sohst, basso; the accompaniment by Mr. G. Schmitz. At the offertory *Fac et portem*, from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, was given as a solo, by Madame Chomé, in a style which called forth the highest admiration and was pronounced one of the best efforts of this gifted singing bird. At the Elevation Mr. H. Sohst, basso, rendered Panseron's *O sa-starts* in a manner at once masterly and majestic. At the conclusion of mass the choir of priests, in rich vestments, headed by the Rev. Dr. Starrs and preceded by a long double file of youthful acolytes, in white surplices and bearing lighted candles, formed themselves into a procession and marched solemnly through the dimly lighted aisles of the church, while the organ pealed forth the solemn notes and the choir gave harmonious utterance to the burning words of the *Pange Lingua*. It was a simple procession, relieved by little but the swinging of silver censers and clouds of fragrant incense. Yet, except that no young maidens cast fresh smelling flowers in its path and smilingly paid the homage of their love and hope and truth, it was such a scene as made the logical and cynical Diderot declare that he never witnessed it without becoming a "Christian in his heart." The blessed sacrament was next placed upon a high throne, where, surrounded by the adornment of flowers and by a brilliant illumination, it will remain for adoration until Tuesday at midday, when it will be removed with similar solemnity.

The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Monroe, of the Society of Jesus. He preached from St. Matthew, iv., 1-11, in which are related the temptations of Christ in the desert. He applied the text to showing that the soul required to be nourished as well as the body. Both should have their proper nourishment—that of the soul being prayer, the Word and the Holy Eucharist. The Church was pointed at as a tyrant because she called on her child to rationally fast and abstain. He challenged the world to point out the victims of fasting, while in the streets, in miserable, wasted physical frames, and in the hospitals, by disease of every form, the world's votaries were suffering the consequences of excess.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

Services Yesterday—The Church Officers—The Congregation.

The Church of Our Saviour, in West Thirty-fifth street, is a neat and pretty little edifice, in which the congregation seems almost like a family, so quiet and attentive are they all. This is not one of your brilliant churches, where the men are all bombast and the women all vanity. Miss Flora McFlimsey would, indeed, have no show here, and her flowers and feathers and diamonds, that would relieve for a day all the poor in New York, would be frowned down. A few silk dresses were there, but many more of less costly fabrics. Nor is this on account of poverty in the congregation, which counts some of New York's most solid men. In such a place, and among such a people, there does seem to be some true religion, not simply a worldly mockery of it. The listeners do not stare round and pass whispering comments on their neighbors' dresses until the sermon comes and they go to sleep. All here is calm and serene and the preacher's words fall as milk and honey on thirsty souls and seem to open the portals of heaven to those who care to pass within and find hope and salvation. The minister here—Rev. J. M. Pullman, a brother of the great palace car maker—is a middle aged man, evidently earnest and well meaning in all he says. Possessed of none of the burning eloquence of a Beecher, he speaks common sense and puts it in clear phrase, so that all understand. He has none of the orthodoxy which conceals truth in a mass of rhetoric, but rather that earnestness which makes everything apparent to the naked eye. His discourse yesterday was on "What is to be saved?" and he illustrated his subject by the apt text from Acts iii., 26—"Unto you first, God, having raised his Son Jesus, sent Him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities." He dwelt on the fact that Jesus came to save, not to damn. That the theorists who held that God was a God of vengeance and not love stated absurdities which they could uphold by nothing in the Scriptures. The world salvation occurred nearly two hundred times in the New Testament, and never had any reference to salvation from punishment. Salvation referred simply to the great mercy of God's forgiveness to us poor sinners. Some people thought salvation could be got in a moment and without any preparation. This was a mistake. Salvation was not a state, but a process, and therefore tickets for salvation could not be given like tickets for soup. Some people thought they could go into a church, pray a bit, and, like hot cakes, be turned round and done brown on every side, then labelled "Saved," and stuck into a pigeon-hole until it pleased the Lord to take them up into heaven. But the Lord didn't do business in that way. When He created man He created a conscience within him, and that conscience was the monitor which should guide him. Anything in dereliction to it would suffer its own punishment. There was no need of an everlasting hell for that. The worst punishment God could inflict on a degraded and lost being would be to place him in front of his own conscience and there make him live forever. But God was too merciful even for that. The worst man that ever lived would some day find forgiveness at His hands, and be purified forever. The sermon was attentively listened to and was effective. The trustees of this church number eight—E. P. Smith, Nathaniel Smith, C. H. Delamater, T. J. Coleman, Dr. J. W. Clowes, Walter Scott, C. B. De Baun, J. A. Conover and Munro Crane. There are three deacons—W. T. Dewee, John Russell and Nathaniel Cheney.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

The Goddess of Fashion and the Word of God—How the Congregation Looked Yesterday—Gossip in the Church and Extra Mural.

Shadows, and not sunshine, fell heavily around the portals of the Church of the Divine Paternity yesterday morning. A leaden, heavy sky hung over Fifth avenue, as well as the Five Points and other minor places, like a funeral pall, and gave a strong indication that the elements above our visual horizon somewhere were in dispute among themselves whether they should let us have snow or rain. This state of affairs threw a decided damper on all fashionable church-goers, and on Dr. Chapin's congregation among the rest. But, while the church was not as well patronized as on previous occasions, yet the Goddess of Fashion asserted her full prerogative, and reigned inside the sacred edifice as much supreme mistress of the situation as if the genial rays of the sun were in full blast. Punctually at eleven o'clock Dr. Chapin bowls up to his church in his splendid carriage, drawn by an elegant pair of full-blooded bays, driven by a coachman in expensive livery. Evidently the reverend doctor, while preaching strenuously against all outward pomp, display and ceremony in religious services, is not opposed to a little of it in a worldly sense. He hurriedly ambles (owing to his rheumatism) into the church, and is soon seated behind the reading desk. Before him, spread out like a gorgeous panorama, is a sea of fashion. The toilets of the ladies are as gorgeous as they are expensive. Some minutes elapse before the opening of the exercises. *Ad interim* the youthful members of the congregation indulge in low, soft whisperings, which are doubtless meant to fill up time, and have some relation to matters concerning the church and the general welfare of the poor human race. The congregation indulge in no preliminary prayers. They enter the church with firm and elastic steps, take their seats in a staid and formal manner and wait for Dr. Chapin to do the praying. While he is thus engaged the congregation sit still in their seats. There are no genuflections or anything of that sort. If he makes a good point or two in his prayer, some of the congregation, who seem to watch him narrowly all the while, may be seen to put their heads together and whisper, no doubt in criticism of what the Doctor has just got off. But now he has finished the prayer, and after the singing of a hymn in exquisite style he opens the book and gives out his text from the fourth chapter and thirty-second verse of Luke, as follows:—"And they were astonished at his doctrine; for his word was with power." This text (the preacher said) had immediate reference to the preaching of Jesus at Capernaum, to which place he had gone after the persecutions of his own townsmen at Nazareth. Wherever he went the multitude thronged around Him, in many instances, undoubtedly, moved by curiosity and wonder at His miracles, but also, it seemed, to listen to His teachings; and we were told that the common people were astonished at His doctrine, for He talked as one having authority. All this showed that there was some peculiarity, some special force in the words and teachings of Jesus. In His utterances there was a divine strength and efficacy, and drew the thoughts of the people spontaneously towards him. Immediately after the passage in which we found the text we were told that there appeared in the synagogue a man possessed by an unclean spirit, which Jesus cast out, and the people exclaimed, "What a word is this! for with authority and power He commandeth the unclean spirits and they come out." Now, although we were not, like this listening multitude of old, in the presence of Jesus, notwithstanding we could realize certain elements of his teaching, which carried with them a power such as no other teacher was ever possessed of; so that the very essence of His power stood before us to-day with all the freshness and beauty which characterized it when he was present on earth among that multitude. These words of the text, so simple and so adapted to the wants of the human heart, were suited to the apprehension of the common mind, and yet were deep and pregnant with spiritual truth and revelation. There were words which ploughed human evils and doubts into furrows of conviction and which lifted men up from the shackles of their meanness into life and holiness. These words were like an artesian well. You descended into them, and you could never get deep enough. They were pure and simple, yet deep. They had in them something that the child apprehended, and yet something that flowed underneath the profoundest thought. The more you examined it the deeper, and deeper and deeper it became, until it became inexhaustible. The preacher then went on at greater length to elaborate his subject and apply it to his congregation and the whole human race, closing with an eloquent peroration. As we have heretofore given the names of many of the leading members of this congregation, it may not be out of place here to give the names of those who watch over and guard the interests of the church with efficiency and zeal. The deacons are Messrs. George W. Platt, Archibald A. Peterson, Owen Hutchison, J. C. Brink; D. D. T. Marshall, clerk and treasurer. The trustees are Messrs. George W. Platt, George G. Lake, William Banks, D. D. T. Marshall, William Montross, B. F. Romaine, Jacob Weeks, James Cushing, Jr., and C. L. Stickney.

After the services the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to those who wished to partake thereof.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sermon on the Mystery of Godliness—Extempore Prayers—Presbyterian Simplicity—Knickerbockerism and Shoddy—Fair Women and Affluent Men.

A winter morning, not clear, bright and bracing, but slightly sombre, with snow flakes floating erratically, as if loth to reach the earth, such as that of yesterday, brought crowds of worshippers to our Christian tabernacles. To that of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church came a large number of its aristocratic congregation to listen to the expounding of the gospel by one of the ministerial lights of the metropolis. The formal Cameronian, strictness and rigidity of the services, seemed to correspond with the plainness of the architecture; and the solemn, almost monotonous melody of the choir was in striking contrast to the enticing semi-operatic quartet of its fashionable rival, Grace church. The carriages deposited their burdens of fair women and affluent men, most of whom were to the financial purple born, but many were there who have evidently recently stepped into taste and large fortunes. These displayed it in superb neckties, yellow kids and supercilious sniffles towards unfortunate strangers whom the sexton had placed in their pews. Indeed, one indignant gentleman, evidently from the South, muttered as he left, after being ejected from a seat, "I thought I had come to a Christian temple, not a religious club house."

The spacious building was crowded and camp stools were in much request, and it was some time before the eager seekers for the word found positions within hearing distance. Here sat a solemn individual, with pious, profound attention in his looks, and immediately behind was a young gentleman of, the period, casting cursory glances towards the pretty faces of demure-looking young ladies. Matrons, more intent on spiritual affairs, felt a soporific feeling, and like Goldsmith's Madame Blaize:—

> At church, in silks and satins new,
> Ohignon of monstrous size;
> She never slumbered in her pew
> But when she shut her eyes.

The eloquent divine, after the psalms and extempore prayers, preached in the afternoon a profoundly theological sermon on the "Mystery of Godliness," in which he demonstrated that it should not be confined to a sect, but that the general principle of going into all the world and preaching the gospel to every creature should be its definition. He referred to the great agencies that had helped to diffuse the gospel, such as the art of printing, steam, the telegraph. The reverend gentleman also spoke of the discovery of the New World by Columbus as being instrumental in bringing the light of Christianity to so many millions of benighted souls. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the Saviour becoming man and that in this incarnate capacity He was justified by his works, and recommended his hearers to let their actions be their record and endeavor to emulate Christ in His demand, "Who of you convicteth Me of sin?" Men should show to the world by their works that they conformed to Him who was made manifest in the flesh and justified in the spirit. Christ became a man, not an angel, but was seen of angels; and so should all mankind, though living in the flesh, live so as to be fitted for the companionship of the celestial host. All should be ambassadors of Christ, and the spread of the Gospel will go on until the vast congregation of nations bows before the name of Jesus. This propagandism would go on by all agencies, even by war and revolution. After a fervent exhortation to become co-heir with Christ, the congregation dispersed to the melodious symphony of the organist.

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHAPEL.

The Treasures of Darkness—Sermon by Rev. Sidney A. Corey.

There is no more diminutive chapel in this city—it will not seat over two hundred persons—but none of more delicately elaborate and exquisitely chaste design and finish than the Murray Hill Baptist chapel, near the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, where the small but refined congregation over which Rev. Sidney A. Corey is pastor meet on Sunday for stated Christian worship. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Corey was the former pastor of the Twelfth street Baptist church, and that his large and worthy congregation subscribed for building the palatial church edifice at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, but through the sweeping reverses of the great financial panic of 1857 were unable to carry to completion their splendid purpose. Thus it was that the reverend clergyman became settled over his present small congregation, but with a bright hope in the future of soon assuming the pastorate of the grand Fifth avenue temple of worship. But for chapels, the one in Thirty-seventh street, to which we have referred, and where he preached yesterday morning, is a beautiful gem of this class of structures, and as unique as it is beautiful. It is lit from three domes, through the stained glass windows of whose vaulted arches a "dim, religious light" is shed upon the worshipping congregation, giving, with the superbly rich frescoing of the walls and ceilings, unsurpassed in their splendid coloring and pleasing harmonious effect in any public or private edifice in the city, a richer glow of beauty to the fine church toilets of the ladies, to say nothing of a ruddier glow of health to the countenances of the men, and thus robbing their uniformly black broadcloth attires of their otherwise sad and sombrelike hue. In a little gallery there is a petite organ, but of very rich tone, and a choir of singers, whose singing, in point of culture and expression, vies with that of our larger and more ambitious churches.

After the usual prefatory services of prayer, reading portions of the Scriptures and singing Rev. Mr. Corry preached a sermon from Isaiah xlv., 3—"I will give thee the treasures of darkness." No brief abstract, such as our limited space only allows, can do justice to the sermon. His style of elocution is of that grandly fervid and impressive school of pulpit oratory in which the presence and manner of the speaker are everything, and without which are lost half the beauty and impressive force and power of the sermon. He began with explaining the circumstances under which the words of the text were uttered—the capture of Babylon by Cyrus. It was a long and vigorous siege. They had to cut away the river. They had to level the strong encompassing walls. When at length the proudly victorious army entered the city they saw no magnificent trophies of war, no rich stores of gold and silver that had been hid away in darkness. Thus it was in the great material world. The rich treasures were hidden in darkness. The grain germinated in the dark bosom of the earth. All the great forces of nature work in darkness; hidden from the eye of mortals are the beds of iron bosomed in the great mountains waiting to be drawn out into railroad tracks, spun into machinery or sheathing for mammoth ships. It was so in the divine oracles. They work in invisible silence. Darkness and shadows are round about them. In this connection he spoke of religion as viewed from an intellectual standpoint—the modern school of liberal Christianity. This religion, he urged, has as its basis God's love; but the amply hidden treasures of God's grace and Christ's redemption were not seen by those men who make religion one of esthetical philosophy. After next adverting to the hidden treasures of true Christianity and drawing copious illustrations from the Old and New Testaments he laid bare, with a singularly graphic power of description, the mysteries of the human heart. Upon the humbug of benevolence he was scathingly eloquent, and so upon modern demagogues and the self-aggrandizement and the pseudo-patriot, who only scented the battle from afar, and the maimed soldier, winning his scars in the front of the fight; and yet the former got all the glory and the latter turned hand organs in the streets for pitifully bestowed pennies. Reverting next to the more direct theme of his text, he showed in conclusion that death and heaven are each treasures of darkness. Most eloquently vivid was his picture of mortal transit through the dark valley of death, and how to the Christian the clouds of overshadowing gloom are gradually dispelled and through the rifted clouds bursts through with effulgent beauty and brightness the illuminating sunshine of God's face. His closing sentences, revealing the treasures of the life to come to the great victors over the flesh and the devil, and the temptations of this life and those accepted of God hereafter, with the redeeming words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord," were grandly beautiful. He was listened to with breathless attention. After prayer, singing and benediction the small congregation withdrew, while from the diminutive organ in the small gallery was poured forth a wealth of rich, excellent melody, seemingly a forecast of the jubilant music of saints in heaven that had just been so graphically described.

ST. JAMES' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Jesuit Father on Temptation—The Congregation—The Edifice—The Season of Penitence.

The congregation at St. James' church is always large. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. It cannot be said, as a general thing, that the mass of the congregation are dressed in velvets, feathers, silks and satins, but there is enough to even the most worldly observer to denote that those who attend are influenced, while present at divine service, with devotional sentiments. Looking around the galleries and aisles, there is nothing to be seen but kneeling forms and bended heads. The outside world seems to have no place in the minds of the silent devotees. It is worthy of remark that the ingress or egress of worshippers takes no effect on the large congregation. Prayer books are in every hand, and all eyes, never diverted, are fixed upon the altar—the repository of the sacred elements. St. James' church is one of the oldest in the city, and attached to it is a school, a very superior building, where many hundreds of boys and girls receive a thorough business besides moral education. The celebrant at high mass yesterday was Rev. Father McKenna. As usual, he was attended by numerous acolytes. The vestments worn were purple, indicative of the penitential season of Lent. The interior of the edifice is not, as is the custom, highly ornamented. There is no altar painting. To supply this want there is presented, on wood, the Crucifixion, with Mary and Martha weeping at the foot of the cross.

After the first gospel the choir sang the *Veni Creator*. Rev. Father Theband, of the Society of Jesus, then read the gospel of the day from St. Matthew iv., wherein is related the temptation of Christ by Satan after his forty days' fast. He proceeded to say that the temptation was threefold—sensuality, pride and covetousness. Although presented in the Gospel very different from what it seems to human creatures, yet the temptations we undergo or are subject to comes, after all, to the same thing. The temptation of sensuality to which mortals are victims, though more gross than that described by Satan to our Blessed Lord, yet, as the reverend Father said, in a few words, are embraced in the category to which the devil sought blindly to attain his bad ends. Sins of that description are to be resisted in the same way as our Saviour resisted Satan—by words of Scripture. "Not by bread alone doth man live, but in every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God." The bread here, means evidently the disposition of sinners to gratify their passions, and, said Father Theband, it is not of such a nature as to procure happiness. The only happiness the banished sons of Eve can obtain at this side of the grave is by strictly observing the laws prescribed by the Almighty and all merciful God. In reference to pride the preacher remarked that man was not usually tempted to throw himself from the steeple of a church; but by pride we are tempted to exalt ourselves above our true positions; to domineer over those that accident may place under our control, or, having power or authority, act as tyrants towards those who should enlist sympathy, or at least impel to treat with Christian forbearance, and tyrants and hard task masters inflated with pride should remember the words, "Thou shalt not tempt thy Lord thy God," and the proud and heartless man tempts God by placing himself superior to God's own creatures. Covetousness, as presented to our Lord, asked Him to accept the whole world as His property. It would be unreasonable on the part of any moral being to expect anything of this kind. We are often tempted to increase our possession by unfair means, by cunning, fraud and other vicious practices. It is often the case we are tempted to override the just claims of others, to secure property that is not justly our own, and even to go so far as to be importunate and violent. The poor man with opportunity before him and who by an act of injustice could relieve himself and family from want when they are suffering and refuses to do so is a hero in the sight of God. The reverend Father further dilated upon temptation and concluded by quoting, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him alone shalt thou adore."

DR. ADAMS' CHURCH.

Its Distinguished Attendants—Its Wealth, Beauty, Fashion—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams.

Yesterday morning, by its brightness and cheerful aspect, encouraged and urged every one possessed of a conscience and a pew, of beauty or fashionable apparel, to attend church. Handsome equipages dashed along the avenues, driven by coachmen in gorgeous liveries, bearing to divine worship, now benevolence and philanthrophy, now parsimony and ostentation. The streets full of pedestrians of both sexes, in gay attire, wending their way to the various popular cathedrals, presented an animated and interesting appearance. Here Flora McFlimsey, who happens to have something to wear on this occasion, toddles along on heels three inches high, leaning languidly on the arm of Fitz Low—happy fellow!—who, resplendant in yellow whiskers, *à la* Dundreary, and an eyeglass of vast proportions, seems the picture of contentment. There Count Noaccount, the idol of the ladies, the possessor of—no income, who "lives by his wits," struts along the unobserved of all observers. The church bells toll in solemn tone. People hurry along with accelerated step. The last tone dies away. All are in church—when up dash the Would-be's in their elegant clarence. Out they jump. There is a stir at the entrance. The doors fly open with a bang. In they come with a rustle and a titter, ushered by the obsequious sexton. All eyes are upon them. Sensation. They are satisfied.

New York possesses fine avenues, but none are finer than Madison avenue. It owns many beautiful churches, but few exceed in beauty the one on the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street. It has many attractive and popular preachers, but none are more so than Rev. Dr. William Adams. Dr. Adams is a preacher of rare power. He has one of the most essential elements to success as a divine in a voice of clear and fine intonation. His delivery is fervid. His presence venerable and imposing. Identified as he has been for years with the church in Madison avenue, it is not surprising that his congregation feel attached to him. Situated on an eligible site his church is accessible to all. His congregation is one of the wealthiest and one of the largest in the city. The trustees of this church are Apollos R. Wetmore, George W. Lane, treasurer; John Ten Brook, Charles A. Bulkley, Francis F. Warbury, John Van Arsdale, Amos T. Dwight, William C. Martin and Edmund D. Stanton. Its ruling elders are Robert M. Hartley, Frederick Bull, Tredwell Ketcham, Oliver E. Wood, Ezra M. Kingsley, George W. Lane, David Wetmore, Charles Collins, John F. Trow and William E. Dodge, Jr. Its deacons are John Ten Brook, Aug. O. Van Lennep, D. Willis James, S. Tyler Williams, Joseph Grlett, S. Hastings Grant, William C. Martin, Francis H. Slade and Benjamin S. Wolcott.

There was a large attendance at this popular temple of worship yesterday morning, every seat being taken. Entering, the full, rich tones of the organ salute the ear. Then are heard the voices of the choir. As the beautiful tones of Mendelssohn's hymn, "I Waited for the Lord," ascend in sweet harmony, the most uncultivated ear listens with delight. The subdued light reflected through windows of stained glass tints the walls with mellow rays. The pews, galleries, wainscotings, in fact, all the woodwork, is of black walnut, contrasting well with the crimson carpets of the aisles. The walls are of a pale buff. The ceiling of blue and white, here and there relieved with red and gilt. The whole is frescoed in Moresque. The interior is large—the effect striking.

The congregation are simply, yet richly dressed, modest colors preponderating. The pervading tone is quiet elegance. Ostentation in dress is here the exception and not the rule. But many beautiful faces are seen among the feminine portion of the audience.

The sermon was on death. The text, Hebrews, chapter ii., 14 and 15:—"Forasmuch, then, as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself likewise took part of the same, that through death he might destroy him that had power of death—that is, the devil—and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." The preacher in explaining the text said that it described a certain great achievement accomplished in our behalf by Jesus Christ. The thing to be accomplished was this:—"To destroy him that had the power of death—that is, the devil—and to deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." The method by which this was done was by Christ's own death. The possibility of his death is explained by his taking upon himself the nature of those whom he had delivered, thus becoming subject to mortality. Every man has a rational fear of death. This is not weakness. It is not superstition. There is nothing more rational than this fear of death. "No man," said Mr. Webster, as his last words are reported by his biographer, "who is not a brute can say that he is not afraid of death." The reasons of this fear are evident. In the case of man death is appointed with sin as a curse. The first instance of death in our race was associated with crime. There is one way by which this fear of death may be destroyed. It is by faith in Him who hath abolished death.

The music is very fine at the church, the choir Jenny Kempton, Mrs. Morris, soprano; Mr. D. F. Thatcher, tenor; Mr. Herman Trost, basso. The organist is Mr. H. K. Bassford. Among the distinguished persons who are prominent members of this church are Prof. S. B. Morse, General George B. McClellan and wife, Mr. Cyrus Field, John R. Ford, ex-Judges Porter and Strong, General Dodge and Supervisor Ely. The following gentlemen are also prominent members:—Mr. Marquand, Mr. Patterson, E. S. Ely, Mr. C. Collins, Mr. Cossett, Mr. J. Stokes and Mr. Forsyth. Among the young ladies noted for beauty are the Misses Strong, Miss Yates, Misses Forsyth and the Misses Patterson. The sexton, Mr. J. S. Huyler, is a rival of Grace church Brown in urbanity.

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

Latter Day Apostles and the Second Coming of Christ.

Among the most peculiar of the various religious sects represented by congregations in this city is that styling itself the Catholic Apostolic Church, and which holds its services in a modest edifice on West Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Its first appearance took place in Scotland in 1830, when a number of individuals professed to be inspired with the spirit of prophecy and invested with miraculous power in healing diseases, casting out devils, &c., as performed by the apostles of the Bible. Shortly afterwards the same powers were claimed to be held by a portion of Rev. Dr. Irving's church in London, from which they seceded and united with the Scottish society; and finally a regular church organization was established.

The body claims to hold no other faith than that of universal Christendom, and adopts the three great Catholic creeds which have been used in the universal Church for over fourteen centuries, viz., the Apostles', the Nicene and the Athanasian creeds. It believes in the permanent endowment of the Church with the gifts of the Holy Ghost as exercised by the ancient apostles, and that these powers have been restored; and, in addition to this, looks for the second coming of Christ in the body upon earth to take to heaven his chosen people; after which shall come the periods of tribulation, the millennium, and the final judgment day. Twelve persons were designated as Apostles, chosen of God, but three of whom are now living. These manage the affairs of the sect, which has churches in various parts of the Old World, one in this city, one in Hartford, Conn., one in Boston, and three in Canada. The officials of each church are styled respectively the angel, or head of the congregation, priests, prophets, evangelists, pastors, deacons and teachers. The services are composed of a mixture of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal exercises, and are very peculiar in the fact that a stranger carelessly listening, with his eyes closed, would imagine himself in an Episcopal congregation, and observing, with closed ears, would suppose himself at some form of Catholic worship. Most of the ceremonies, recitations and responses are taken bodily from the exercises of both the above denominations, and it would puzzle a visitor not perfectly familiar with the two different services to distinguish their distinctive authorship, so adroitly are they blended together. The church is entirely supported by tithes, each member contributing one-tenth of his income. This is not enforced by rules or personal inspection; but being one of the fundamental principles of the sect it is supposed that every member will conscientiously make this payment. No contributions are ever solicited, but each person, at his or her convenience, places in a receptacle conspicuously located the amount of his tithe.

Some of the churches of this denomination are very fine, especially in England, where they rival in magnificence the most splendid Catholic and Episcopal edifices. The church in Sixteenth street is quite plain in all appointments. The walls and ceiling are undecorated, the seats are uncushioned and the altar is as devoid of ornament as the character of the services will admit. Immediately within the vestibule is a baptismal font, a vessel containing holy water, in which the members, after bowing as they enter the church, dip their fingers and then make the sign of the cross upon their foreheads; and two boxes, one for the reception of tithes and the other for general contributions. The altar is flanked by two pillars, on each of which a lighted lamp stands during the services, and has nothing upon it except a tabernacle. Above and in front of it a small burning lamp is suspended from the ceiling, beneath which incense is offered, as in the Catholic Church. The chief ecclesiastic—or angel, as he is termed—is attired in a long white gown, over which he wears a white surplice, bearing upon the back a large white satin cross. His functions are similar to those of the celebrant in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches and he is assisted by priests and deacons, also clad in sacerdotal robes.

The congregation yesterday was not a large one, and consisted principally of the middle class of English and Scotch residents. There was no display of fashion. Every person seemed to have attended church with the sole object of humbly and devoutly worshipping God and participated in the exercises with an earnestness worthy of emulation by far more pretentious congregations. The services consisted of the celebration of the eucharist and administering the communion, of which members of all Christian churches are invited to partake. The character of these exercises has already been indicated in the proceeding paragraph explanatory of the services of this church. No sermon was preached, as is generally done, but in its stead a printed homily, suitable to the occasion and applicable to the second morning lesson, which was taken from Matthew iv., 1 to 11 inclusive, was read by the angel, Rev. D. M. Fackler. The music was good, but not marked by any peculiarities worthy of note, the congregation uniting with a small choir in chanting the responses, singing hymns and the *Te Deum Laudamus*. At the close of the services the congregation remained standing until after the ecclesiastics had retired, and without further ceremony dispersed.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Select and Fashionable Congregation—The Sexton, the Singers and the Sermon.

The little church corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, where the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., holds forth to a pious and admiring auditory, regardless of Boggs and Stubbs or the clerical consistory, is the snuggest little temple of worship on Manhattan Island. At some little distance it appears to be made up altogether of a billowy roof of slates. The eaves dip very low and the fantastic slopes from the pinnacle downwards have quite a picturesque effect. It is astonishing to find that a church apparently so small, a mere miniature of other churches, accommodates 1,000 persons. Every pew but one or two is rented and the congregation is of a highly respectable order. The interior is everything to be desired in a house of prayer—warm, comfortable, cheerful, with a bright, sunny, yet mellow light and just large enough for all the purposes of easy hearing and observation. The roof is supported on rainbow arches of oak, painted in ochre. The chancel is spacious and finished in a style of chaste and attractive ornamentation.

But the little choir is the cosiest place of all. A person gifted with vocal powers might feel disposed to sit there singing all the day long, and even forget that dinner was a part of existence. The charming young ladies who warble forth the appointed hymns from this delightful cage of a choir are well and comfortably accommodated. They sit shaded from observation, but can easily see for themselves every face in the congregation. A small, round looking-glass hangs by the organ wall, and when there is nothing to engage more sacred attention the fair young ladies can admire their delicate charms unobserved. The attendance at morning service yesterday was large. A line of carriages extended around the corner from Madison avenue into Forty-second street; handsome carriages, with liveried drivers and horses in gold-mounted harness. The exhibition of female loveliness was extensive, and of female fashions, too. Black velvet mantles and jackets preponderated. A blonde face above black velvet makes a very pretty contrast. Such contrasts were quite common yesterday. The *tout ensemble* presented by the congregation was decidedly elegant and refined. From Madison, Lexington and Fifth avenues the majority of the attendance hailed. Whether it be the youth and sandy side whiskers of the distinguished preacher or the ravishing notes of Mr. Weeks' tenor voice, certain it is more young and beautiful ladies were present in this little church yesterday than are usually found in a congregation of the same number.

Mr. Tyng officiated, assisted by Rev. U. T. Tracy. Mr. George S. Weeks directed the music, Miss Wells carolled as soprano, Mr. J. M. Boulard rolled forth volumes of bass melody and Miss Mary Barker gave full play to her sweet contralto voice. Mr. James Quigg acted as usher with a grace of manner fit for an attendant at the porcelain court of Pekin. The wardens, Mr. Robert Dumont and Mr. S. H. Hurd, gave their attention to the collection of such loose change as the liberally disposed were anxious to sacrifice. The eight vestrymen who attend to the secular affairs of the church were in their family pews piously chiming the hymns of the day. Mr. Henry E. Brown presided at the organ. The music was simple, but effective, and consisted of the Communion service, with the Litany hymn "Saviour, when in dust to Thee," the 149th hymn, from the fourth verse, "Then we shall see His face." After the reading of the Scriptures the *Gloria Tibi* was sung, and in this easy programme consisted the musical performance of the day. The Lent calendar was read, from which it appears that every day of Lent will be devoted to some kind of religious service either in the morning or afternoon. The pastor expressed himself anxious that the congregation would enter heartily into the pious work of observing the season of Lent with becoming devotion, that God, the Holy Ghost, will unstop deaf ears, arouse sluggish consciences, unseal selfish hearts, constrain obstinate wills, and convert Christless lives among us during these forty days. Cards were furnished giving the dates and hours of service, and no doubt the little church will show an unusual degree of lively piety from now till Easter Sunday. Mr. Tyng took for the text of his sermon Luke xv., 19, "And am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants." From this the reverend gentleman proceeded to inculcate beautiful lessons of humility, showing how false and destructive is that principle of pride which hurled from heaven the archangel Lucifer and his host of followers. Administering the communion concluded the religious services of the forenoon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Forbes, the New Dean of the Theological Seminary—What the Church Edifice is Like—Its Decoration—The Lenten Services.

In a cosey little niche in Fifth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty sixth streets, stands this comfortable Protestant Episcopal church, of which the Rev. Dr. Howland is rector and the Rev. Mr. Conroy assistant. The church edifice stands on the rear of the lot and is not conspicuous from the street, as are others. It is yet in an unfinished condition without, but it is purposed next summer to add a tower to it, which will give it a very handsome exterior. Internally the church is without galleries. It is capable of seating about 1,000 persons, and considering that it has been in existence but one year its ordinary congregation, of about 650 souls, is comparatively good. There is a Sunday school numbering about 160 children connected with this church. Its sessions are held every Sabbath morning at half-past nine o'clock. The regular preaching services are at eleven o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, except on sacramental occasions, when an evening service at eight o'clock takes the place of the afternoon service. The congregation is composed of substantial residents of Fifth avenue and the intersecting streets in the vicinity. In the northwest corner of the church a neat little organ is located. The altar and its surroundings are built of black walnut, the seats are of white wood, very plain, and without doors. The altar front is decorated with a large golden cross, around which, in spiral form, are entwined in gilt German text letters the Scriptual quotation, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Beneath this is a smaller cross, under which are the exclamations, "Holy!" "Holy!" "Holy!" The south wall of the church contains a large stained glass window, on which are represented scenes in the Saviour's life, illustrative of his affection and care for children. The north wall abuts against adjoining houses, and consequently has no windows, but has instead six tablets, four of them neatly portrayed with figures of the Evangelists, and on either side one containing the texts, "There remaineth a rest for the people of God," and "My presence shall go with thee and I will give thee rest." Encircling the arch of the door is the admonitory command, "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only." The rest of the walls are painted a rich cream color. Its gothic pillars that support the side roofs and arches are finished in variegated marble style. These arches are wrought in scrolls, as are also those that divide the ceiling into sections corresponding to the pillars. The ruling colors are gold, blue and vermilion, with which are very many other shades intermixed, so as to give a rich and pleasing effect to the eye, without creating that impression upon the mind that one sometimes feels in new and modern churches, that the artist or painter has overdone his part. The church is lighted mainly from the roof by a series of small stained glass windows. Eight magnificent gas chandeliers depend from the centre of the arches between the pillars, and supply ample light to the church at night.

Yesterday being the first Sunday in the month, as well as the first in Lent, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. About 200 persons remained after the close of the sermon and communed. In consecrating the elements the Rev. Dr. Howland elevated the chalice as priests do in Catholic churches. At the name of Jesus and at every mention of the Trinity the worshippers reverently bowed the head, and during prayers a kneeling posture was assumed more generally than is done by congregations of other churches and denominations.

The Rev. Dr. Forbes, formerly pastor of St. Ann's church, Eighth street (now Roman Catholic), preached the sermon. He will be remembered as having, with several of his church and congregation, relinquished the Protestant faith and become a Catholic and a priest of the Roman Church. But after satisfying himself that Popery was false, or that he himself was foolish, he returned to the Protestant Episcopal fold, and yesterday he delivered a discourse illustrative of persevering, victorious faith as drawn from the narrative of Jesus' conversation with the Syro-Phœnician woman, as recorded in Matthew xv., 21-28. There are few scenes or incidents in the life of Christ so touching and yet so simple as this. But there is one thing to be especially noticed in it, namely, that it is the only instance in which Christ left his own people to minister to Gentiles. He had always maintained a Jewish dignity as a preacher sent forth to Jerusalem. He had also sent forth his disciples two by two to preach to the same people. But when He had conquered death and was triumphantly ascending to heaven he gave commandment that His followers should then go everywhere preaching the Word. Once He went as far as Cesarea Philippi, the ancient Dan, the extreme border of the Holy Land, and uttered those remarkable words to Peter, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my Church," &c., which the sophistries and cunning of designing and wicked men have perverted to establish the greatest system of superstitious heresy and fraud that the world has ever seen. The Doctor impressed upon his

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audience the necessity of importunate, earnest prayer and strong and steady faith in God. Had some of his audience lived in the time of Christ and been treated by him as this Canaanite was he (the Doctor) had no doubt they would have given up at the first rebuff. But she held on, and the Saviour decreed to her according to her faith; and her daughter was restored from that very hour. This is the victory that overcometh even our faith.

During the Lenten season services will be held in this church every day in the week except Monday and Saturday. Sermons will be preached on Wednesday evenings by different ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A meeting of the ladies of the church will be held next Wednesday noon to take action in regard to a fair to be held for the benefit of the Sheltering Arms. On Easter Monday Bishop Potter will hold a confirmation at the Heavenly Rest.

LAIGHT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Lost at Sea—The Oneida Calamity and the Mississippi and Scranton Disasters—The Terrible Loss of Life During the Past Few Weeks, and Who is Responsible.

Laight street church is a quiet looking building. No gorgeous stained windows, no fluted columns, no intricate mouldings of wood or stone attract the observer from without. He may look opposite and see the north side of a mammoth freight depot and compare its imposing grandeur with the simple appearance of the church opposite. Then he will think how wonderful are the ways of man, how curious his tastes and how singular his worship. To mammon he erects grand, imposing edifices, sparing neither pains nor expense; to God he puts up a plain building, with little decoration and less ornament. But, then, Mammon, you know, gives him plenty of money and labor for his servant; puts fine wine in his cellar and the fat of the land in his larder; clothes him in fine raiment, and causes him to be beloved because of his riches. But God only sends the sun in at his windows to wake him up a-mornings or the little beggar at his door to ask a penny. This makes all the difference in the world. Mammon gets six-sevenths and God one-seventh.

These may be all theories; but go to Laight street Baptist church and you will find that they have a very great practical side. Here there is no display. Everything is plain, though neat. One may look through the half-vacated, silent pews for the newest chignon or the latest bonnet, for a Lord Stanley scarf or a French shirt bosom, and he will not find them. But he will meet a face that can smile even if found in church, or a hand that needs not the protection of a straw-colored glove to read a plain prayer book. And, again, why should the worshippers be fashionable? There is no set rule as to the graceful mode of kneeling, or at what angle to bend the neck; there is no equation for sidewalk worshippers, and the streets have too busy a look for sacred flirting. Laight street church has, like many others, almost undergone a revolution. For three years it had no regular pastor, and its congregation began to leave it, one by one, and go up town to worship at more gilded shrines. Last December there were scarcely thirty supporters in the church, when the Rev. Frederick Evans, a Welsh minister from Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, was called in and given the charge. His flock was small, but it has grown larger since, till now it is quite respectable in numbers. The pastor is a very young man, of fine personal appearance, winning ways and a delivery of speech which immediately enrapts the attention; and this, added to his untiring efforts in the good cause, has saved the church. In his efforts he is well supported by the deacons, of whom there are two, J. P. Olmstead and Jacob Lawall, and by the trustees, James Pyle (the president), Jacob Lawall, J. P. Olmstead, J. C. Howser, R. Oddielow, W. M. Jeens, W. Hardy, W. Thompson and R. Waters. There is nothing remarkable about the music, being for the most part congregational, and consisting of simple hymns. Though the works of the great masters would be preferable they could scarce inspire a deeper feeling than the chorus from many throats of a simple, touching hymn.

The discourse yesterday was entitled "The Lost on Land and Sea," and was a fearful rebuke upon the responsible ones of marine or land disasters. Taking for his text Matthew, viii., xxv.—"And His disciples came to him and awoke him, saying, Lord, save us; we perish"—the speaker said that the influence of the upon succeeding ages cannot be described. Those living now are surrounded by the sages and heroes of the past. The learning of Confucius is ours; the poetry of Homer inspires our minds; Raphael painted for all ages; Handel's genius charms the minds and hearts of the nineteenth century; more than all, Christ is the contemporary of all men at all times. His words are, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." An ordinary life has a powerful influence upon society in future. This makes it of great importance and value. God, on Sinai when the mountain shook, the thunder roared, the lightning flashed, said, "Thou shalt not kill." Such fearful slaughter of cannot but present a spectacle that must produce upon the mind and heart strong and powerful influences. The 150 persons that lost their lives in the wreck of the Oneida; the seventy in the burning of the Mississippi steamer; the twenty-five that were killed on the Mississippi Central Railroad; the eight that were hurled to eternity by a boiler explosion in Scranton, Pa., all met a terrible fate. What sacrifice of human lives! What cries of agony, and that sound, "Lord save us; we perish."

The preacher then advanced the following propositions:—First, men are exposed to imminent dangers and liable to sudden death sometimes because of the awkwardness and inhumanity of others. He applied this to the disgraceful conduct of the officers of the Bombay, which struck the Oneida. People twenty miles off heard the signal sounds, but they did not. How dull of hearing! What a black page in the history of ocean life! At other times because of the neglect and indifference of those in authority. The chief accidents are brought about by the carelessness of capitalists. The reply of Captain Williams, of the Oneida, when informed that the vessel was sinking, was, "I know it; but what can I do? I asked for more boats, but they were not allowed me." Here was capital allowing only two boats for 176 persons. Second, that great loss is sustained when such disasters happen; and third, that one should be constantly prepared to meet death. These, like the former propositions, were illustrated by examples, all tending to show the undue influence of capital and the evil it was working in the world, when that influence tended to the gratification of its own selfish ends. In regard to the preparation for death, alluding to the advice of his old tutor, "Take an umbrella when it is fine, and do as you choose on a wet day," he said, "Be ready in the calm for the storm, in time for eternity, in life for death," and then closed his discourse with an appeal for the sailor, that every ship might be a bethel, every vessel a mariner's temple, and every seaman a herald of the cross, and when the arrival of a steamer will be welcomed as one of the greatest blessings known.

ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Lenten Service—Music and Devotion—The Congregation—Sermon by Rev. Thomas S. Preston.

At the vesper service in this church last evening an unusually large congregation attended, the commodious edifice being thronged to its utmost capacity, while some hundreds were compelled to perform their adorations in standing posture, as seats for the vast assemblage could not be procured. The dampness of the weather did not dampen the ardor of the worshippers, who always attend in full force on the occasion of the opening Sunday celebration of the Lenten festival, a season always held in reverence by the Catholic Church and ever dear to the hearts of the attaches of that creed. At the time announced for the commencement of the services the appearance of the church was touching and impressive and presented a solemn, devotional appearance, which spoke in eloquent language of the sufferings of the man God, which should be the subject of the meditation of the faithful during these days of prayer and fasting. A large life-sized crucifix, bearing the marks of the Divine wounds, was erected on the main altar, while around the church were hung paintings of the "stations of the cross," representing the principal acts in the drama of Christ's passion.

The pews were filled with a class of persons evidently in well-to-do circumstances, who had an eye to the decoration of the outward man as well as to the purification of the inner spirit. In the front seats there was visible an air of worshipping the Lord according to the established rules of etiquette, which has ever been inseparable from Christian service and which must ever be while man is tainted with the weaknesses transmitted from our first father. The well trained mustache bore at a tasteful angle from the neatly gilt morocco Prayer Book, and it would appear, from the bright beams that shot rapidly around from the eyes of some of the ladies, that they were at loggerheads with that dogma of their Church which teaches that there is but One Adorable. In this connection it should be stated that a portion of the congregation was composed of members of dissenting churches, who, led by curiosity, came to criticise the impressive ceremonies of the Catholic Lenten celebration. The passageways and the galleries were occupied by earnest devotees, who came neither to see nor to be seen, but were guided by Christian instincts instilled into their bosoms with their mothers' milk. They are the bone and sinew, the flesh and blood of the Church, and are prepared to uphold and defend their faith by word and act and money, under all circumstances. Among the regular attendants at this church are found such well known citizens as Frank N. Otis, M. Tiers, P. Garrick, José Navarro, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.; Bartolomeo Blanco, John H. Gaynor, John P. Boyle, Michael J. Cody and William and John O'Brien.

Rev. W. C. Poole presided and chanted the opening verses of the vespers of the day. The fine organ, under the touch of Signor Louis Dachauer, poured forth the deeply plaintive *Stabat Mater* of Concone, which was well executed by the following voices:—M. Debreux, soprano; Miss Gomien, contralto; Signor Errani, tenor, and Signor Remi, basso.

The Rev. Father Preston then addressed the congregation on the nature of Christ's sufferings, taking his text from St. John iv., 29, "Behold the Lamb of God! behold Him who taketh away the sins of the world." The reverend gentleman has the facility of putting a new feature on old truths, and treating them from an advanced point of view. He dwelt on the fact that suffering is a part and parcel of existence and should be received with calmness and courage. He said that all hardships sent from the hand of God are blessings in disguise and are sent to remind man that he is now in a state of pilgrimage. He warned his hearers that they should seize the present opportunity of turning within themselves and listening to the warnings of their consciences. He said our Divine Redeemer suffered to show man that the way of the cross is the road to eternal life.

ST. TERESA'S CHURCH.

The Seventh Ward at Prayer—An East Side Temple of Religion and its Devotees—The Bible Not the Basis of Christianity—Sermon by the Rev. Hugh Flattery.

A stranger unacquainted with the observances of the Catholic Church could not fail to be impressed with the idea that a solemn season was being fitly honored had he been present yesterday in the sacred edifice dedicated to St. Teresa. Everything was symbolical of the holy time of Lent—the earnest and devotional bearing of the congregation, the crowded state of the building, the grand and suggestive strains of music, the vestments of the celebrants, and the general surroundings, all demonstrated an occasion of prayer, penance and supplication. The site of St. Teresa's is comparatively old. Formerly occupied as a Presbyterian church, it was purchased in 1863 by the Catholic parishioners at a cost of $47,000, and dedicated in the same year by Archbishop Hughes. Since that time extensive alterations and improvements have been made upon the building. Under the charge of the Christian Brothers a spacious free academy has been established, and altogether nothing has been spared by a generous and benevolent congregation to further the interests of the Church. The parishoners comprise some of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of the metropolis. St. Teresa's now stands a monument to their perseverance, zeal and liberality. It may be mentioned, by the way, that its annual collection at Christmas for the orphans was second only to that of the most opulent church in the city. To the exertions of the Rev. James Boyse, the esteemed pastor, the present high standard of the church is not a little due. The trustees of St. Teresa's are Messrs. Thomas Muldoon and Jeremiah Quinlan, and there are few churches in the city whose limits are so severely taxed, so crowded is it on all occasions. Although affluence and social standing were among the component parts of the congregation yesterday, the toilets while elegant and tasteful were modest and unostentatious. Among those of the members of the church occupying pews at the head of the centre aisle were Dr. McSweeny, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Cummins, Mrs. Quinlan, Mr. Philip Lyons and the Misses Lyons, the Misses McManus, Dr. Haren, Coroner and Mrs. Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whitehead, Messrs. John Ford, P. Muldoon, Richard Dalton, J. McCormack, Edward Scully Payton, and others. Although the church was filled in every portion, the sexton, Mr. Hugh Smith, made courteous accommodations where room could be obtained.

The services commenced at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Father Perry officiating as celebrant. At the termination of his first gospel the Rev. Hugh Flattery, who, in the absence of Father Boyse, has energetically fulfilled the duties of pastor, preached an eloquent sermon. The text was taken from the gospel of the day, Matthew iv., 1, 11, describing where the Saviour was led by the evil spirit to be tempted by the devil. The reverend gentleman, after some introductory observations, dilated upon the absurdity of making the knowledge of the Bible the basis of Christianity. Many persons of our age believed that to quote Scripture fluently was a token of a true Christian, if not his chief business on earth. From such principles it should inevitably follow that the devil was a true Christian, since he quoted with accuracy from Deuteronomy on the occasion when he tempted our Saviour. Of all the absurdities—and their name is legion—which the human mind has originated in matters of religion the most groundless was that of the sufficiency of the Bible as a rule of faith. Millions of Christians, even in this exaggerated nineteenth century, could not read the Bible; other millions were blind and could not see the Bible; others again were ignorant, deaf and blind and could neither see nor hear it read. Such a book could not be a rule of faith for the human family. A rule of faith must be universal, accommodated to the capacity of the loftiest understanding and "yet so plain and simple that fools could not err therein." The history of the Bible too plainly proved it had never been found to be such. All heresy fell back upon the Bible for support, and all found in it an equally appropriate motto. The devil fell back upon the Bible to tempt its author. From its own intrinsic evidence the Bible, therefore, stood as an insufficient rule of faith. Fifty years had elapsed after the ascension of Christ before one line of the New Testament was written. It was not until after the close of the first century that it was completed. The same principle was maintained in reference to the Old Testament. The reverend gentleman concluded by controverting in a learned and most eloquent manner the assertions made by those opposed to his faith that the Catholic Church was opposed to the dissemination of Bible literature. He called attention to the fact that the first Bible in existence was issued by the Catholic Church, and it was now on exhibition in a British museum in London. He scouted any authenticity for this assertion, and proved his points in an able and logical argument. The sermon was throughout listened to with devout attention by the large congregation present.

The musical arrangements at St. Teresa's, under the careful and judicious direction of Mr. J. E. Gleason, the organist, are in entire harmony with the excellent and commendable surroundings. Although limited, the choir is composed of well trained artists of much capacity. Rossini's fine mess for three voices, in D minor, was performed yesterday with splendid effect—the soloists, Miss Orloff, soprano; Mrs. Hollbrook, contralto, and Signor Morini, basso, executing their respective parts with great accuracy, taste and feeling. The manner in which the *Agnus Dei* was rendered was especially praiseworthy. Mr. Gleeson played a beautiful voluntary at the end of the services, which terminated shortly after twelve o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Anglo-Catholic Lenten Services—The Church Officers—Sermon by Rev. Father Downey.

The first service at this church yesterday morning was the celebration of the Eucharist at seven o'clock. At half-past ten was the usual morning prayer, followed by a sermon preached by the Rev. Father Downey from the text, "And Jesus was led up into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil." The preacher reviewed the temptation in the wilderness, showing that there Christ overcame the three great enemies of the Christian—the world, the flesh and the devil—and he exhorted his hearers so to use this holy season of Lent that they might, like their Master, triumph over all foes. He said the Church now calls all her children to weeping, praying and fasting, and it is incumbent upon them to obey. No one rule of fasting can be applied to all cases, as on the score of health some may require what others can do without; but for all the principle is the same—mortification of the flesh in order to the exaltation of the spirit.

At half-past three was held the beautiful children's service. The scholars of the Sunday School were brought into the church by their teachers and immediately a choir of men and boys came from the vestry room singing a processional; after which followed the English vesper service, the music of which closes with the *Magnificat*. Just prior to the singing of this, the altar candles and gas jets within the chancel are lighted. At the close of the choral service the Rev. Father Brown catechised the elder children on subjects peculiar to the season, and then told to the little ones an instructive story.

This church is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer (now confined at home by illness), assisted by the Rev. T. McKee Brown, and stands at the head of the great Anglo-Catholic movement in this country, which position it assumed immediately after the preaching of the famous sermons on "The Failure of Protestantism" by the rector. Among its members are many of our wealthy and influential citizens. The wardens are Messrs. Spencer K. Green and James Dixon and Messrs. John Ruckel, Charles T. Cook (of Tiffany & Co.), George H. Perine and Jacob Lansing are of the vestry.

During Lent there will be three services daily—celebration of the Eucharist at seven A. M., morning prayer at nine A. M. and evening prayer at half-past four P. M.

CHURCH OF THE FREE METHODISTS.

The Professions of the Sect and the Enthusiastic Manner in Which They Worship—"The Church of the Living God"—Sermon by Rev. John T. James.

Up a dingy, narrow, dreary staircase, to a room on the second floor of Metropolitan Hall, Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street, was found yesterday morning the primitive gathering of Free Methodists of New York at worship. The floor was bare, red curtains faded with age hung over rusty windows, a small deal table stood near the front of the building, with a Bible and hymn book thereon, a stove too small to be at all serviceable on such a chilly morning hissed its vain efforts to send a warming breath to the nearest of the congregation surrounding all in great contrast with the beauty and grandeur of the fashionable structures that lift their turrets and towers near by, where Christ receives the homage due Him by penitent fashionable worshippers. The audience gathered to listen to the professions of their faith was small and very peculiar in many respects. But one or two young people were seen, while a colored boy and woman occupied prominent seats gravely awaiting the opening services. Luxury of apparel evidently was not thought of by any one of them, the decided simplicity of attires at times almost approaching the untidy. There were the marks of life's battle on every face there; the struggle for existence being something more than child's play with them. The evil influence of extravagance in dress that spreads, like a circle in the water, wider and wider, resisting all attempts to arrest its progress, can hardly ever be their lot, and they come under a common roof to offer up prayers as they think proper on the Sabbath.

The Free Methodists profess to be not of the earth, earthy. They do not believe in any of the isms, the fashionable tendencies of the age, feeling what Christ taught is well enough, and by taking up His cross daily, coming out from the world and separating from its uncleanness they will be saved. They believe in the Holy Trinity, in general atonement, in the necessity of a new birth, in the witness of the spirit and in future rewards and punishments. They look upon practical godliness as the never failing result of a genuine religious experience, and insist that those who profess to be disciples of Christ should come out from unbelievers, abstaining from all secret societies, renouncing all vain pomp and glory, and that the golden rule applies equally to the colored as to the white race.

During the services some of the more enthusiastic interrupted the minister, breaking in upon his thoughts with frequent "hallelujahs," without any regard for their appropriateness, and one or two, as if in a deep sleep, uttered piteous cries for aid and strength. Rev. John T. James, at the head of the band, is a young man, not very bold in his views, original in style of thought or expression, but sincere. His sermon was not calculated to satisfy a refined or cultivated taste, nor would it make much of an impression on a miscellaneous audience, yet he seems imbued with so much skill that he points meaningly to that belief and simple teaching:—"Love God and love one another." The text was First Timothy, iii., 15—"Which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." The minister said God always had a people. Adam and Eve, no doubt, were of God's anointed, and finally saved. The Lord will always have a Church and a people, and he is the same to-day as in the time of the Israelites, protecting them when they followed Him, and chastening them when they departed from His ways. That congregation before the preacher was a part of Christ's Church, and destined to be the pillar and column. They were quarried out of the human family, and the rough edges smoothed off that they might fit in the great structure. The life of God was within them, and they were the reflection of His life, and example for all. Strangers and pilgrims here on earth, there was no such thing as resting in downy nests in ease and comfort, as some Christians thought they could, becoming politicians, being interested in fine arts and other worldly matters, as if God had given them a title deed to the country. This world would never be fully converted, and it was their duty to get out of it and with them snatch as many as they could. The elements of love and humility were then reverted to by Mr. James as being indispensable in their faith, when he concluded by asserting that God wanted them all as lights in the world, having brought them out of a corrupt Church that they might receive the truth and show it.

Following the sermon "words of testimony" were delivered by some of the congregation. Four or five women, including the colored attendant, and as many men, referred to the religious fervor that possessed them, and adding to their statements the rather indubitable proofs that they felt what they had uttered by demonstrations of shouting, laughing, crying and dancing in their places. Whether the terpsichorean feats added to the solemnity of the occasion or not cannot be answered by an outsider, but it certainly tended to show that those who thus indulged were in good physical condition. The services were prolonged to a late hour.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Catholic Question and Secular Schools—Sermon by the Rev. George H. Hepworth.

This edifice was crowded to excess last evening with a large, fashionable and attentive audience, to listen to a discourse on the above subject by the most popular Unitarian preacher of the day. The subject being one of great importance and much discussed at the present time, was sufficient to account for the large gathering. The preacher was rather late in ascending the rostrum and the organist played two or three voluntaries to entertain the worshippers during the interregnum, though to all appearance this [illegible] audience [illegible] ladies and their male champions passed the time in surveying their neighbors and measuring them from top to toe. A band of men in the gallery, three in number, passed the greater part of their time in selecting out a lady conspicuous for the purpose of engaging in disputation on the subject of her attire.

The lecturer selected his text from the Epistle to the Galatians, v., 1—"Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." He said that they were on the verge of a revolution, and its results would be more important than anything which had occurred in American history since the Declaration of Independence. It was a revolution whose opposing factions would influence the usages of society and otherwise affect the fundamental principles of religion. The time had come when a man should stand on the one side or the other, and it was a question which would be settled within the next ten years. There was a time when Catholicism held undisputed sway over Europe, the stronghold being Rome; but the people have arisen and flung off the fetters from their limbs and now stand free. England threw off its controlling influence, and as soon as the printing press sent its blessed literature among the people the rule of Rome steadily declined. It was now increasing on their Continent, not only by immigration, but by the unsettled state of their politics and by the unscrupulous demagogues who were willing to sacrifice their honor and principle for money and other base motives. What was their object in entering the present conflict? Their declaration and motive were clear. The rhetoric of it was perfect, but the logic was bad and destructive of everything in their native land. They (the Catholics) asked that the funds for educational purposes might be divided and applied to each individual sect, with an eye to their own, however. One thing was true and they knew it, and that was that if the free school system was not done away with there would be an end of the Catholic religion in time. It involved the future of their Church and they knew it. As the institutions of America now stand nothing but ruin and division stared them in the face. The Catholics who emigrated to this country clung to their errors for a short time, but very soon began to think for themselves, and in many cases their children have changed their religion. The fundamental rule of republican government was that the Church should have nothing to do with the secular education of a child; it should be altogether unsectarian. It holds that its teacher should not be a priest, but a person who would educate them as they ought to be educated—to become useful citizens and enlightened members of society. If Catholicism gained the ascendancy it would be easy to foresee the result. They might as well tear down their flag, for it would be trailed in the dust under their *régime*. There would be an end of freedom of speech, of liberty of the press and freedom of conscience. The tirade against the public schools was the first step in the march of the foe, and they would persevere. They had told them that they would begin the struggle twenty years ago and they had kept their word and they would endeavor to keep the other also. The preacher, in an eloquent peroration, urged on his hearers the necessity of striving in the matter to defeat the machinations of the Popish hierarchy, the enemies of religion and social liberty and progress.

THE CHURCH OF THE CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.

A Sect of Exclusive Worshippers—Peculiarities of Costume and Church Government.

One of the most peculiar congregations in the city will be found at the Church of the Christian Israelites, at 108 First street. The services on Sunday morning are strictly private. They admit no one but the members, so that what they do is a matter of conjecture. In the afternoon they admit the public, but the services are entirely in German. Yesterday afternoon the attendance consisted of twelve women and eight men, and all were very respectably dressed, and seemed to be very pious. The men, as a general thing, adopt a singular costume, peculiar to themselves, which consists of a high-collared, cutaway coat, like that which is worn by the Philadelphia Quakers. Under this they have a vest buttoned up close to the neck. The pantaloons are ordinary. The color of the entire suit is the same, and is of a dark brown, almost black. They wear their hair rather long, and it is tucked back behind their ears like a schoolboy's. The women that were present were quite ordinary and were all dressed in quiet colors, very respectably, but not fashionably. The membership of this church numbers about 120, and it is the only church of the kind in this city, although they have other churches in Brooklyn. Pennsylvania is their great stronghold, and they have established churches throughout the State. At Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Lewistown they are represented, and in several other places. They also have churches in Canada and in Boston. Each church or congregation is separate and distinct from the other, and their government is of the simplest character. It consists of three trustees elected by the congregation, of whom the minister is one. The trustees of the church in this city are the Rev. Fred. Thomas, the minister; Mr. Isaac Palmer and Mr. Frederick Vreed. The institution is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the members. The church itself is on the second floor of a small building, formerly used as a private residence. This has been fitted up with benches for the faithful, and there is a small pulpit at the end for the minister. The congregation, though very few were present, looked pious; but themselves and their church looked as though more money was needed. Their principles or religion is, at the best, singular. They believe that the twelve tribes of Israel that were scattered about the earth are about to be gathered together. They shall then embrace the religion of Christ, and be saved. The present Church consists of those who have already become Christians, but they still belong to the twelve tribes, and are waiting for the others to join them. They have no opposition to any other sect, either Jew or Christian, but stand entirely alone and allow all others differing from them to do the same. Their strong belief is in the Bible and the principles taught by Christ, and by them they endeavor to live and await the great day when both Jew and Gentile shall be judged according to merit.

The sermon in the afternoon was by the Rev. Fred. Thomas, who took his text from the second Epistle of Peter, ii., 10. He spoke upon their peculiar doctrine for upwards of an hour, entirely in German, much to the edification of those who could understand him.

THE CAMPBELLITES' CHURCH.

Elderships—Church Government—Sermon by C. C. Foote, Pastor.

The neat edifice on West Twenty-eighth street now occupied by the Christian Church of New York was comfortably filled yesterday at the regular morning service, which was conducted by the pastor, C. C. Foote. The congregations at this church are not of the most fashionable, and this being the only society of its kind in the city, the members come in many cases from sections of the city quite remote from the church and form a more heterogeneous membership than is the case in more numerous denominations. The edifice, which was erected about a year ago, is quite a commodious and tasteful one, and the auditorium seems well arranged for acoustic effect. The singing is led by a choir of six members and joined in by the congregation, with perhaps less success than in many churches where much attention is paid to the matter of church music, but still with good effect.

The sermon was an extemporaneous and almost conversational discourse, and without a text, the subject being the question of the eldership and its relations to the general subject of church government. The pastor remarked that the institution of the eldership was wholly a part of the New Testament dispensation and was one of Divine appointment, and, in fact, direct from the Saviour himself. The eldership had, in the original Greek of the New Testament and in its various translations, many different designations, as bishop, overseer, shepherd, pastor and teacher; but these terms were often employed interchangeably, and in official signification they were proved synonymous. It was then to the New Testament that the Christian Church looks for its authority in the appointment of elders. The Hebrew synagogue had officers holding this title also, but their example is not the one now adhered to by the Christian Church.

The qualification of elders was then touched upon. The pastor remarked that from the very time of the office it was evident that it should not be bestowed upon beardless boys, for that would be an incongruity. The principal information on this point was to be obtained from the Pauline epistles, and, quoting from these, it was remarked that a bishop (or an elder) should be blameless, unspotted from the world, the husband of one wife, sober, that is a mature mind, and sober disposition, hospitable, temperate, peaceful, capable of self and paternal government, free from covetousness, lust of the flesh, obstinacy, &c., and the meaning and import of these these terms were briefly elaborated.

At the conclusion of the discourse, as is customary with this society at every service, the holy communion was partaken of, a cordial invitation being extended to all professed Christians, irrespective of sectarian views, and the congregation then withdrew.

THE MORAVIANS.

Moravian Protestant Episcopal Church of the United Brethren.

The neat little Church of the United Brethren or Moravians, situated at the corner of Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue, was attended yesterday morning by a small but fashionable congregation. The services of the United Brethren are remarkable for their simplicity; but the fervor and earnestness with which the congregation joined in the responses attached to their Litany might contrast favorably with churches of greater pretensions. The musical portions of the service were admirably executed under the direction of [illegible], organist. Cherubini's solo anthem, *Ave Maria*, was sung by Miss F. Rokohl, the leading soprano of the choir, and, with the organ part, composed by V. Novello, formed the most enjoyable part of the service, and proved conclusively that the "service of song" is not neglected by the Moravian Church.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. A. Rienke, the pastor of the church, who selected for his text the thirty-sixth verse of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel—"And, looking upon Jesus as he walked, he said, 'Behold the Lamb of God.'" The preacher said:—The theme he had chosen for his discourse was one that was worthy of the noblest intellect, and one that even an angel's eloquence could not aptly describe. No tongue, no pen, could make men see the Lamb of God in all the glorious attributes with which He was clothed. He was, before He came to be the sacrifice for mankind, King in an assembly of kings, the Ancient of days and the Ruler of the universe. To understand and appreciate properly the depth and the length and the height of the love of God in becoming the atonement for man we should "behold the Lamb of God" before He came down to earth and took upon Himself the form of sinful man. There He was chief among ten thousand; myriads of angels waited to do His bidding, and flew on wings of love to obey His behests. There He was the joy of the Father, the beloved Son, in whom He was well pleased; but willingly He left all this glory and was born in a manger, in order that He might bring peace and good will to the world, and open up to poor, simple humanity the road which leads to heaven. In the remembrance of His former glory we should behold the Lamb of God while on earth. Foxes had holes and the birds of the air had nests, but the Son of Man had not where to lay His head. He exchanged His abode with angels and the spirits of just men made perfect to be the companion of publicans and sinners. He exchanged the adoring anthems of heaven for the reviling of the Roman soldiery, and the seat at the right hand of God for the anguish of the garden and the degrading death on Calvary.

At times, no doubt, he grew discouraged, but at last a cloud was seen in the distant horizon, and the long looked for blessing came. So it would be with the Church of to-day, and with all who were seeking for the light the night was passing wearily; but the morning would come, the sunlight of truth would dispel all darkness and the day would burst in all its brightness upon the seeker of God. That day would be heaven, and there shall be no night there.

The officers of this church are Rev. A. A. Reinke, pastor; C. A. Zoebisch, G. Wessels, A. Van Pelt and H. Neidlinger, trustees, and H. M. Haar, organist.

THE SPIRITUALISTIC CONCLAVE.

An Attitudinizing Oratress—Mrs. Hardinge Demolishing Christianity.

A heterogeneous mass of humanity assembled yesterday morning at the Everett Rooms to listen to the wonderful words of wisdom that were expected to fall from the inspired lips of that noted expounder of the mysteries of "Spiritualism," Mrs. Emma Hardinge. The fair lady entered leaning on the arm of a gentleman. She was attired in a magnificent black velvet dress, white opera cloak and white boa, hair curled *a la mode*, point lace cuffs and collar, an elegant watch and chain, and many brilliant rings adorned her fair hands. When one saw her approach the thought suggested itself, "What a length of train behind." This train, by the way, seemed to occasion her much anxiety, for she was constantly adjusting it while speaking, reminding one of Ione Burke in the play of "The Duke's Motto."

While the "choir" executed some really fine music the lady sat, "her eyes in fine frenzy rolling," and at the close of their song, when she offered an invocation, she looked like "Pythoness possessed." She ought to be told the story of the little boy who decided that "the preacher prayed too much." Undoubtedly the fair lady knows that she has a fine physique and omits no opportunity to show it off. In truth one feels as if she was all the time attitudinizing. It was all like the Fourth of July oration of a country orator, full of "glittering generalities," a sort of spread-eagleism, and the speaker never for one moment lost sight of that wonderful letter "I." Some of her hearers seemed to be very much composed. They slept very sweetly. One, named "Lazarus," seemed to feel as comfortable as if he were already reposing on "Abraham's bosom." She said some fine things, but their beauty was destroyed by the extreme "staginess" of the manner. There seemed to be no heart in them.

She spoke as though she deemed it her mission was to demolish all the forms of religion that had ever been established on earth. Catholicism was declared to be an enormous assumption of power, and poor St. Peter—whom we all suppose to have had at least a little goodness and favor with his "Divine Master"—was declared to have been one of the meanest and most despicable of all the saints. Protestants were declared to be time-servers, worshipping with lip and eye service, having no spirit of godliness. Unitarianism was a mere religion of negation. Spiritualism is the religion, *par excellence*, that will stand.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES IN NEW YORK.

There was a meeting of Second Adventists yesterday morning and also in the afternoon at room No. 24 at the Cooper Institute. The attendance, as usual at these meetings, was not very large; but Elder J. B. Cook, the speaker, was listened to with most attentive interest. His morning subject was "The One Faith Illustrated," for the basis of which was selected as a text the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. In the afternoon "The Ecumenical Council" was the selected theme for religious disquisition. At the hands of the discoursing Elder the Pope and Pontifical potentates at Rome did not come in for a very flattering notice.

At the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, in Fifty-third street, near Eighth avenue, there were two services, respectively in the morning and evening. Mr. Samuel Halsted, leader of the Praying Band, conducted the exercises, composed principally of prayer and singing, in which nearly all present participated with lively zeal.

Omitting his usual line of Sunday discourses of prophetic character touching the alleged speedy termination of sublunary affairs, Bishop Snow yesterday afternoon treated his auditors at the New York University to a new theme. This new theme was "Balaam and His Donkey as Types," which he treated with new zeal and renewed eloquence.

At the John street Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, the pastor, preached a morning and afternoon sermon. The attendance was unusually large.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Brooklyn, delivered last evening a religious discourse to young men at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. He had a large audience and was listened to with earnest attention.

There were large congregations yesterday morning and evening in the Howard Rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. Rev. J. M. Johnston, of Washington, was the preacher. In the evening his discourse was directed particularly to young people, the subject being "The Six Vices of the Young."

Yesterday the usual three o'clock afternoon religious exercises took place in the new and commodious chapel of the Five Points House of Industry. There were several short but spirited addresses, and the singing by the choir of 250 children was likewise spirited.

Similar to the above were the afternoon services at the Five Points Mission, there being several addresses and singing by a large body of children. In the morning and evening there was preaching here, however, in addition.

At the Greene street Methodist Episcopal church, between Broome and Spring streets, sermons were preached, morning and evening, by Rev. A. H. Sanford, the pastor. The evening service was followed by a prayer meeting.

At half-past two o'clock, in the afternoon, in the chapel of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, Rev. E. C. Wilder spoke on "The Monthly Review." There was preaching also in the evening.

Two sermons by two different ministers were preached yesterday in the Jane street Methodist Episcopal church. The preacher in the morning was Rev. W. E. Ketchum and in the evening Rev. D. L. Marks.

Rev. J. S. Willis preached yesterday morning in the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church on "The Wheat and the Tares," and in the evening on "The Divine Spirit."

The new pastor elect of the Berean Baptist church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, Rev. Philip L. Davies, lately of the Tabernacle church, Camden, N. J., preached there yesterday two sermons, one in the morning and the other in the evening.

Under the auspices of the American Christian Mission, whose object is to promote Christian work at home instead of endeavoring to evangelize the heathen, there was a public meeting held last evening at St. Paul's Reformed Dutch church in Fortieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. There was a large attendance, and addresses delivered by Rev. William F. Sabin, Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of New York City Missions; Rev. Alfred C. Roe, Secretary of the Mission, and Rev. A. R. Thompson pastor of the church.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, of Rutgers Presbyterian church, corner Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, repeated by request his sermon last evening on "The Divinity of Christ." There was a large and attentive congregation.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Communion Day—The New Covenant—Public Admission of Members Into the Church—Sermon on "Christian Steadfastness."

The morning service at Plymouth church yesterday was more than usually impressive. It was the first Sunday in the month, and was therefore "Communion Sunday," when the church members, at the close of public worship, partake together of the Lord's supper. On these mornings there is a break in the public service that, under any circumstances, would be significantly solemnizing and eminently calculated to make up all that is best in the moral nature, not only of those who are the immediate cause of it, but the spectators who are witnesses of this public confession of the putting on of a Christian life. This, however, yesterday had an additional significance and interest that will be found more fully alluded to as the reader proceeds with the reading of this report.

Previous to the offering of the prayer, before the sermon, Mr. Beecher read a list of names of persons who were to be admitted as members of the church, and thus qualify for the communion service that was to follow. There were fifteen in all, husbands and wives, young men and maidens. As each name was read the person to whom the name belonged stepped from the pew and went to the front of the platform, taking their stand in a semicircle before the communion table. There were two who had not been baptized in infancy and Mr. Beecher descended the platform and performed this rite by the sprinkling of water upon their heads. He then read from the Olivet stand the following form of admission to the church. It will be remembered that recently Plymouth church has occupied considerable attention in the religious world in consequence of the form of admission having been liberalized, or, as other persons put it—and some of them members of the church—accommodated, so as to place no barriers in the way of those who from intellectual convictions may not agree with all the articles of faith that the church laid down for itself when it was established on the 5th of May, 1847.

Whatever be the merits of this controversy—and the merit of it must be very small to the truly liberal minded Christian—the simplicity, the sententiousness and the significance of the covenant that these new members were asked to give their assent to must have commended itself to the judgment and the conscience of all who heard it. The semicircle formed and the initiatory rite of baptism over, Mr. Beecher read this address, which is printed in the published manual of the church:—

You have separated yourselves from this congregation, dear friends, to perform one of the most momentous, and yet joyful, acts of your life. You will never cease to feel the effect of the dedication which you now make. Should you cling affectionately to that Redeemer whom you are now about openly to avouch you will ever rejoice that you were brought to this hour; but if your soul shall draw back, and you shall put Christ to an open shame, this deed and this hour shall be everlasting witnesses against you.

You have been deeply convinced of your personal sinfulness; you have heartily repented thereof; you have believed in the forgiving love of Jesus Christ; you have dedicated your heart and life to Him; that dedication you are about to renew in the presence of God and this congregation. Yet be not cast down. Though we have thought it meet to admonish you, it is with a calm and cheerful hope that He who in love has called you will never leave nor forsake you until you shall stand in Zion and before God.

Then follows the covenant, read with a solemn emphasis, as follows:—

Do you now avouch the Lord Jehovah to be your God, Jesus Christ to be your Saviour, the Holy Spirit to be your Sanctifier? Renouncing the dominion of this world over you, do you consecrate your whole soul and body to the service of God? Do you receive His Word as the rule of your life, and by His grace assisting you, will you persevere in this consecration unto the end?

All these new members bowed their assent, and thus solemnly took upon themselves, as thousands have done before them, the yoke and burden of these covenanted promises. That they would not find in this wicked world the burden of this yoke easy or this burden light the oldest and the most earnest Christian present would fully endorse; but that they would endure unto the end and get the victory over flesh and the devil must have been the dearest wish of every soul in that vast congregation.

By way of encouragement and help in this new pathway of life the members of the church were requested to rise while the following was read, and a large minority all over the house rose to their feet:—

We, then, the members of this church, do joyfully and cordially receive you into our number. We promise to bear with you, to love, to edify and by all means in our power to advance you in the divine life. Amen.

The new members filed off to their several pews, and when all were seated the pastor offered prayer.

The sermon was remarkably appropriate for the occasion. The subject was "Christian Steadfastness," and was treated in a thoroughly Beecher-like way. The text selected was from the epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians i., 6—"Being confident of this, everything that He which hath begun a good work in you will perform it unto the day of Jesus Christ." In a passing glance at the hyper-Calvinistic theory of "once saved, saved unto the end," Mr. Beecher said that would be so if a man were like a letter sealed, directed and put into a mailbag, and thus kept by a divine force unto the end of his life. But it was not so, and yet it was true what Paul said, that "He who has begun a good work in you will perform it unto the end." If a man were earnest in this work, if he lived in the belief of it, and lived dependent upon this truth, then the good end was inevitably certain. The co-ordination of the two wills, that of God and man, seemed strange and difficult to understand; for we were told to "work out our own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you to will and to do of His own good pleasure." Yet this co-ordination of two wills was familiar to us in every day life. It was the general who laid down the plan of the campaign, and yet it is the men who make up the armies who carry out the details of that will. The child must be the learner, and yet no man denied the necessity of that child having a teacher. Every child in the family is trained as to the habits of independence and freedom of action, and yet it is the parents' will that it is being trained into. So it was with the will of God, which, like the summer's, drew all influences upward, that growth may be produced and generated. Our will was a little wheel revolving in the watch, but God was the mainspring, working ever more for the suppression of evil. It was this divine power that gave man ground for assurance. The seasons seemed inconstant and uncertain, and yet their constancy and certainty were enough for men to rely upon their relation by the law of averages. A man said to himself, "I am determined to live religiously, to live chastely," and the determination was well enough as far as it went, and sincere enough, too. But circumstances came unfriendly to this; poverty, perhaps, or that which was more unfriendly, the sweltering, tropical heats of prosperity, or ten thousand things that robbed him of his constancy and prevented him persevering unto the end. It was a hard thing for any man to lead a Christian life—a very hard thing—and there was no way in which a man could do it without God helping him. No man knew the depths of depravity that was in him, the tornadoes of passion that sweep his moral nature down as ships are swept away at sea. Sometimes men to get away from this step into a cave to live, but they did not step in before the devil did, and hence they find living in a cave quite as great a trial of their faith as living in the world. (Laughter.) The evil in our own will cannot be exorcised by ourselves. Yet this will could be renewed, and the greatest reason for encouragement in this fact was found in this, that God was administering the affairs of the universe for the end of causing men to rise into a higher life. It was not making men stars that was God's particular business; neither did He sit with a crown on His head for men to look at him. No; God was a father, a teacher, an educator, and is doing for his children what every loving earthly father does for his child. By and by we shall not complain of having been taught and disciplined too much, but shall repose in the loving goodness that so cared for us as to save us from the precipitate depths of degradation and ruin that we were prone to fall into.

In speaking of the agency of evil spirits and their influence on men Mr. Beecher said he believed in that idea. If men were permitted to exercise all their endowments of body and mind in destroying the moral nature of men by the influence of evil that was in them, there was no difficulty in believing that these men would be less wicked with the devil out of the body than they were when they had the devil in the body. After a slight reference to a personal experience he said that it was equally true that we were surrounded by the "spirits of good men made perfect," and referred in confirmation to the twelfth chapter of the Hebrews, from which he had read a lesson, and closed this part of his subject by a touching reminiscence of the departed dead. These were they who were bidding men go up higher and higher in spiritual life and with the Spirit and the bride were saying that God, Christ, heaven spiritual life were real, not fictions; that blessedness was the reward of those who endured unto the end, and were sweeping the heavens and the earth with their many thousand voiced psalm of invitation and saying to them, "Come, let him that heareth say come; let him that is athirst say come."

The communion service, which was remarkable for its simplicity, was attended by communicants who filled the pews on the ground floor. Mr. Beecher gave a general invitation before the congregation all left that all would be welcome at this service who sincerely felt a deep conviction of sin and their need of a Saviour.

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL, BROOKLYN.

Prayer and Its Efficacy—Sermon by the Rev. Father Hickey—The Edifice—The Congregation.

The Catholic Cathedral, St. James' church, Jay street, Brooklyn, is an extremely plain edifice in both exterior and interior arrangement, but it is, nevertheless, ornamented and enshrined in the affections of the oldest Catholic families of that city, who regard the simple and, in point of accommodation for the present requirements of its large congregation, inadequate structure with feelings of much reverence, because of the sacred memories which cluster about it. It is the pioneer church of the Catholics of that city, having been built in 1826, in which year the venerable Father Shanahan, who, we believe, is still living, celebrated the first mass there. The congregation is very large, and much difficulty is experienced in obtaining seats by such as enter after the commencement of the services at all times. Yesterday morning was no exception to the rule in this respect, as before mass was begun the pews were all full and the aisles in the galleries crowded, notwithstanding the gentlemanly endeavors of the person in charge to provide for the accommodation of everybody.

Immediately after the Gospel the Rev. Father Hickey ascended the pulpit, and, after making the usual announcements, preached an admirable sermon, taking for his text the words found in the Second Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, vi.—"For he saith I have heard thee in a time accepted, and in the day of salvation have I succored thee; behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation." "Giving no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed. But in all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labors, in watchings, in fastings." Now, indeed, was the accepted time; now was the day of salvation. Let us then avail ourselves of this blessed time given us by Almighty God to atone for our past sins and transgressions against His divine law. Let us as true ministers of Christ devote our energies and our faculties to the fulfilment of all that is virtuous, righteous and holy, that we may give no offence in anything. This holy season of Lent, devoted to the performance of penance in order to obtain God's mercy, was, alas, with many who were nominally only Catholics, anything but an accepted time. They could not bear to deny their bodies for the welfare of their souls. Such wicked indifference to our Divine Lord was calculated to turn a time of mercy into that of indignation and wrath by the impenitence and hardness of heart which it signified. But let not the evil spirit prevail against the soul by our own perverseness and selfish obduracy during this season of Lent. Let the Holy Spirit of purity and truth be enshrined in our hearts, that we may realize the fulfilment of the promise that now is the accepted time and the day of salvation, and obtain pardon of our manifold offences. To acquire the grace of God in order to obtain the sanctification necessary for sincere contrition and penance prayer is absolutely indispensable. As Christ Himself said to the evangelist, "Without me you can do nothing." We can do nothing, therefore, without prayer, which is the great medium of communicating our desires to God. "Watch and pray, lest you fall into temptation." If we would receive His mercies and graces we must petition Him. "To pray is to conquer, and to neglect to pray is certain death and damnation," has said St. Legouri. Adam fell under temptation because he neglected this duty of prayer. By abstinence and self-mortification we please God, but it is by prayer that we overcome our spiritual enemies. So efficacious was this holy instrument that nothing evil could combat or overcome it. The Bible is replete with examples which form most incontrovertible evidences of this truth.

The reverend speaker related several examples illustrative of the power of prayer, and urged his hearers to pray with a spirit of humility and fervor, that they might be heard. Indifferent and inattentive prayers were of no avail; they were a mere form of words. The petition must come from the heart in all sincerity and fervor. Let them ask that their fasting may not be in vain, but that it may be productive of the happiness in store for the faithful Christian who avails himself of the "accepted time" and beholds "the day of salvation." It cannot, then, be a matter of indifference any longer to those who weigh the importance of obedience to the law of God. It is surely of the strongest moment whether through indifference a man gains heaven, the reward of a well spent life, or is condemned to the everlasting torment of hell for the loss of his immortal soul. No matter how bad we may have been, if we pray He will save us.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Haskins on the Season of Lent.

The Rev. Dr. Haskins, rector of St. Mark's church, Williamsburg, preached an impressive sermon from St. Matthew, x., 38—"And he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me is not worthy of me." Dr. Haskins explained the text as an invitation by Christ to all mankind to follow his example of self-denial. Though the seasons change Christ's Church never changes. It celebrates the birth and ascension of its founder with joy, and in solemnity celebrates now his forty days' fast. Malignant hosts tortured our Lord during those forty days, and Satan tempted him but was foiled and vanquished. But it was not for himself that he endured his great sufferings. It was for us. We would be unworthy of him, therefore, if we did not remember this at the present time and take up his cross and follow him by practising self denial. The Church does not show us Christ in His sufferings for spectacular effect, but rather that we might take example of His patient endurance and self-sacrifice and thus purify ourselves of our self-indulgences. For if it was necessary for Him, who was perfect, to suffer, how much more necessary is it for us? If the Lord spent forty days in the wilderness for us it, should be considered no great hardship for us to spend a few hours daily during the present period in prayer and self-denial. If we be self-indulgent now we are not true followers of Christ. The way to heaven is through the road of self-denial. Dr. Haskins concluded by urging his congregation to keep the season as the Church requires; for there never was a time when it was more needed than at present, when Mammon-worshiping and infidelity prevail throughout the land. If we keep the Lenten season rightly we will enjoy the Easter festival gloriously.

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